ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, November 22, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Are and Ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations (a "Death" and "In Memoriam") announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, or to the Times Bureau at the Sorbonne, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for Are lines and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLFREY.—On Nov. 19, 1930, to CELIA, wife of PAYMASTER-LIEUTENANT J. R. ALLFREY, R.N., of 20, Tamar-terrace, Devonport—a son.

BURGIS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 35, St. Mary Abbot's-court, Kensington, to HELEN MAY, wife of FREDERIC BURGIS—a daughter.

CLARK.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Rose Cottage, Charter Alley, near Basingstoke, to RUTH, wife of GEOFFREY CLARK—a son.

CHRISTIE.—On Nov. 17, 1930, in Cheltenham, to ZOE, wife of MAJOR W. D. M. CHRISTIE, R.E.—a son (still-born).

DANDO.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Oketon, Hampton-road, Teddington, to SYBIL (*nee* Roylance), the wife of MALCOLM DANDO—a son. (P.M.S. inquire, three copy.)

HAWKINS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Courtlands, Pangbourne, to DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN GEOFFREY HAWKINS—a son.

MEREDITH.—On Nov. 20, 1930, to FREDA, wife of M. E. MEREDITH, Henley Grove, Henleaze, Bristol—a son.

PATERSON.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Chatfield, Parkstone, to GLADYS (*nee* Gibson), the wife of DR. A. R. PATERSON, the gift of a son.

REID.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 23, Grovelands-road, Palmers Green, N.13, to WINIFRED, wife of MARCUS REID—a son.

RICHARDS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Trinda, Grange-road, Cambridge, to the wife of A. J. RICHARDS, Nigerian Administrative Service—a daughter.

RYAN.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, to HOPE, wife of CAPTAIN J. RYAN, The King's Own Royal Regt.—a son.

SHAW.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Moreton Coppice, Horsehay, Shropshire, to JOSEPHINE, wife of J. V. SHAW, Gold Coast Political Service—a son.

TRAVERS.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at High River, Alberta, to MARIAN (*nee* Sherwill), wife of CHARLES T. TRAVERS, R.C.A.F.—a son.

WIELER.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Feathercombe, Hambledon, near Godalming, to ELISABETH ANNE (*nee* Parker), wife of CAPTAIN LESLIE F. E. WIELER, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—a son.

MARRIAGES

CLARK : STOCK.—On Nov. 20, 1930, in London, HERBERT MACKINLAY CLARK to DOROTHY STOCK.

COLLETT : FERNANDES.—On Nov. 19, 1930, quietly, by special licence, at Malvern, L. G. COLLETT, third son of the late Mr. John Martin Collett, J.P., and Mrs. Collett, of Winstone Place, Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire, to JOY MONA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden W. L. Fernandes, of Crown Lea, Malvern.

ELTON : MARWOOD-ELTON.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Widworthy Church, ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON, only son of the late Edmund H. Elton, to ESTHER, only daughter of COLONEL W. MARWOOD-ELTON, D.L., J.P., of Widworthy Court, Devon.

HODGSON : BURTON.—On Nov. 27, 1930, DR. CHARLES HODGSON, of Ambleside-avenue, Streatham, to EVELYN BURTON, daughter of the late Benjamin Burton, of Pendlebury, Lancashire, and Coatham-road, Streatham.

MOLESWORTH : MOLESWORTH.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Christ Church, Accrington, Lancashire, ERIC NASSAU MOLESWORTH, to DOROTHY NASSAU MOLESWORTH, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Molesworth, of Lymm.

REES : MACKINNON.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at St. George's Church, Lisbon, ANTHONY ALDO REYNOLDS, of Braamcamp, Barreiro, Portugal, to ANABEL MARIAN MACKINNON, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Albert MacKinnon and Mrs. MacKinnon, of Spokane, Washington.

SETH-SMITH : RAIKES.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Sekondi, Gold Coast, DAVID W. SETH-SMITH, son of David Seth-Smith and Mrs. Seth-Smith, Rosemi's Park, N.W., to ROSAMOND SYLVIA, daughter of ARTHUR RAIKES, late of the Argentine Republic, Crowborough, Sussex, late of the Argentine Republic.

STEVENSON : BLACKWOOD.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. John's United Church, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. W. H. Smith, D.D., WALTER G. C. STEVENSON, Barrister, 1,637, Nelson-street, Vancouver, B.C., eldest son of the late J. Stevenson, of 33, Hyndland Park Quadrant, Glasgow, to REBECCA ("BEE") PAFFORD TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, of Blenheim Court, Vancouver, B.C., widow of H. R. Temple Blackwood (eldest son of Sir Francis Blackwood, Bt.), and mother of the present baronet.

SILVER WEDDING

CHAMBERS : LARDNER.—On Nov. 23, 1905, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. R. Hailey Chambers, Headmaster of Christ's College, Brecon, assisted by the Rev. R. D. Cheetham, Vicar of Northwood, and the Rev. Pemberton Lloyd, Vicar of Ancester, PAUL BELL CHAMBERS to ETHEL IRENE, second daughter of Mr. W. G. LARDNER, late of 11, Fourth-avenue, Hove, Sussex. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Oxford, THOMAS ALLEN, for 38 years faithful servant and friend of the late Prob. Hoss, Head Master of Shrewsbury School and of Mrs. Hoss, Blackhall Park, Oxford.

BEVERIDGE.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Dunfermline, HENRY ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, son of the late Henry Beveridge, of Pitreavie, and of Mrs. Beveridge, aged 48.

BRUMELL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Somersby House, Morpeth, ELIZABETH ADA, wife of ARTHUR BRUMELL. Funeral, Morpeth Parish Church, Monday, Nov. 24, at 2.30 p.m.

BUNBURY.—On Nov. 20, 1930, in London, RUTH AIMEE, beloved daughter of CAPTAIN C. T. A. and Mrs. BUNBURY, aged 18.

CHANCE.—On Nov. 19, 1930, killed in a flying accident at Catterick, JOHN ANTHONY (TOOTS), much-loved second son of MR. and MRS. KENNETH CHANCE, aged 21. Funeral will be at Radford Semele Parish Church at 11.15 on Monday. Conveyance will meet the 9.10 train from Paddington at Leamington Spa, and return to catch the 12.28 train back.

CHAPLIN.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Pyne Cottage, Little Baddow, the REV. AYRTON CHAPLIN, aged 88. Funeral at 2.30 on Nov. 25, at Woodham Walter.

CHEPMELL.—On Nov. 18, 1930, MAJOR CLAUDE HENRIES CHEPMELL, R.A., of 47, St. Alban's-road, Bristol, second son of the late Lt.-Col. Dr. Chepmell, aged 66.

COX.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 10, The Avenue, Clifton, ALFRED PEACHEY COX, M.A., Canon of Gloucester and Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Clifton, aged 68. Funeral service at Emmanuel Church on Monday, at 2.30. No flowers, by his request.

DEARLE.—On Nov. 20, 1930, DORA, faithful friend and servant to the late General Bingham, C.B., and family, of The Vines, Rochester, for 60 years, aged 90.

DICKINSON.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 53A, York-Street, W.1, after four days' illness, LIONEL ARTHUR HENRY DICKINSON, Assistant Master at Cokie Court, dearly loved husband of Hilda Dickinson, and younger and only surviving son of the late Henry Dickinson, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and Mrs. E. M. Dickinson, aged 41. No flowers, by request. Funeral service Monday, 11 o'clock, St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. W. Cremation Golders Green.

DOUGLAS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 111, Rouge Bouillon, Jersey, WILLIAM BRUCE, second son of the late EDWIN DOUGLAS, aged 54. Funeral Almorah Cemetery, Jersey, 11 a.m., Monday, Nov. 24. No mourning, by request. (South American papers, please copy.)

ELCOME.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 81, Thomas's Hospital, EMILY ELIZABETH ELCOME, for nearly 30 years much-loved nurse and friend to the family of Alfred and Norah Williams, Willoughby, Oxshott, aged 53. Service at St. Andrew's Church, Oxshott, Monday next, 3 p.m. Train from Waterloo 2.15.

FINCH.—On Nov. 19, 1930, very suddenly, ALEXANDER FINCH, of 115, Arundel-road, Tunbridge Wells, late H.M. Inspector of Schools, in his 88th year.

FIRMINGER.—On Friday, Nov. 21, 1930, at his home, 318, Coombe-lane, Wimbledon, suddenly, of pneumonia, FRANK WALDRAM, eldest son of FRANCIS WALDRAM FIRMINGER, with whom he was in business for many years (Bastone and Firminger). His loss is irreparable. Funeral, Putney Vale Cemetery, Tuesday, at 12.

FLETCHER.—On Nov. 19, 1930, in London, GEORGE HAMILTON FLETCHER, of Upwey Manor, Dorset, J.P. for the County of Dorset. Cremated yesterday (Friday). Memorial service at Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, at 2 p.m., to-day (Saturday).

FORD.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Fishamhurst, St. Leonards-on-Sea, EDITH ELEANOR, wife of CHARLES FORD, age 60.

FOSTER.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Houtingdon, ANNIE, daughter of MICHAEL FOSTER, P.R.C.S., of Huntingdon, and sister of the late Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S., aged 88.

FREEMAN.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Baltimore, Virginia, U.S.A., EDGAR FREEMAN, second son of the late Professor E. A. Freeman, formerly of Somerleaze, Wells, aged 79.

FRYER.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 16, Culford-mansions, S.W., MARY ALICE, widow of F. E. R. FRYER, late of Burr Hill, Woodbridge. Funeral, Ashtead, 3 p.m., Tuesday, Nov. 25.

GRAY.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Grayshott, Windlesham-gardens, Brighton, HENRY RADELIFFE GRAY, late Manager, Westminster Bank, Brighton, dearly loved husband for 54 years of Margaret Main Gray, aged 80 years. Funeral at Brighton Borough Cemetery Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 2.30 p.m.

HICKS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 56, Friar-gate, Derby, MATILDA, the much beloved wife of H. T. HICKS, F.R.C.S., after many months of suffering very bravely borne. No flowers by request.

HUBBARD.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Westgate-on-Sea, AMY ANNE, widow of HORACE ARTHUR G. HUBBARD, aged 75. Cremation Golders Green, 2 p.m., Monday. No mourning, by her request.

JACOBI.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, 1930, after a short illness, at 6A, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, MAX JACOBI. Service to-day (Saturday), 11 a.m., at Norwood Crematorium. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, by request.

DEATHS (continued)

JONES.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at his residence, Thorn Bank, Douglas, I.O.M., GRIFFITH TURNER JONES, late Lieut.-General, Indian Army, and eldest son of Dr. Robert Jones, Bronbendre, Caernarvon, in his 92nd year.

KING.—On Nov. 21, 1930, in London, following an operation, LAURA ELIZABETH, the dearly loved wife of WALTER ROBERT KING, of The Ivies, Kenley, Surrey. Service All Saints', Kenley, Monday, 2.30. Interment at Whyteleafe.

KNIBBS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Springfield, Wollaston, Stourbridge, HENRY BUCKETT KNIBBS. Funeral at Stourbridge Cemetery on Monday, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock.

McKENNA.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 2, Ventnor-mansions, Hove, Sussex, JOSEPH HENRY, beloved husband of CONSTANCE NORAH MCKENNA and son of the late Charles Edward McKenna. Requiem Mass Tuesday next, Nov. 25, at 10.30 a.m., Church of the Sacred Heart, Norton-road, Hove. Interment following Hove Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

MACKERN.—On Nov. 20, 1930, suddenly at Harrogate, EILEEN MARY, eldest daughter of the late CHARLES MACKERN, formerly of Limerick and Buenos Aires.

MAINGAY.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, HENRY BERTRAM MAINGAY, F.R.C.S., of 34, Queen-street, Scarborough, beloved husband of Kathleen Edith Maingay, and only surviving son of the late William Bonamy Maingay, of Guernsey, aged 63.

MARCUS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 114, Oakwood-court, W., ELIZABETH, dearly beloved wife of EDWARD SIMON MARCUS. Funeral at the Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Harlesden-road, Willesden, on Monday, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

MILLER.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 26, Sloane-gardens, ROBERT MILLER, of Dummer Grange, Basingstoke, in his 85th year. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Dummer, at 1.30 on Monday, Nov. 24. Cars will meet train leaving Waterloo 11.20 for Basingstoke. Memorial service at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, at 3 o'clock same day. No flowers.

MITCHELL-INNES.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 27, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, REGINALD JOHN STEWART MITCHELL-INNES, Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, formerly Rector of Old Saint Paul's. Funeral service (Holy Communion 8 a.m.) at Cathedral, 2 p.m., Monday, Nov. 24.

MOIR.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Chelsea Hospital for Women, MAY FIONA, very dear wife of J. W. MOIR, Holmleigh, Berkhamsted.

MOORE.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Winchester Tower, Windsor Castle, ANNIE MOORE (DIDDY), for 49 years the devoted and beloved servant and friend to Lord Stanmordham and his family, aged 74.

MUIRHEAD.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at her residence, The Lodge, Shortlands, Kent, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of the late ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., and daughter of the late William Blomfield, of Upper Norwood. Service at 2 o'clock, Monday, at The Lodge, Shortlands. Interment at the West Norwood Cemetery, at 3 o'clock.

OAKEY.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 31, Northdown-avenue, Margate, ELIZA JESSIE, daughter of the late JOHN OAKEY, Junr., in her 59th year.

O'DELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, Den More, Gerrards Cross, EDWARD RAWSON O'DELL. Service at St. James's Church, Gerrards Cross, Monday, Nov. 24, at 3 p.m.

PARSONS.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at 1, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, H. SANDFORD PARSONS, son of the late Edmund Strange Parsons, of Shernbourne Hall, Norfolk, aged 67. Funeral, Chislehurst U.D.C. Cemetery, Nov. 24, at 3 p.m.

SAMPSON.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Bramham Cottage, Andover, JOHN EDWARD SAMPSON (formerly of Bingley), aged 74 years. Service in St. Jude's Church, Bradford, at 10.30 a.m. to-day (Saturday), prior to interment at Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford, at 11 a.m.

SCHARLIEB.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at the residence of her son, Dr. Herbert Shirley, 19, York-terrace, Regent's Park, MARY SCHARLIEB, Dame of the British Empire, M.D., M.S. (Lond.), LL.D. (Edin.), J.P., aged 85. Funeral, Hampstead Cemetery, 2.30, at St. Martin's Gate, Finchley-street, N.W.1, at 2 p.m. Nearest station Great Portland-street. Will friends kindly accept this intimation.

STRAHAN.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Bexhill, Sussex, of pneumonia, BEATRICE STRAHAN, the beloved wife of Major Percy Strahan, of Sirmoor Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, Monday next, at 12.30.

TONKONOGOFF.—On Nov. 19, 1930, PAUL ABRAMOVITCH TONKONOGOFF, of 39, Hollycroft-avenue, N.W.3. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Poundlane, to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 o'clock.

TRUSTED.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Green Bank, Wroxall, Isle of Wight, CHARLES FRANCIS, beloved husband of E. TRUSTED, R.I.P.

WALTON.—On Nov. 20, 1930, MRS. FRANK J. WALTON, of Walvens, 35, Downage, Hendon.

WHITE.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Lambert House, Hedon, East Yorks, ELIZABETH, widow of COLONEL W. LAMBERT WHITE, C.B., D.L., aged 73 years. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday), at 12 noon, at Hedon Church.

WINKLEY.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Rawal Pindi, the Rev. R. J. WINKLEY, Prefect Apostolic of Kafiristan and Kashmir. Born Feb. 12, 1880. R.I.P.

WOODHOUSE.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at the Rectory, HENRY GEORGE WOODHOUSE, Hon. Canon of Ely, 46 years Rector of Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, in his 79th year. Funeral at Water Newton on Monday, 2.45 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOOSEY.—In ever-loving memory of CECIL BOOSEY, M.C., Lieut., 1st Norfolk Regiment, killed in the battle of Cesiphon, Nov. 22, 1915, aged 24 years.

CLINTON.—In dear memory of WALTER LAWRENCE CLINTON, Captain, 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifles, who died Nov. 22, 1918, in the Serbian Hospital at Belgrade, of illness, after his escape from Graudenz Prison on Oct. 4.

DANE.—In unfading memory of CAPT. VICTOR LOUIS YATE DANE, 22nd Punjabis, killed at Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia, Nov. 22, 1915.

FARWELL.—In proud and loving memory of my dearly loved son JOHN RALPH BAX FARWELL, Lieut., R.N. Submarine Service, lost on active service, Nov. 22, 1916.—MOTHER.

FARWELL.—In loving and ever-present memory of LIEUT. JOHN R. B. FARWELL, R.N., H.M. Submarines, lost at sea on active service, Nov. 22, 1916.—CORA.

KENDALL.—In memory of LOCKE FRANCIS WILLIAM ANGERSTEIN KENDALL, third son of the Rev. J. F. Kendall, Canon of Norwich, and grandson of Mrs. Angerstein, of Weeting Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, wounded in Palestine, Nov. 21, 1917, died near Jerusalem, Nov. 22, 1917.

LOMAX.—To the memory of my dear brother, JOHN HERBERT LOMAX, Captain, The Buffs, died of wounds in Gallipoli, Nov. 22, 1915. Mentioned in Dispatches.

MALCOLM.—In proud and ever-loving memory of STUART RENTON MALCOLM, Sec. Lieutenant, 39th Siege Battery, R.G.A., who died in 32 Casualty Clearing Station, at Don, France, on Nov. 22, 1918, the dear and loving only son of Major A. R. Malcolm, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Malcolm, of Southsea.

MOON.—In proud and grateful memory of LEONARD JAMES MOON, Lieut., Devonshire Regt., died of wounds at Salonica, Nov. 23, 1916.

SIMMONS.—In ever-loving memory of my dear sons, F. WORTLEY SIMMONS, Capt., 2/4th The Hampshire Regt., killed in action near Jerusalem, Nov. 22, 1917: and PAUL ST. M. SIMMONS, Capt., 1/4th The Hampshire Regt., died of wounds in Mesopotamia, July 24, 1915.—MOTHER.

ARNOLD.—In memory of my dear Husband, HENRY RICHARD, who passed over on Nov. 22, 1929.—MARY.

ARNOLD. HENRY RICHARD.—In loving memory of Father. "So thou with sails how swift has't reached the shore where tempests never beat or billows roar."

BALLARD.—In eternal memory of beloved PETER, who left us Nov. 23, 1929.—MAMIE and GURNEY.

BROOMAN.—To the dear memory of FLORENCE, for 42 years the devoted, dearly-loved wife of HENRY WILLIAM BROOMAN, Nov. 23, 1929.

CHANDLER.—In grateful memory of LOUISA CHARLOTTE CHANDLER, who died Nov. 22, 1859, and who was a founder of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, where there is a "Chandler" Ward for middle-class patients in straitened circumstances.

CONGDON.—In loving memory of AGNES, for 45 years the dear wife of COLONEL CHARLES CONGDON. At rest, Nov. 22, 1929.

CRANSTOUN.—In loving and ever-present memory of JOHN PUGH CRANSTOUN (Priest), passed through death unto Life, Nov. 22, 1920.

DELANE.—On Nov. 22, 1879, at his residence, Ascot Heath, Berks, JOHN T. DELANE, Esq., Editor of *The Times* (1841-1877), aged 62.

EYTON.—In dearest memory of PHYLLIS EYTON, who died, as the result of a hunting accident, on Nov. 22, 1929.

"Je m'y oblige."

HERKLOTS.—In ever-loving memory of ALICE MARGARET HERKLOTS, who fell asleep at 8, Cannon place, Hampstead Heath, N.W.3, Nov. 23, 1927.

LLOYD (*nee* Keith).—In memory of my beloved CECILE, who died Nov. 23, 1929.

WINCEY.—CHARLES HASTIE, in ever loving memory, Nov. 23, 1927.—GEORGIE, GUY, EDITH.

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets. Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for catalogue No. 25A, KELLY and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

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PERSONAL

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£10 REWARD.—LOST 4th inst., between Westcliff, Fenchurch-street, and Muswell Hill, TWO-STONE DIAMOND RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£20 REWARD.—LOST on 19th, instant between Knightsbridge and Berkeley-square, possibly in taxi, purse containing 17-STONE DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL COMMEMORATION, November 29th and 30th.—The O.S.S. DINNER will be held at the RAVEN HOTEL, OXFORD, on SATURDAY, November 29th, at 7.45 p.m. Chairman: Sir Francis Wylie.—Names to be sent to J. F. W. Earnshaw-Ansley, St. Edward's School, Oxford.

"OLD CONTEMPTIBLE."—Mons, Ypres, &c., ex-Guardsman (36), urgently pleads for WORK, any capacity; experienced chauffeur-mechanic, lorry driver, gardener, valet, watchman, &c.; married, six young children; excellent character. Who will help him?—Write Box J.1255, The Times, E.C.4.

THE BOARD of INLAND REVENUE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £100 conscience money from "N. Y. E."

GIFT SWORDS WANTED for Scottish dance.—Send Sister Annie's Girls' Club, Kingsway Hall, London.

20 GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Small select SCHOOL for GIRLS, boarders only; Sussex Coast; excellent references.—Write Box J.1149, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

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LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent Home, after illness, do please HELP us to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Balaam-street, E.13.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast, owing enlargement, offers VACANCIES next two terms at permanently reduced fees of 90 guineas per annum.—Particulars write Box B.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

GREATLY DISTRESSED.—Will wealthy, kind reader send £50 this week for orphan daughter, who, after nursing and working for her invalid parents for many years, is now left to pay their debts.—Write Box B.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

OUR NOVEMBER HANDICAP is a debt of £10,000. Please HELP the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN.—Sloane Street, S.W.1.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

WANTED, ART EXPERT, sound knowledge Old Masters, give opinion for Moderate fees.—Write Box C.213, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else for the JUMBLE SALE, December 2, will be gratefully received by the SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENTS, 3, Strand-lane, Aldford-street, W.1. We collect if necessary. Telephone, Grosvenor 2044.

MY Regrets for 1928.—" TIP."

LADY would like CHARGE of INFANT; good, loving home; not adoption; terms 25s. per week, all found.—Write Box B.1718, The Times, E.C.4.

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DO PLEASE SEND SOMETHING for our JUMBLE SALES on Nov. 28th and Dec. 5th to help our Christmas Fund and finance Urgent Needs: ANYTHING NEW, SMART, MODERN, toys, books, &c. Poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES." LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

FOR SALE with VACANT POSSESSION.—WINCHESTER 10 miles.—First-rate SPORTING ESTATE, 805 ACRES; gentleman's residence; model farm buildings. Price £9,600.—Apply Agent, Box 1, Richmond Park Branch Post Office, Sheen Lane, S.W.14.

OSBORNE, of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the NAVY, Marines, Army, R.A.F., Indian Army, Mercantile Marine, Ultra-Violet Rays, Electrical Treatment, and special dieting carried out. For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

WINTER TRAVEL.—Delightful TOURS to South Africa at specially reduced rates; inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write for "Blue and Gold Tours" full description of two gruelling African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Home for Babies: Hostel and Princess Alice Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Campden-hill. No connection with any other Adoption Society.

BROMPTON-ROAD POST OFFICE ANONYMOUS GIFT RECEIVED 18th. Most grateful.—C & Y.

BRIDGE LESSONS.—Expert Tuition, private or class, for beginners and moderate players, at private address if required.—Write Box 407, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

PARISIENNE wishes POST au pair, good family.—Reply Tomlinson, Lecturer, Durham University.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind or condition for Baby Clothing; also old toys, books, &c. Poorest parish in East End.—Rev. Bertram Wardle, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Old Canning Town, London, E.

BRIGHTON.—Well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 3 rooms, bathing set to let; accessible to Pier; moderate rent to careful tenants.—Write Box W.394, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY for father to place son.—Vide Business Offers, this page.

WANTED, in SOUTH DEVON, for four-five months till May, easily run HOUSE; sunny position, near golf and tennis; six bed, two sitting rooms; moderate rent; careful tenants.—Write Box B.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

300 BLIND wish to have a Christmas Fancy Dress Dance "just like the sighted."—GIFTS of unwanted costumes, &c., will be gratefully received by the Principal, Miss Gill Griffiths, B.Sc., at The Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead, Surrey.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents, executes Family Trees, and Coat-of-Arms and Crests; researches undertaken in Heralds' Visitations, Registers, &c.—Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

P.W.—Always looking forward. May my prayers help to sustain you until fulfilment.—L.

OFFICER'S WIDOW desires one or two ladies as PAYING GUESTS; comfortable house; golf and tennis available.—Glenkeiley, Teignmouth.

C.H.W.—The Council of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3, gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £7 7s. 6d. and £5 5s. to the Convalescent Home from the Delmar Charitable Trust. Bequests much needed for the great increase of work.

GENTLEMAN (Public School) farming Oxon, has VACANCY PUPIL or GUEST; practical tuition all branches; cheerful home; hunting, shooting, golf.—Write Box W.398, The Times, E.C.4.

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PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor people need Clothes; also gifts for "Nursery Rhymes" Bazaar, 27th, 28th, 29th November.—Please send.—Rev. A. Millns, 8, Matthias Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.16.

INCOME-TAX.—APPRECIATION.—Freedom from Tax worries since 1922 for 21s. annually! Glad to recommend.—Innes, Surrey Hills-mansions, Caterham.

C.C.—The strain much too great. Seems in all circumstances immediate settlement necessary.—Y.

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N.B.—Mr. Watney will interview parents by appointment at the Langham Hotel, W., on Dec. 8, 9, and 10.

SCHOOL BOYS' WINTER SPORTS.—Small party leaving Dec. 20th for sixteen days has vacancies.—Write Box W.409, The Times, E.C.4.

A CTRESS, well known, holds CLASSES (London) in modern and classic plays—Shaw, Ibsen, Barrie, Shakespeare.—Write Box 407, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

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Six or Seven weeks (16 or 25 days in Egypt) from £60 10s. Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	Nov. 25
†Dumana	11,500	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
†Nevasa	11,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	17,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Hanchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Malwa ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Comorin ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Nuddea ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Moolta ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 11
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Novara ..	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
†Nagova ..	7,000	Cochrane	Jan. 16	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Lodgar ..	9,000	Sadell	Dec. 19	—
†Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	19,900	Bedwell	Jan. 2	Feb. 21

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers.
¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
‡WARFIELD ..	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 16	Jan. 18
DUMANA ..	5,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Dutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MANGALI ..	5,393	—	Nov. 29	—
‡MERKARA ..	8,284	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA ..	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA ..	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

‡ Calls Port Sudan. † Calls Malta.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA.	5,070	—	—	—	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MAFLANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MULNA ..	9,086	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 16	Feb. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

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City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Cass, Manager), 16, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2; Paris, Messrs. Lavenir, 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agent); Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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Freight Brokers.
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Rosario (for Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Dec. 4
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Dec. 19
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13
REMUERA	11,500	Mar. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Cape Town or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI (cargo)	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI ..	Jan. 7*	—
MAKURA ..	—	Jan. 21

* Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line, via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Capetown	L'pool.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	—	Nov. 22	13th Dec.	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—	—
ORARAI ..	17,000	—	—	—	Feb. 21

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8	

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bDCity of Hongkong	9,078	Dec. 1	Karachi and Bombay
City of Sparta ..	5,415	Dec. 20	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Dec. 6	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Valencia ..	7,329	Dec. 20	Bay, East Lon-
City of Harvard ..	7,071	Jan. 17	don, Durban, Natal.

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Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
YASUKUNI-MARU ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
HAKONE MARU ..	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CIRCASSIA ..	Nov. 28	†CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14
‡‡BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 2	‡‡†TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Especially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ‡‡ Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
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NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
22	AQUITANIA c	Southampton	Cunard
22	ADRIATIC .. .. f	Liverpool	White Star
22	MINNETONKA	London	A.T.L.
22	HALLFORD	Glasgow	Anchor
22	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
22	MINNEWASKA	London	White Star
25	TRANSYLVANIA c	Glasgow	Anchor
26	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
29	SAMARIA .. .. †, e	Liverpool	Cunard
Dec.			
3	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND	Southampton	Red Star
6	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
6	BALTIC .. .. †, e	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEKAHDA	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. .. &, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC c	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC c	Liverpool	White Star
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CELTIC c	Liverpool	White Star

† Also calls BOSTON. & Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
d Via Belfast and Glasgow. f Via Queenstown.
† Via Moville. & Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
22	ADRIATIC .. .. .. s	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND .. .. s	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard
29	ASCANIA .. .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard
Dec.			
5	AURANIA .. .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. .. .. s, r	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA .. .. .. r	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND .. .. .. s	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA .. .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. .. .. r	Liverpool	White Star

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND .. s	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE .. .. .. s	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec.			
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. s	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. .. .. s	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

s Via Belfast and Glasgow. c Via Cherbourg. r Via Belfast, Via Queenstown.

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"ALMEDA STAR"	From	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	and	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	16 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

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STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

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ALL PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA

PATROCLUS ..	3 Dec.	ANTENOR ..	24 Feb.
ANTENOR ..	31 Jan.	ASTYANAX ..	24 Mar.
HECTOR ..	31 Jan.	SARPEDON ..	28 Mar.

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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London	Southampton.
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	Nov. 27	—
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Nov. 28
†MONTGOMERYSHIRE ..	Dec. 4	—
*ARUNDALE CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 5

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
§ Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Special Christmas and New Year
SAILINGS TO SOUTH AFRICA

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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and DJIBOUTI via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"PEGU"		29th Nov.
"BURMA"	5th Dec.	13th Dec.

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EX GRANDIDIER Nov. 28 and Dec. 12 .. GEN. DUCHESNE
PIRAUS, INSTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Dec. 5 and Dec. 16 .. LAMARTINE
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DUE TRINIDAD	DECEMBER 11th

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	Tons.	Days.	From
Dec. 19 "Arandora Star"	15,000	19	38 guineas
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Dec. 20 "Lauretic"	18,724	17	£36 0 0

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Via France, Spain, Portugal and Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,444	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,464	—	Jan. 31

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TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	11,587	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA, ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

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*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	2Jan.,1931
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.

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(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC .. Liverpool	24th JAN.

(2) Cabin Class only. (3) Cabin Class only.
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OFFICES OPEN WEEK-ENDS.

LET or SELL, charming little HOUSE of CHARACTER near Watford Met. Station and Park; three bed, &c.; garage.—Agents, BROAD and PATEY, Watford.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK, and VINCE. Offices at all Centres.

A VERY CHARMING PROPERTY.

PURLEY.—A choice, detached RESIDENCE, in best position, and exceptionally well appointed throughout; two floors only, five or six bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, panelled dining room, drawing room, study, lounge hall 16ft. square, cloak room, model offices; beautifully terraced gardens, about two ACRES, hard and grass tennis courts; two garages. Freehold offered at reasonable figure.—Full particulars of WARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

CHANCELLORS,

RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

Owner going abroad will SELL very fine detached double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in one of the best positions at much less than cost; six bed rooms, day and night nurseries, tiled lavatory basins, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, winter garden, good domestic offices; tennis lawn, garage; all modern conveniences; built on gravel soil, within five minutes of station and golf course. PRICE £2,800, or would be sold with less land at lower price.

CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Station.

Delightful situation, high ground, with good views.

SURBITON, in a favourite residential district.—Charming HOUSE of CHARACTER, well built, with lofty and spacious accommodation; hall with cloak room, &c., three good reception, eight bed and dressing, two bath room, complete offices; garage and stabling; chauffeur's quarters; all modern conveniences; lovely garden. FREEHOLD (except small portion of garden). £2,950.—Full particulars NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames. 'Phone, Kingston 3356-7.

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WIMBLEDON.—POSSESSION. High ground. Modern. Five bed, two reception, tiled bath; good garden. £1,850, or near. Baynham, FRANK R. BATEMAN, Ltd., 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2800.

WIMBLEDON COMMON, splendid position on high ground facing South, sheltered by fine belt of trees.—Charmingly planned and labour-saving RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, cloak room, tiled offices; large garage; good garden. PRICE £2,650. FREEHOLD. Inspection confidently invited.—BAKER and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

DAILY REACH LONDON.—OLD-WORLD COTTAGE wanted, to buy or rent, with three or four bed rooms and good garden.—P., 6, Stanley-road, Watford.

URGENTLY REQUIRED TO PURCHASE

IN N. BUCKS, OXON, WILTS, or DORSET, for choice, a RESIDENCE, with about 12 bed rooms, &c., and 10 to 50 Acres, outbuildings, and cottages.

No properties that have been generally offered during past six months can be considered.

Usual commission required from Vendor.

Replies to "General W.," care of RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.

BUY AT ONCE.—Really genuine purchaser wants OLD or well-fitted MODERN HOUSE within five miles of Newbury, Berks; seven-nine bed rooms and enough land for privacy.—Send particulars and photographs to WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1, who will give name and address of purchaser to show bona fides.

WANTED, in KENSINGTON or HYDE PARK districts, a LOW-BUILT HOUSE, with eight-nine bed rooms, two-three baths, three reception rooms; price up to £12,000.—Please send details to ROBINSON WILLIAMS and BURNAND, 88, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED for immediate purchase, a LARGE ESTATE, preferably in Surrey or Sussex. Applicant waiting.—Owners or Solicitors please send fullest particulars and lowest price to NEWELL and NEWELL, Estate Agents, 4, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Quietly situated, light, and attractive FLATS, refitted to requirements, comprising five bed rooms, &c., &c.; £375-£450 per annum.—Apply Office.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (OFF).

A Charming MAISONNETTE in a quiet position, and tastefully furnished, to be LET for remainder of lease (about three years) at £300 per annum inclusive.

The contents to be purchased which comprise some fine pieces of furniture; for £1,000, or would be LET Furnished for three years. There are four bed rooms, bath room, reception room (parquet floor), good kitchen, final for two people.—Recommended as a bargain by DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

AN exceptional opportunity occurs to secure a FLAT in COLEHERNE COURT, a charming corner site with 2½ ACRES private gardens in SOUTH KENSINGTON; passenger and trades lifts; liveried porters; three to five bed rooms, two reception rooms, spacious halls, and excellent domestic offices. Rents £235 to £375 per annum.—Apply Estate Offices, 128, Coleherne-court, Old Brompton-road, near Earl's Court and Gloucester-road Stations.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts.—Managing Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

£450 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

A Lady wishes to LET FURNISHED her nice MANSION FLAT, in central position in South Kensington, near Station; three-four bed, bath, two reception rooms; passenger lift. Would accept 7gns. from careful tenant.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.—Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 8gns. Adjacent Piccadilly and Park-lane.

The Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CAMDEN-HILL, KENSINGTON.—Delightful MANSION FLAT with CONSTANT HOT WATER, lift, &c., facing South, to be let at once; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; beautiful order. Rent only £500 per annum. NO PREMIUM.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 4240 and 102, Kensington High-street.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT

available very shortly.

EXCEPTIONAL CORNER POSITION looking towards Horse Guards and Whitehall; two bed rooms (running water), reception room, bath room and hall; large light rooms; present owner personally recommends in every way.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Three minutes from Park-lane.

HANDSOME CORNER BUILDING of the most up-to-date flats in the West End.

Four-seven bed rooms.
Two bath rooms.
Two-three reception rooms.
Fine lounge halls.
Entrance hall.
Model offices.

Constant hot water; central heating; passenger lift; lavatory basins in all bed rooms; oak floors, marble bath rooms; tiled offices.

RENT FROM £550 PER ANNUM.

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MASON & MASON,

2A, Kensington High-street, W.

KENSINGTON. — Charming SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c. Six years' lease at only £180 inclusive. Only £60 for fittings, &c. Owner taking house.—Apply 7, Avonmore-mansions, Addison Bridge, W.14.

RENT ONLY £250 PER ANNUM.

Four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms.

KENSINGTON, within easy distance of the Gardens. An unusually attractive MANSION FLAT to be LET upon advantageous terms; constant hot water.—Agents, ROW and SONS, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—One large reception, one double bed room, small dressing, maid's room, kitchen, bath; 4½gns.—Telephone Sloane 3089 after 11 o'clock.

MAISONNETTE.—Direct lease £225 inclusive; six rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen; will be redecorated.—Mrs. Wood, 14, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.
PREMIER SERVICE FLAT.

MAYFAIR, W.1.—To be LET, Unfurnished, at a sacrificial rent to ensure immediate letting or substantial sum would be paid to anyone taking assignment of lease; two bed rooms, large reception room, excellent bath room, small kit-benette, all modern convenience; rent includes all service charges.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62/64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.—SELF-CONTAINED UNFURNISHED FLAT; small hall, three rooms, with dressing room and bath room, &c.; just vacant. £180 per annum inclusive. No premium for lease.—Write appointment, Box W.316, The Times, E.C.4.

ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS

with bath room and entrance hall; self-contained; telephone; night and day porters, valet; lift. Rent from £130, or Furnished 4gns. per week.—Bury Court, 55, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.

PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, W.—With access and balcony actually overlooking Hyde Park, to be LET, with immediate possession, FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, containing hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water; day and night porters. Rent £600 per annum; no premium.—Apply Superintendent, in the building.

QUEEN'S CLUB-GARDENS, WEST KENSINGTON.

(Surrounding private gardens and tennis courts.)

Up-to-date self-contained MANSION FLATS to be LET Unfurnished; newly decorated; charming. Five rooms, kitchen, and bath room, £140 per annum inclusive.

Four rooms, kitchen and bath room, £130 per annum inclusive.

Three rooms, kitchen and bath room, £96 per annum inclusive.

Apply Estate Office, 5, Zenobia-mansions, or Porter, 2, Zenobia-mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, W.14. 'Phone, Fulham 0130. Nearest Station, Barons Court.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT AT PRACTICALLY UNFURNISHED RENT.

QUEEN'S-GATE (few doors from Park).—To be LET at once for five months or longer; five bed and dressing rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, spacious hall, and usual domestic offices; passenger and service lifts; liveried porter, &c.—To view apply Porter, Adelaide Mansions, 181-183, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

70

PRIVATE Self-Contained SUITES.

A few of the smaller ones are still available.

SURBITON COURT,

ST. ANDREWS-SQUARE,

SURBITON.

Write for Brochure. 'Phone: Elmbridge 2589.

24 & 25, MANCHESTER-SQUARE,

W.1.

South and West Aspects. Overlooking Gardens. Electric Passenger Lift. Central Heating. Constant Hot Water. Good size rooms.

FOUR FLATS to be LET on the Third and Fourth Floors. TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, THREE BED ROOMS, tiled bath room, kitchenette, &c., all well planned with electric service lift; electric power to all rooms; modern rents.

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£118 PER ANNUM.—HALL, FLAT, self-contained two rooms, kitchenette, bath, lift; 18ft. by 18ft.; bath and kitchen.—29, Hogarth-road, Earl's Court. Park 3661.

WANTED

REQUIRED, Unfurnished FLAT South Kensington, Knightsbridge or Knightsbridge; four bed, two sitting, usual offices; lift and constant hot water. Rent £200.—Write Box J.1488, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

BEDFORD-SQUARE, W.C.1.

A PART of ONE of these exceptionally fine HOUSES to be LET as offices; suit SOCIETY or important PROFESSIONAL firm.—Write Box C.271, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

BIRMINGHAM.

TO MULTIPLE FIRMS AND OTHERS.

Important and substantially built

BLOCK of SHOP PROPERTY,

having a long frontage to main thoroughfare and within three minutes of the City.

The property comprises several attractive shops and showrooms, and is suitable for many trades, and would make excellent motor showrooms.

For full particulars apply to the Sole Agents,

SHAW and GILBERT, F.A.I., Auctioneers and Valuers, 36, Cannon-street, Birmingham.

KINGSWAY (just off).—Profit rental £200 per annum for 13 years arising from substantial premises. PRICE £1,225.—C. H. PARCHETER, 167, Regent-street, W.1.

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LEGAL NOTICES

4 *lines* 8*s.* (*minimum*)

EDWARD THOMAS WING deceased. Notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of eight days, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the Supreme Court of Judicature for GRANT of PROBATE of the WILL of EDWARD THOMAS WING, late of Onehunga, in New Zealand, Retired Master Mariner, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Northern District, at Auckland, on the 16th day of August, 1929.

Dated this 19th day of November 1930

GEARE & SON 3/4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.2., Solicitors; and Attorneys of Edward Hector Wing and John Schnauer, the Executors of the said Will.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division (Probate) SIR GEORGE HUGH CHARLES CLIFFORD Baronet deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL and TWO CODICILS of SIR GEORGE HUGH CHARLES CLIFFORD late of Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand, Baronet deceased granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand (Canterbury District) New Zealand on the 21st day of May 1929.

BIDDLE THORNE WELSFORD & GAIT Solicitors for Sir Robert Mills Welsford and Frederick Clifford Ward of 22 Abchurch-yard in the City of London, the lawful Attorneys of Sir Charles Lewis Clifford Bart. and Henry Hamilton Loughnan.

RE TOM ERNEST AIZLEWOOD deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of TOM ERNEST AIZLEWOOD late of Rotherham in the County of York a partner in the firm of Messrs. Henry Aizlewood & Son of Rotherham aforesaid, Lime, Road-stone and Sand Merchants who died on the 21st day of December 1928 and whose Will was proved by Annie Aizlewood the sole Executrix therein named on the 14th day of May 1929 in the Principal Probate Registry are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January 1931, after which date the Executrix will distribute the Assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1930.

OXLEY & ARD of Wingate, Rotherham.
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

SOPHIA CRAWFORD LOMAS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SOPHIA CRAWFORD LOMAS late of 31, Herne Hill, London S.E.24, Widow (who died on the 17th day of April 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Manchester District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 29th day of August 1930 by Winifred Lomas, Ethel Margaret Lomas, and Robert Wood Williamson, the executors therein named) are required to send particulars of their claims to us the undersigned on or before the 11th day of February 1931 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of November 1930.

SLATER, HEELIS, SANDBACH, MARRIOTT, SMITHS & IRVINE 71, Princess Street, Manchester, Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. STYLFIT SHOE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Stylfit Shoe Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Mullory & Co., chartered accountants, 36 Basinghall Street, London E.C.2, on Thursday the 27th day of November 1930 at twelve o'clock noon.

Notice is hereby also given that, for the purpose of voting, secured creditors are required (unless they surrender their security) to lodge at the registered office of the company, 63/5 Whitechapel Road, London E.1, before the meeting, a statement giving particulars of their security, the date it was given and the value at which it is assessed.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board
M. P. KEMPNER, Managing Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of DE FOREST PHONOFILMS Limited

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd November, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—

Creditors 1st December 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.15 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

20th November, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL

3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

ABOUT GIRLS' SCHOOLS at HOME and ABROAD. BOYS' SCHOOLS, TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. Advice free of charge will be given by

GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878. Established over half a century.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.

MAYFAIR HOUSE, HAWTREY, 170, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 3979.
ADVICES RE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys or girls at home or abroad.
Nursery Schools, Holiday Homes, Tutors, Governesses, &c.
SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, NERVOUS CHILDREN.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.

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Telephone: Gerrard 3272 (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—KINGWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, excellent playing fields, tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited; much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.

Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A.(Oxon.).

A RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises (gratis) on the choice of BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY VISITED.

BURROW'S SCHOLASTIC BUREAU (T.), 4, Regent-place (130, Regent-street), W.1. School Appointments. Transfers. 'Phone, Reg. 3774.

A SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, précis, committee work, office experience, teachers' course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.

J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A GE SEVEN.—VACANCY for CHILD to educate with own; tutor, governess; drill, games.—The Rector, East Harling, Norfolk.

BENDIXENS.—Miss BENDIXEN, B.A.Hons.
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Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C.
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Coaching undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS. Special Matriculation Courses. Women students only. Interviews Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 3 p.m., or by appointment.—66, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 0295.

BOARDING SCHOOLS, London, Country, Seaside, from £36 to £225 yearly. Particulars free.—Holborn 6105. Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

BROADSTAIRS, Magdalene Court.—Preparatory for Public Schools; individual attention.—Miss H. L. Buckley, M.A., Magdalene, Cambs. (late Lieutenant Coldstream).

COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.
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COMBE FLOREY RECTORY, W. SOMERSET.—Individual tuition (one tutor to every two pupils). Est. 1908. Grounds (35 acres). GRADUATE STAFF.—"Unique facilities for education."—Court Circular.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC. ARMY. PREVIOUS

Law Report, Nov. 21

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
COPYRIGHT IN OSCAR WILDE'S WORKS
HOLLAND v. METHUEN AND CO., LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Clauson)

The hearing was begun of this action, in which the plaintiff, Captain Vyvyan Beresford Holland, claimed a declaration that the copyright in the works of Oscar Wilde, which the defendants, Methuen and Co., Limited, had published, were his property as the administrator of the estate of Oscar Wilde, and that he was entitled to determine agreements under which the defendants had published the works. He also claimed that if the defendants printed any further copy of them they could only do so under and subject to the conditions of the proviso to section 3 of the Copyright Act, 1911, when that proviso should come into operation in respect of those works.

The plaintiff gave the defendants notice on April 8, 1930, to determine the agreements and of his intention to arrange for the publication of a complete edition of "De Profundis" as soon as the defendants had exhausted their current edition, and to publish, after November 30, 1930, a new edition of all the other works of Oscar Wilde.

Oscar Wilde died on November 30, 1900.

The defendants claimed that the rights and interests granted to them under the agreements were effectually vested in them for the term of the copyright which existed in the works under the Copyright Act in force before the Copyright Act, 1911—namely, 42 years from the date of the first publication; and that as owners of the copyright they were entitled to continue the production of the copies of the works during that period, and thereafter to exercise the rights of owners under section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, in addition to any rights which they might have as members of the general public under the proviso to section 3 of that Act.

The agreements, six in number, were made in 1904, 1905, and 1906, and one in 1914. The plaintiff's notice to determine the agreements did not include the agreement made in 1914, relating to "An Ideal Husband."

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was the owner of the copyright in the works.

The works involved in the action were:—"De Profundis," "Poems," "A Woman of No Importance," "An Ideal Husband," "A Florentine Tragedy," "Vera," "The portrait of Mr. W. H.," "Salome," "The Duchess of Padua," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "The House of Pomegranates," "Intentions," and "Lord Arthur Saville's Crime."

Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Macgillivray appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. J. Conway, K.C., and Mr. S. O. Henn Collins for the defendants.

The Question at Issue

Mr. Archer said that the question was whether under the agreements the defendants still had the sole right to publish the works of Oscar Wilde included in the agreements, or whether the agreements had been determined by the notice given by the plaintiff, and also whether under the agreements there was an assignment out and out of the copyright. If copyright was assigned out and out it might sterilize the agreements, because after one edition the works might not again be produced.

After November 30, 1930, the defendants would have a right to publish certain of the works on payment of 10 per cent. royalty under the powers given by the proviso to section 3 of the Copyright Act, 1911. The agreements provided for payment of royalties and granted only an interest as distinct from granting the whole copyright. Subsection 2 of section 24 provided that "the author" should include his legal personal representative, which the plaintiff was. Three of the works in the agreements were published after the death of Oscar Wilde—namely, "De Profundis," "A Florentine Tragedy," and "The Duchess of Padua," in 1905, 1908, and 1908 respectively. Under section 17 and the proviso to section 3 the powers of publishing those three works given to the public, subject to payment of a royalty of 10 per cent., would not arise until 1935, 1938, and 1938 respectively. The plaintiff had the copyright subject to the interest in it given to the defendants by the agreements, and had the right to determine the agreements. On the question whether these agreements were absolute assignments of the copyright, counsel cited Barker v. Stickney ([1919] 1 K.B., 121).

Mr. Macgillivray said that all that the defendants obtained under the agreements, in which the word copyright was not used at all, was a limited interest in equity. The defendants were given by the agreements only the sole right of publishing. When the proviso to section 3 came into operation, the agreements automatically would be determined because the publishers would not pay the 15 per cent. provided for by the agreements when, under the proviso, only 10 per cent. was payable.

There was no assignment of copyright by those agreements either wholly or in part. The owner of the copyright had the right to collect the royalties under the proviso to section 3; but the defendants had only an equitable interest before the Act of 1911 and got only the same interest under the Act of 1911. The effect of section 24 was to give the owner of copyright under the Act of 1842 the copyright given under the Act of 1911. The plaintiff at the date of the Act of 1911 was the owner of the whole copyright subject to an interest of the defendants to publication, and he obtained the right of collecting the compulsory royalties under the proviso to section 3. The defendants only had a right to publish and did not get any right to collect royalties under the proviso.

Mr. Conway, in opening for the defendants, said that he had to consider two things: first, whether the plaintiff had proved that none of the agreements amounted to an assignment or partial assignment of copyright; and, secondly, whether the agreements were subject to notice terminating all rights under them.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Parker, Garrett and Co.; Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS, LIMITED

Under a compulsory winding-up order made against Quarterly Dividends, Limited, of Bristol, the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, Senior Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the company was registered in 1920 with a nominal capital of £100 and was promoted by William Taverner to carry on the business of an association for the quarterly division by way of dividends of profits and income arising out of dealings with its members or other persons. Taverner appeared to have been responsible for the drawing up of the rules embodying the thrift scheme under which the company carried out its transactions with depositors and others. The thrift scheme and the rules under which it had been conducted by this company and its sister company—National House Purchase, Limited—had been severely criticized in financial and other newspapers from time to time, and as a result the number of new depositors was adversely affected.

A draft statement of affairs showed liabilities £328,539, of which £323,482 represented the claims of depositors who held securities to the value of £63,675. The failure was attributed to the inadequacy of funds coming in to meet necessary expenses and the demands of depositors for withdrawals, but a further reason advanced was that the scheme proved unworkable.

A resolution was passed for Mr. G. E. Sendell, F.C.A., to act as liquidator.

NATIONAL HOUSE PURCHASE, LIMITED

At the statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders of National House Purchase, Limited, of Bristol, also held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings before Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, Senior Assistant Official Receiver, a draft statement of affairs was submitted showing gross liabilities £292,586, of which £223,173 represented the claims of depositors. The assets were estimated at £30,038.

The Chairman reported that this company had not really any invested funds and eventually, as the result of Press criticisms, the moneys flowing from depositors ceased altogether. It was quite impossible to say what dividend, if any, would be paid, but so far as he could see, both in this liquidation and that of Quarterly Dividends, any distribution would be small, despite the assertions of Taverner, who was going to try to convince the Court that both companies were solvent.

Mr. G. E. Sendell, F.C.A., was again nominated for the post of liquidator.

THE LAW SOCIETY

RESULTS OF NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the final examination of the Law Society held on November 3 and 4:—

Adams, F. K. C., LL.B.Lond.; Aldhouse, G. C.; Allen, R. S., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Altman, A.; Armitage, P. M., B.A.Cantab.; Ashford, A.; Ball, W. H.; Banks, E. P.; Barker, A. M., B.A.Oxon.; Barker, A.; Barker, E. A., B.A.Oxon.; Barnboldt, C. W. S.; Barrington, T. O., LL.B.Lond.; Bassadone, W. M.; Beames, G. H. F.; Beardsley, F. W. C.; Bennett, H.; Bennetts, M. M.; Berger, T. C.; Bickmore, A. B., LL.M.L'pool; Bieber, S., LL.B.L'pool; Blocker, N. S.; Blakeborough, G. S.; Booth, A. J. F., B.A.Oxon.; Booth, W. R. T.; Bosworth, H. L.; Braithwaite, A. W., M.A.Oxon.; Brandon, G. J.; Brearley, D. H. E., LL.B.Manch.; Brian, W. G.; Brookes, D., B.A.Cantab.; Buckton, H. G. F., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Burrow, T. O.; Busby, F. H.; Bushell, C. N., B.A.Oxon.; Calvert, J. W.; Cannon, R. H., B.A.Oxon.; Canter, P.; Casey, G. W., LL.M.Sheff.; Cassels, R. J.; Castle, H.; Cecil, B. R.; Chapman, E. J.; Chetwood, N. T.; Clarke, N.; Cohen, N. L.; Collis, G. G.; Coogan, M. E.; Corbin, J. A.; Coulson, J. G., B.A.Oxon.; Cox, S. J.; Crebbin, C. H., B.A.Oxon.; Cropper, T. T.; Cross, D. G.; Dalton, S. W.; Davies, D. S.; Davies, E. J., B.A.Wales; Davies, W. O.; Davy, Beatrice Honour, LL.B.Lond.; Dearden, J.; de Guingand, E. P., B.A.Oxon.; Dell, A. H.; Edis, F. R., LL.B.Lond.; Edwards, A. W.; Eldridge, R. R.; Evans, A. L. L., B.A., B.C.L.Oxon.; Evans, Rowland, B., B.A.Oxon., LL.B. Birm.; Farr, W. H.; Farren, H. F.; Fawke, L. A.; Finlow, G. R.; Finnigan, E. V.; Flinter, B.; Forster, O. F.; Freeman, L.; Freeman, M.; Gaster, J.; George, J. F.; German, A. C. J., B.A.Oxon.; Gibbs, G. C., B.A.Oxon.; Gibson, W. H., B.A.Lond.; Greaves, H., LL.B.Sheff.; Greenfield, O.; Greig, R. F.; Hampton, W.; Hamwee, L., LL.B.Manch.; Harman, P. W.; Harmshaw, F. N.; Hazell, R. L.; Hatchard, J. F.; Hiatt, W. G., LL.B.Lond.; Hickley, A. N., B.A.Oxon.; Hicks, D. T.; Hills, A. J.; Himmers, W., B.A.Oxon.; Hodges, R. S. H.; Hodson, W. H.; Hogg, R. J.; Holcom, C. L.; Hornbrook, E. E. W.; House, H.; Humphrey, W. M.; Humphreys, E. P.; Hutchinson, L. H.; Hutton, A. W.; Jackson, J. P.; James, H. C.; Johnson, P. W., B.A.Cantab.; Johnson, R. T. D.; Jones, A.; Jones, D. S.; Jones, I. W.; Jones, W. T.; Kanneralli, G. K.; Lambert, H. H., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Last, E. A.; Law, A. W. J.; Leiper, R. C., B.A.Oxon.; Liston, A. P. M., LL.B. Manch.; Lloyd, D. R., B.Sc.Wales; Loncaster, H. M.; Lusty, J. G.; Lyons, R. H. C., B.A.Oxon.; McLoughlin, T. A., LL.M.L'pool; Maddock, W. H.; Malim, J. J.; Manners, B. J.; Margetts, N.; Marsden, A.; Marshall, H. H., LL.B.Lond.; Martin, R.; Mason, Freda Victoria Branson; Mayor, R., B.A.Oxon.; Medlicott, R. O. R.; Mileham, H. C.; Millard, V. F. L.; Mills, C. J.; Monro, F. L.; Moore, J. G.; Moss, C. R., B.A.Oxon.; Mote, S. S.; Myers, M. F.; Nelson, C. W.; Nevin, E. R.; Nichols, A. J., LL.B. Birm.; Orley, F.; Ottaway, J. C.; Paisner, L.; Payne, R. F.; Pembroke, G. V. W.; Penn, S. L.; Penruddock, C. F., B.A.Oxon.; Pim, H. E.; Pink, F. A. M.; Pinney, H. M.; Pool, G. D.; Powell, K.; Pratt, A. H.; Pritchard, F. H. D., B.A.Oxon.; Ratcliffe, J. H. F.; Ritchie, J. F. R.; Rodway, P. E.; Rubin, M.; Rutter, H., LL.B.Lond.; Rutter, S.; Samuel, May Cyelie; Scott, E. T.; Scrivener, T. A.; Shufflebotham, J.; Silman, L., LL.B.Leeds; Simmons, T. L.; Simons, C.; Simpson, F. H. F.; Sissmore, H. H.; Skinner, J.; Smith, C. L. W.; Smith, M. K.; Smith, T. H.; Spenser, J. A.; Stafford, E. K.; Steele, C. R.; Stevens, Alice Nancekivell; Stirk, E. T.; Story, N. L.; Strange, R. K.; Stray, S. A.; Swanwick, M. H., B.A.Oxon.; Syke, C. C.; Talbot, G. I.; Tayler, J. H., B.A.Oxon.; Taylor, F. W.; Tee, W.; Thompson, A. G. B., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Tilley, W. H., LL.B.Birm.; Tooth, J. P. C.; Townsend, E. G.; Townsend, S.; Treharne, J. R. D. S.; Turner, E. H.; Vickers, L. G., LL.B.Lond.; Visick, H. A.; Waters, C. C., B.A.Cantab.; Watson, J. T. V., LL.B.Leeds; Webb, J. E. F.; Welch, J. W.; Welch, N. G., B.A. Cantab.; Wickham, M., B.A.Oxon.; Wiggett, H. H. H., B.A.Cantab.; Williams, G. C.; Williams, T. R., LL.B.Lond.; Woolf, R., B.A.Cantab.; Yeo, E. L., B.A.Oxon.; Young, J. H. D.

Number of candidates, 272; passed, 213.

The Council of the Law Society have awarded the John Mackrell prize (value about £13) to T. R. Williams, LL.B.Lond., who served his articles of clerkship with Mr. W. R. Francis, of Swansea.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the Intermediate Examination held on November 5 and 6. A candidate is not obliged to take both parts of the examination at the same time:—

First Class.—Bayliff, W. H.; Blum, R. C. de M.; Bowden, W. V.; Crundell, J. H. A.; Foxon, A. D.; Herton, R. H. G.; Hill, O. T.; Marshall, E. J.; Miron, W. L.; Morton, C. C.; Pepper, R. N.; Saleby, W. B.A.Oxon.; Shane, A. L.; Smith, A. R.; Stedman, A. J.; Stevens, J. E.; Thomas, J. E.; Tilley, L. C., B.A.Birm.

Passed.—Allanson, K. E.; Atkins, H. T.; Atkinson, F. L.; Baker, H. F.; Barker, W. H. R.; Bland, W. F.; Bolsover, G. N.; Brooks, R. M.; Broughall, L. St. C., B.Sc.Lond.; Brown, S. H., B.A.Oxon.; Byrom, S. S.; Cawson, A. S.; Chisholm, J. R. H., B.A.Oxon.; Clarke, H.; Dickie, R. D.; Durant, P. T.; Edmondson, R. J.; Elliott, A., B.A.Oxon., M.A.Sheff.; Ellis, A. R. M.; England, L. E.; Everett, H. M.; Field, F.; Ford, B. T.; Forster, N. G.; Godkin, D. H.; Gouldsmith, T. C.; Hadall, L. H.; Hall, A.; Halpin, P.; Hawkins, R. S.; Hick, H. Hickman, G. V.; Howlett, B. H.; Hunter, P. B.; Israel, C.; Jarvis, C. W.; Jennings, G. C.; John, D. M., B.A.Oxon.; Joyce, G. O.; Kay, T. T.; Kingham, A. C., LL.B.Birm.; Jackson, H. S.; Johnson, R. R. A.; Jones, E. G.; Jones, J. H., B.A.Oxon.; Kahn, G. L., B.A.Oxon.; Kent, G. F. N., B.A.Cantab.; Kimpton, T. D. B.; Kinnersly, R. A., B.A.Cantab.; Kirton, R. C., B.A.Manch.; Landley, J. G.; Langstaff, H. F.; Lawless, A.; Lesser, M.; Lester, G. T.; Lister, J., B.A.Cantab.; Lousada, A. B., B.A.Oxon.; Lyons, J.; Mabb, C. G.; McAvoy, J. J.; McKenzie, A. S.; Mackeson, J. F., B.A.Cantab.; MacLeod, D.; Mander, E. J.; Mass, J. M., LL.B.L'pool; Mathias, P. F., B.A.Cantab.; Meade-King, M. G., B.A.Oxon.; Mitchell, B. C.; Morgan, T. D.; Morris, R. L., LL.B.Wales; Musson, J. F., LL.B.Leeds; Nelson, M. S., B.A.Cantab.; Nevett, L. C.; Nicholson, G. S.; Notcutt, S. A., B.A.Cantab.; Orange, R. B., B.A.Oxon.; Owen, H.; Parkhouse, L. W., B.A.Cantab.; Parr, E. C., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Peck, E.; Peel, J. F. R., B.A.Oxon.; Pennefather, G. E. M., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Pethick, T. H.; Powell, G. H., B.A.Oxon.; Pritchard, D. H., B.A., B.C.L.Oxon.; Pritchard, Enid Lilian, B.A.Oxon.; Procter, R. G.; Rawcliffe, W.; Read, C. B.; Rees, J. M.; Reid, J. W., B.A.Oxon.; Richardson, C., B.A.Oxon.; Rickards, G. H., B.A.Oxon.; Riley, A. E.; Ringwood, H. H., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Rivis, R. G. I.; Roberts, A. B., B.A.Wales; Robinson, L. P., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Rose, A. P., B.A.Cantab.; Rose, R. G. W., B.A.Cantab.; Rubie, D. B.; Ryder, G., LL.B.Manch.; Safier, N. N., B.A., LL.B.Cantab.; Sargent, A. S.; Shapero, L., B.A.Cantab.; Sharpley, R.; Sheldon, B. H., B.A.Oxon.; Shibko, H. W.; Simey, T. S., B.A.Oxon.; Slessor, R. A., B.A., LL.B.Sheffield; Smith, D. C.; Smith, E. H.; Soares, Alvarik Maria Da Lourdes; Sowerby, T. M.; Starrfield, V. J. G., B.A.Oxon.; Stewart, E. J.; Stone, J., B.A., B.C.L.Oxon., LL.M.Leeds; Summer, E. R., B.A.Cantab.; Sutcliffe, C. H.; Taylor, C. H. W., B.A.Oxon.; Taylor, V. M., B.A.Oxon.; Thomas, J.; Thomas Davies, J., B.A., B.C.L.Oxon.; Trentham, F. J.; Turnell, M.; Turner, H. A.; Wallis, C. K.; Walter, L. J., B.A.Cantab.; Walters, G. M.; Watson, P. B. C., B.A.Cantab.; Weed, L. E., B.A.Oxon.; Wheatley, G. A., B.A.Oxon.; Wilkin, C. M.; Williams, G. W., B.A.Oxon.; Williams, J. A. S.; Wills, J. C. N., B.A.Oxon.; Wood, C. N., B.A.Oxon.; Wordsworth, M., B.A.Oxon.; Wyatt, J. D. F., LL.B.Lond.; Yorke, P., B.A.Oxon.

Number of candidates, 389; passed, 266.

£2,000 DAMAGES

A special jury in Mr. Justice Horridge's Court yesterday awarded £2,000 damages to Mrs. Margaret Jane Jenkins, the wife of Mr. Samuel Jenkins, proprietor of the Hotel Cambria, Hunter-street, W.C., for personal injuries received by her in a collision which took place in Marylebone-road, N.W., in July, 1929, between a motor-car which she was driving and a car owned and driven by the defendant, Captain John C. Rogerson, of South-street, Mayfair, W. Mrs. Jenkins's hand became deformed and permanently useless as a result of being crushed. Her husband was awarded £300 damages for the loss of her services as manageress of his hotel.

LORANG ON TRIAL

ACCUSED IN WITNESS-BOX
JUDGE AND BLUE BIRD FINANCE

Further progress was made at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Swift, in the trial of Francis Lorang, 49, described as a company director, who is alleged to have committed certain frauds in connexion with the Blue Bird petrol and oil companies. The case for the prosecution was closed and the accused went into the witness-box and denied the charges against him. The trial was then adjourned till Monday morning.

The charge against Lorang is that, while he was a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, he made, circulated, or published a false statutory report of the company, with intent to deceive or defraud shareholders or creditors of the company; and that, as a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, Blue Bird Oil (Foreign), Limited, and Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, he fraudulently took and applied for his own use or benefit, or for uses or purposes other than those of the companies in question, £69,898 and other sums belonging to the companies.

Lorang pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the prosecution; Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Mr. Derek Curtis Bennett, and Mr. C. Leo Burgess defended Lorang; Mr. Linton Thorp and Mr. C. J. T. Pensotti, Mr. Stephen Benson and Mr. Clive Tottenham, and Mr. S. R. Sidebottom held watching briefs on behalf of interested parties.

Mr. L. V. Walters, of the Companies' Winding-Up Department of the Board of Trade, continuing his evidence, produced the statutory report of the Blue Bird Petrol, Limited.

PETROL COMPANY'S REPORT

Mr. Fulton.—In relation to the Petrol company, did you find on the report words to the effect that the receipts and payments appended to this report are made up to April 6, 1929, and since that date the sum of £17,450 appears in the abstract of payments to have been repaid to the company?—I did, but quite late in the proceedings.

The Judge.—It seems to me that this may be a matter of vital importance. As originally printed, the report has not those additional words, they have been added by somebody since. And since the charge against Mr. Lorang is that he has added them with the intention of deceiving, I should have thought that it was of considerable importance that we should have known from the printers or somebody how they got in. Some one has put them in deliberately and intentionally. The prosecution say that they have been put in by Mr. Lorang for the purpose of deceiving.

Mr. Frank Giles, a detective-inspector of the City Police, gave evidence of going to France to arrest Lorang upon a warrant. He read the warrant to Lorang, who replied, after being cautioned, that whatever had happened was done with the consent of the board, and especially of Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye, and that far from misappropriating any money he maintained that the companies owed him money. Mr. Lorang repeated that assertion after he had been brought to England.

THE DEFENCE

This closed the case for the prosecution, and counsel for the defence put Lorang into the witness-box.

Lorang said he was born in Luxembourg and was now 49 years of age. He was first introduced to Mr. Trye in 1924. Arrangements were then made for the formation of the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited. Mr. Trye possessed a private company at that time called the Blue Bird Motor Company, which he was carrying on with a capital of £33,000. Mr. Trye was most anxious to turn that private company into a public company; he (Mr. Trye) was absolutely insolvent at that time, and the terms of the formation of the new 1924 motor company were that Trye should get a valuation for £55,000.

"At that time," said Mr. Lorang, "I understood absolutely nothing about motors or about petrol." His arrangement with Mr. Trye was that he (the witness) was to be secretary of the new company and liquidator of the old company. He merely assisted Mr. Trye in bringing out the new company.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—Did the actual cash subscribed by the public come to less than £30,000?—Yes, some £29,000.

The issue went to go to allotment, explained the witness, unless there were subscriptions for £80,000. It was arranged that the balance of the sum above the £29,000 should be taken up by other directors by way of shares. In that way the capital of the company was brought up to £92,000, but effectually there was only £29,000. There were creditors of the private company for £18,000, but he did not know that at first.

The Judge.—When you started the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, do I understand that it would not go to allotment until you had £80,000 subscribed?—Yes.

That is meant that the public were told that you started business with £80,000 in cash, when, in truth, there was only £29,000 in cash. The balance was made up by Mr. Trye and another director taking their money for the goodwill in shares?—Yes.

Mr. Lorang said that he would like to say publicly that it was absolutely untrue, as had been stated, that Mr. Trye got nothing out of the company; he not only had more than his purchase price but another £20,000; he had had over £80,000 from the company.

The creditors of the private company were pressing very much, continued the witness. He then had to make arrangements in order to satisfy them, and he gave personal guarantees up to £12,000 or £15,000.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—That was the way in which your private account was first used for the purposes of the company?—Yes.

And from then on did you continue this interlocking of your private account for the purposes of the company?—Yes.

Mr. Trye and the other directors knew that that was being done, continued Mr. Lorang. They made no objection, and were in fact most pleased that it was being done. When the company started Mr. Trye took an active part in the management of the company.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—Did he seem to be a baby in financial matters?—Not at all; to the contrary.

The Judge.—So far from being a baby, he was quite grown-up? (Laughter.)

THE OTHER DIRECTORS

Mr. Trye, continued the witness, used not only to discuss the motor company, but all the other companies' financial matters. He went into every detail of everything, and at the office he was most autocratic. Mr. Trye supervised the transport department, and after some months there was a considerable loss on the retail sales of petrol.

Mr. Lorang went on to say that both Mr. Trye and Mr. Piejus had rooms at the office communicating with his. They were continually in and out of his room. During the times that he was abroad in 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928, Mr. Trye and Mr. Piejus would carry on the business, and Mr. Piejus had a key to his (the witness's) safe; he had access to everything, even his own private correspondence, and so had Mr. Trye.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—You know what is contained in the different minutes, and that Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye say they never heard of it. Did they know from first to last everything that was done?—Everything, in fact I can truthfully say that Mr. Piejus knew more details than I did; I had always to refer to him for details, especially in regard to accountancy.

The minute books, said the witness, were never written up at the time that the meetings were held. What was done was that they had a conference together and then the minutes were written up from the cash-book by a clerk to a firm of accountants at the first annual general meeting.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—And that when it says that such and such a meeting was held, that actual meeting was in the form of a talk?—Yes, the date that was afterwards put in the minute book was merely a date to coincide with the date in the cash book. All the matters had been agreed before.

Were the contents of the minute book, what was agreed upon and discussed, correct?—Oh, yes.

The minutes would be read through by Mr. Trye before he signed them. There were no minutes written up without the consent of all the directors, especially Mr. Trye and Mr. Piejus, right to the very end; and every transaction recorded was absolutely correct.

There were two other directors of the motor company, Mr. Hitchon and Mr. McClerie, who lived at Blackpool. When those directors came down it was explained to them what had taken place, but they did not want to go into any details. Everything, however, was open to them; they had access to everything.

In answer to the Judge, the witness said that Mr. Trye told the clerk to write in the minute book, and he (the witness) also gave instructions sometimes.

Dealing with the Oil Importers' company, Mr. Lorang said that that company was formed for the purpose of taking over the wholesale business of the Blue Bird Motor Company. If the Importers' company had not been formed the Motor company could not have carried on. It would have had to close its doors because at that time bills were owing, and apart from that there was a litigation with the Russian Oil Products Company, who claimed £33,000. At the time of the formation of the Importers' company the Motor company owed him (the witness) about £30,000. That money had been paid out generally in all sorts of debts in order to keep going.

In respect of the purchase of the Motor company by the Importers' company, they received £59,000 from the public.

The Judge.—The public were invited to come in and find money to start a new company because the old company could not carry on any longer!

In addition to that £59,000, continued Mr. Lorang, the remainder of the shares not taken up amounted to £61,000. It was arranged that he would apply in his name for the remainder in order to make the issue fully subscribed. The arrangement was that the money was to be advanced to him by the Blue Bird Oil Importers.

The Judge.—So that, in order to make the public think that the whole of the shares issued had been taken up, the company paid more than half of that issue?—They were paid for with the company's money.

They could not be paid for with the company's money. It had only got £59,000; it could not pay £61,000 out of £59,000.

"The money," said the witness, "went into my account, but it went out again to pay for these shares; that was with the knowledge and consent of the directors."

The Judge.—It was not with the knowledge and consent of the public who had paid that £59,000.

The witness, proceeding, said there could be no fraudulent intention with regard to the Importers, because it was quite clear that the £61,000, which he had from the end of March, to the end of July, 1927, went back again to the company. It was placing the shares from the company's account books into his name.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—You were then a debtor to the company for that amount of money?—Yes.

Did you repay it?—Certainly, in cash, into the company's account.

The Judge.—Where are the books which show that that money went back?—I can show the original cheques and my pass-book.

"LOANS" TO BUY SHARES

Copies of the defendant's banking account were then referred to, and he said that any money he paid back to the company before July 31, 1927, was to repay the loan which the company had made to him in order to buy the shares.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson then referred to Mr. Lorang's ledger account and his paying-in book, and dealt in detail with a number of items which had been debited to the witness and which he alleged ought not to have been so debited.

The Judge, dealing with sums of money paid to Mr. McClerie, of Blackpool, asked, "These were all loans, were they?"

The witness.—Yes.

The Judge.—That opens up possibilities attaching to the office of director of a company which I have not appreciated in the past. Here Mr. McClerie on March 28 got £375, and then on April 14, £2,500, and on May 7, £167, and on the same day another £172. Mr. David McClerie on the same day also got £300 and there is another McClerie, without any initials, who got £300.

The £2,500, Mr. St. John Hutchinson explained, was the payment of an accommodation bill which had been accepted by Mr. McClerie and had been discounted for the benefit of the Motor company. The three payments of £300 were made in respect of underwriting commission.

The Judge (to Mr. Lorang).—All these matters were put down day after day, and you never made any objection; and now you say that these things ought to have been charged to other people, and there are none of them here.

Mr. Lorang.—The cheques are made out to these people, and they went to their banks. I discovered when I got back that these payments have been charged to me. I have been saying all along that I do not understand how I could be charged with them, because the company owes me money.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—The McClerie amounts are fleabites compared with other items which have been debited to you?—Yes.

One item of £1,623, said Mr. Lorang when questioned, was the most remarkable one in the whole of the book-keeping. When the accountants were making up the books there was £1,623 missing, and they debited him with it, so that they could balance the books. (Laughter.)

The Judge (to counsel).—All these items which he says ought not to have been in his private ledger account are in the cash-book debited to him?—Yes.

They were put into the cash-book for convenience in his name, explained Mr. Lorang, but afterwards, when it came to the auditing, the various items would then be dealt with and put to the proper accounts.

MONEY CLAIMED DUE TO ACCUSED

The Judge (to Mr. St. John Hutchinson).—The prosecution say, with regard to the Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, that the defendant owes the company £87,108, and you say, on the contrary, we have been overcharged £118,495?

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—Yes, and Mr. Lorang has made other payments out of his own banking account for which he should also receive credit. (To the witness).—So the total amount that you say was wrongly debited to you was £118,495; and the total payments made from your private account for the purposes of the company was £42,557; while other credits for a half-share of the underwriting commission and the amounts paid to Mr. Trye for that commission and a quarter of the premium came to £2,197. So that the total was £163,249?—Yes.

Certain amounts totalling £19,587, said counsel, had been wrongly credited to Mr. Lorang.

Mr. Sweet, the accountant, continued Mr. St. John Hutchinson, said that £87,108 was due. So, adding together what had been wrongly credited and what Mr. Sweet said was owing, Mr. Lorang got from the company £106,695.

The witness said that deducting the £106,695 from the £163,249 which he said the company owed to him, in the result the company owed him (the witness) £56,554.

In 1927, said Mr. St. John Hutchinson, a French company offered to buy the whole issue capital of the Oil Importers.

The witness said he had been informed that the French firm were acting on behalf of a strong combine. He suspected that it was Russian, because that was the time when there was an outcry in this country against the sale of Soviet oil. The final sum agreed to be paid for the shares was 32s. for the £1 Ordinary shares and 10s. for the 1s. Deferred shares. On June 4, 1928, those offers were accepted by the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting. In consequence of those negotiations the Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, was formed; it being a condition of the agreement that that company should be formed for the purposes of disposing of the oil in England. The Foreign company was an offshoot of the Petrol company, and the whole of those companies were interdependent, and all of them depended on Oil Importers.

At that time, continued Mr. Lorang, the Oil Importers paid him about £53,000, nearly all it then owed to him. That sum was paid with the full knowledge of the other directors. The Blue Bird Petrol Company was fully subscribed except for about £5,000 which was applied for by the directors.

"SUPPORTING THE MARKET"

The offer of the French firm was postponed, continued Mr. Lorang, and the company varied its policy pending the completion of the offer. Meanwhile they decided to use the company's money to support the market, which they really thought was to the best advantage of the shareholders. First of all they just waited to see how the shares went, then, about the first week of October, after they had informed the shareholders that the offer had been postponed, the shares slumped and went below 5s. They then went into the market and bought. It was done through him (Mr. Lorang) for the directors.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson.—And through your account the money was paid?—Yes, and it was done so openly that it was almost ridiculous; everybody in the office knew about it.

Counsel then dealt with a number of the share purchasing transactions.

The Foreign Petrol Company, said the witness, was already foreshadowed in the Blue Bird Petrol Company's prospectus. It was floated on November 27, 1928, and the idea about that company was that it was absolutely necessary to keep up the shares of the Blue Bird Petrol Company at or about par, so that it would be possible to bring out the Petrol Foreign with success.

In order to keep up the shares of the Petrol company they had to go into the market and buy freely, and in that way they got any amount of shares offered to them which they had to take up, otherwise the shares would

(Continued at foot of next column)

ENGLISH CASE LAW

EFFECT OF ECONOMIC THEORIES

The Lord Chancellor presided yesterday at a lecture on "Economic Theories in English Case Law" given at the London School of Economics and Political Science by Professor D. Hughes Parry, Professor of English Law in the University of London.

Lord Sankey said the subject was one of very great interest because, he thought, they were treading on a sort of debatable ground between law and politics. Personally he was of opinion that the more they could keep politics out of law the better, and he was one of those who thought that as far as possible they ought to keep them in watertight compartments. They should approach the question before them from two angles—How could economic theories affect English case law; and, What had been the influence of economic theories on decided cases? There was obviously one way in which economic theories could affect English case law, and that was to some extent through the Judges themselves. He was not quite sure whether the appointment and the training of English lawyers had yet got into the very best possible method, although it had vastly improved. He thought the training of English lawyers, and, of course, that meant the training of English Judges, had immensely improved during the last half-century; but he would be very sorry indeed to think that the Judges impressed their own economic ideas always upon English law. He thought it was sometimes useful that Judges should be able to impress upon English case law some of the theories of the day, but there was a great danger in it; especially when they came to questions of social legislation, questions concerning trade unions, and many other things, when he thought it was most undesirable that a Judge should violently express his own personal opinions. Therefore if economic theories were to affect English case law, he trusted on that side of it it would not be pursued to an extent where, naturally, Judges would be criticized by political parties for going rather beyond their province.

With regard to the influence of economic theories on decided cases, there was a great difference between the Roman law and the English law. The Roman law dealt very often with abstract theories; the English law was engaged on concrete cases. For the past six weeks he had been rather a victim of abstract theories. The politician, he had no doubt quite rightly, invented slogans and shibboleths. The trouble was that when they invented these slogans and shibboleths they sounded all right for the moment, but when the lawyer had to translate them into concrete practice they at once found people differing as to the meaning of them. It was a most unfortunate and difficult task for those who had to clear up the meaning of vague political phrases when dealing with practical legal concepts.

OUT-OF-DATE LEGAL RULES

Professor Hughes Parry, in the course of his lecture, said that the world to-day faced difficult and urgent economic problems, the study of which demanded thorough scientific preparatory labours. The trend of modern legislation was to give effect to the theory, which was continually being advanced, that the free play of economic forces must be controlled and directed by positive law. In English case law the action of economic theories and institutions was comparatively restricted. The range of free activity was small, and even within that range a case might well be wholly concerned with matters other than economic. The most important means whereby economic theory was embodied in the law resulted from the education and training of the Judges and of the legal profession. The English legal professions and the Universities devoted too little attention to legal theory and philosophy. In a period of profound social and legal readjustments, particularly in social legislation, the general body of English lawyers was almost wholly untrained in legal science, with the result that to-day economic doctrines and precepts prevailing 50 years ago were accepted as legal rules. Thus English Judges described trade unions as unendurable long after they became common features in the life of the nation. There were, however, notable exceptions to the general rule that Judges were out of date in their economics. In 1914 Lord Haldane recognized the need for the regulation of supply and the control of prices.

Secondly, economic theory made its influence felt in the judicial construction of legislative enactments. Judges were in theory not free to judge a statute in the light of public policy, their duty being merely to construe and apply, but in fact the language of Acts of Parliament was often so ambiguous that to discover its meaning regard must be had to the circumstances and policy which determined their enactment. In the third place Judges might be called on to determine the meaning of words having an economic import. Such determination might necessitate a reference to the writings of distinguished economists, and where economists differed the Judge might be called on to express his preference.

Fourthly, economic precepts were incorporated into the law through the medium of trade customs and professional practice, and lastly through the well-known doctrines of "public policy" and "reasonableness." The validity of "knock-out" bargains and money-lending agreements might depend on their position in the light of public policy, while the House of Lords in the Poplar case decided that the wages of the council's employees were uneconomic because they were such as no reasonable man would pay.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the echoes of the mercantile system were heard in the reports of English judicial decisions, but it was the doctrine of *laissez faire* which had made the deepest and most enduring marks on our judge-made law. Through the influence of this doctrine the individualism of the common law was intensified, finding expression in hostility to joint-stock companies and trade unions, in the conceptions of restraint of trade, and above all of freedom of contract. Equity, less attached to the ideal of freedom to contract, interfered to protect the economically weak against the consequences of their improvident bargains, but these exceptions based on special circumstances only emphasized the general rule. In recent days, freedom of contract had come into conflict with another ideal, freedom of trade. The law of property in particular was based on the principles of *laissez faire*, as expressed in the Benthamite doctrine of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." The right of

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RACING

THE MANCHESTER MEETING

TO-DAY'S BIG RACE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The season under Jockey Club Rules will be concluded at Manchester and Lingfield this afternoon, weather permitting. It rained heavily at Manchester yesterday afternoon and the prospects for this afternoon are not very promising, but unless there is a thick fog racing will be possible, for there is no sign of frost. The going at both places will certainly be very heavy.

There will be a very large field for the Manchester November Handicap, the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake having caused a number of horses to be started who would not otherwise have been in the field. Top weight will be carried by Sir Joshua, who has recovered from the cutting which he received at Derby last week. He is not without a chance in spite of his weight. Empire Builder runs, and over this distance he must have a chance on his Liverpool and Doncaster running. The going, however, will be against him, for, like other children of Son-in-Law, he likes the going to be firm. If Le Voleur had not run at Derby in the race for the Derby Cup I should have liked his chance very much, for, on his Newbury running, he is very well handicapped. I thought that he was unlucky at Derby, and accordingly I shall ignore that running and therefore expect him to beat every horse that ran in that race and is running this afternoon. Such well-fancied candidates as Promptitude, who won this race a year ago, Truncheon, Glorious Devon, who runs as well as Ocean Wide, and Sir Joshua will have to go out. The Pen runs and will be ridden by Clifford Richards. She won the Cambridgeshire, but the distance this afternoon is longer and her weight different. She may run well, but there should be several at the weights who will beat her. Saracen won this race two years ago in heavy going and on a wild and horrible afternoon. He is undeniably well handicapped on his best form, but that best form is not recent. However, he has been going well in his work at home and must have a chance. Mint Master has won over the course and is very well handicapped, as is seen if reference is made to his race at Musselburgh with Truncheon, and, after all, Truncheon, on Derby form, is not badly in. Flange has been well backed and, using Boldero, is certainly very kindly handicapped. Boldero makes Flange better than Promptitude, and yet in this race to-day Promptitude has to give Flange 5lb. in spite of the fact that Flange has a penalty of 7lb. Anything may happen in this race with the going as it is, but I do not see why, on form, any of the horses that I have not mentioned should win. On the handicap I like best the chances of Flange, Saracen, Mint Master, and Le Voleur, and, although I am very much afraid of Le Voleur, shall take MINT MASTER to win. He is very much fancied, and with such horses as Boldero and Chelmarsh in the stable his trainer should know what chance he has.

YESTERDAY'S RACING

When racing was resumed yesterday afternoon the weather was a little better than it had been on the previous afternoon, but before the afternoon's programme had been concluded it was as bad as ever again, and visitors went away wondering why it should be necessary to have an end of the season at such a wet and gloomy place as Manchester. During the afternoon Fox rode a winner while Richards had a blank afternoon. Fox's success was gained on Itsagift in the most important event of the afternoon, the rich Lancashire Nursery. Itsagift was always well placed and in the last furlong always looked a winner, finally winning from Multorb, with Royal Athlone third, and the top weight, Alexis, fourth. Itsagift, who is by Arch-Gift out of Ayn Hali, and so a half-sister to that good horse Sir Cosmo, belongs to Mr. Clayton, who was naturally delighted at the success of his filly. His delight was increased because she was ridden by Fox, who more than 20 years ago won the Derby Cup for Mr. Clayton on Mondamin. This was Fox's first big winner. Richards, in those days, was still a very small infant. Alexis ran well, but was badly drawn on the far side of the course, and horses drawn on that side never win when the going is heavy. Still, he ran very well, and until a furlong from the finish was prominent. When Perryman found that he could not win he did not punish him. With 9st. to carry, Mr. Austen's colt must be considered to have run fully up to his form, and was far from being disgraced.

The disadvantage in being drawn on the far side of the course was shown in more races than this one yesterday, for there can be no doubt that the Lady Georgette filly would have won the opening race if she had been drawn on the stands side of the course instead of being drawn on the far side. She was always going well, but had to race by herself in the last quarter of a mile, and in the end was beaten by a head and a neck by the top-weight, Kum Bak, and Levanon. The winner, who had been sent over from Ireland to run, is by Sirrah. He must be a very useful plater, for he was giving the second 21lb. and the third 24lb. He was bought in cheaply after the race, and presumably will be sent back to Ireland. Later in the afternoon there was another Irish success, for Faithful Tag, in spite of his 5lb. penalty, won the Ellesmere Handicap by many lengths after, so far as could be seen through the mist, making all the running. Soranette was second and Peruke third. Faithful Tag is by Tagrag, the sire of that very good sprinter Tag End, and must himself be very useful, for he is only a three-year-old and was carrying 8st. 6lb. Eastridge found his penalty too much for him, while Sergeant Custume found the distance too far.

If another Irish horse, Some Gift, had won earlier in the afternoon there would have been more confidence than there was behind Faithful Tag. Some Gift, however, failed to gain even a place behind Africorn in the Flying Handicap, in which Mary Mac was second, beaten by a neck, and Bossi third, less than a length behind the second. Here again if Mary Mac had been drawn on the stands side of the course she would, I think, have won. Very little could be seen of the race for the Sedgeley Handicap, which was won by Weary Willie after a struggle with Harem Guard and Hush Hush. These three were well clear of the remainder of the field when the colours could be seen about a furlong from the winning-post. Of the three Weary Willie was always going just the best and was always winning, although he and the other two were very tired when they went past the winning-post. Weary Willie, however, was not quite so weary as the others. Several of the unplaced horses were walking long before the race was over.

The Pendleton Maiden (Apprentice) Plate, with which a wet afternoon's racing was concluded, was won easily by the well-backed Stonetoi, on whom a boy named Wright rode a good race. Stonetoi, as his name suggests, is by that fine sire of stayers Achtoi, who was by Santoi. Stonetoi might well make exceptional improvement before next season is begun, for horses bred as he is are not, as a rule, at their best until their third season on the racecourse.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

12.45.—FAREWELL HANDICAP (1m.).—Lion Hearted could probably win this race if he would do his best, but he is not to be trusted and is best left alone. Helicon, Mittagong, and Simeon's Charm have already failed at the meeting, but Osiris will be fresh and has a chance on his last form at Leicester. Three Roses has failed twice since winning at Lanark. The Pen runs in the November Handicap. OSIRIS seems to me the probable winner.

1.15.—BERESFORD SELLING PLATE (5f.).—TOMMY ATKINS may not be so good as he was, but he should be able to win such a race as this with 9st. to carry. He will be ridden by H. Leach, who will be having his last ride in public. It would be very popular if he were to end his career as a rider with a winner. I very much hope that he does so.

1.55.—MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—I have dealt already with this race earlier in my Notes, and have selected MINT MASTER to win, considering that the best of the others are Flange, Saracen, and Le Voleur. I am very much afraid of the last-named.

2.30.—LAST SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—The weights for this race were made known only late last night. Cragford, with 7st. 7lb., would certainly win on his best form, but he has shown in his recent races that he no longer cares for racing and, that being so, he is not likely to win, no matter what weight he had been given. I do not like the race, but suggest that the winner may be IKHNATON, who, although he failed in a selling plate last time out, is rather better than the average plater, and so, with 8st., has a very fair chance of success here.

3.0.—WORSLEY NURSERY (1m.).—ABATOS has been second in each of his last two races and if started here would be my selection, for he is well handicapped and can stay. In his absence the winner might be ELSEY'S SELECTED.

3.30.—FINAL PLATE (1¼m.).—ARGONAUTE II. runs here and has been scratched from the November Handicap. He should win.

LINGFIELD PARK PROSPECTS

1.5.—APPRENTICES' SELLING PLATE (5f.).—KAKINE ran well enough at the beginning of the month at Alexandra Park to suggest that he should be able to win in this company. That was his first race in public, and the experience should have done him good. The danger and alternative selection is Tanit Bay.

1.35.—BACK END SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—Cretan Lassie has been unplaced only once in her last eight races. She won in good style at Windsor a fortnight ago, and, in spite of a penalty, seems quite well handicapped here. Reward but CRETAN LASSIE should win.

2.5.—FINALE HANDICAP (2m.).—The two top-weights, Arctic Star and Jugo, are not without chances, but there should be something lower in the handicap capable of beating them. On their Liverpool running Noble Star should again finish in front of Chelmarsh at to-day's weights, but the latter has won at Hurst Park since then and may well have made more improvement than the other. On their Leicester form Pard should beat Gay Guy at the altered weights, but on Sandown Park running Arctic Light seems better in than Pard. Arctic Light, further, has won over the course this season. Story Teller won three races in succession before failing in the Cesarewitch, and has run well since that race. She must have a chance, but in an open race I shall give preference to ARCTIC LIGHT, who seems to me to be just the best handicapped horse in the race.

2.35.—NOVEMBER NURSERY (5f.).—Aerial Flight and the Roslina filly have won their last two races, and of the two my preference is for the latter. Backward Glance has not won for a long time, but showed signs of returning to form in his last two races. Royal Sailor ran very well in better company at Liverpool and seems very well in here with 7st. 2lb. In fact ROYAL SAILOR seems to be the best selection.

3.5.—COUNTRY NURSERY (6f.).—First Fancy won so easily at Worcester that he may not be troubled by the small penalty thereby incurred. Saskatoon and The Eccentric have good chances on their best form. I select FIRST FANCY.

3.35.—OPEN CLUB WELTER STAKES (1¼m.).—This race for amateur riders may be won by FORAGE CAP from Knight of Knockeevan.

HAWTHORN HILL RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—THE TAPLOW SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

NEWTON WONDER, br g, by St. Brendan—Hoopoe (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 11st. 8lb. Owner 1
APRIL FOOL, b g, by Mercutio—Heliopsis (Miss D. Paget), aged, 12st. 13lb. ..... J. Simcott 2
WATERGOD, b g, by Sky-rocket—Lake Van (Mr. R. W. How), aged, 11st. 11lb. J. Browne 3

Also ran:—Horace (W. Redmond), Saucy Boy (W. Davies), March On (Mr. R. Leigh), Deskrie (G. Wilson), Flaxen Boy (P. Prendergast).

(Winner trained by Langlands)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst April Fool, 5 to 2 agst Newton Wonder, 6 to 1 Waterbod, 6 to 1 Newtonwood Cinder, 100 to 8 Flaxen Boy, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 18s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 972 units; total place pool, 559 units.

Won by a length; a bad third. Saucy Boy, March On, and Deskrie fell.

1.30 (1.32).—THE MARLOW THREE-YEAR-OLD OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. One mile and a half.

STERLING MAIDEN, b f, by St. Louis—Maiden Saint (Mr. G. Todd), 9st. 9lb. ..... J. L. Ward 1
GREEN MIDGE, b c, by The Alder—Court Ball (Miss N. Paull), 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Delaney 2
ROSARIEL (Sir Harold Wernher), 9st. 9lb. R. Clarke 3

Also ran:—Brabant (M. Feakes), Black Swan (G. Wilson), Pegmond (F. Connolly), Monte Fiume (Owner), Rose of Spain (A. Smyth), Sunrock (D. Williams), Ballantrae (G. Rossiter).

(Winner trained by Todd, at West Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Green Midge, 4 to 1 Sterling Maiden, 6 to 1 Brabant, 7 to 1 Rose of Spain, 10 to 1 each Black Swan and Rosariel, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 882 units; total place pool, 942 units.

Won by five lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Pegmond fell.

2.0 (2.1).—THE STAINES HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

HEARTBURN, b g, by Tredennis—Ingenue (Lord Allendale), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Hamey 1
DILLY, ch m, by Diligence—Kilgobbin (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..C. Wenham 2
MAISON DRUCE, ch m, by Druce—Maison Lewis (Mr. C. Goad), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..W. Redmond 3

Also ran:—Right Ho (T. McCarthy), Shaun Or (D. Williams), Fine Yarn (Owner).

(Winner trained by E. Gordon, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 each agst Dilly and Heartburn, 4 to 1 Right Ho, 8 to 1 Shaun Or, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 1,594 units; total place pool, 503 units.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third.

2.30 (2.34).—THE COOKHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

NURSEMAID, b m, by Etheric—Lady Pensemore (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. Owner 1
DARK LAD, b g, by The Vizier—Spinney (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..P. Prendergast 2
YOUNG SPORT, b g, by Junior—Breemount (Mrs. R. Allan), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Everett 3

Also ran:—Golden Gauntlet (M. Feakes), Grange View (C. Wenham), Lamintone (Owner), Prince Sadim (A. Smyth), Peter Pax (W. Redmond), Saighton (G. Pellerin), Well His (W. Payne), Night Guard (Mr. Thackray), Dream o' Fortune (D. Morgan), Gallopade (F. Brookes), Golden Era (G. Wilson), Pun (P. Lestrange), Lady Bickley (T. Elder).

(Winner trained by Langlands)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 each agst Nursemaid and Dark Lad, 6 to 1 each Saighton and Gallopade, 7 to 1 Prince Sadim, 8 to 1 each Grange View and Night Guard, 10 to 1 Dream o' Fortune, 20 to 1 each Well His and Young Sport, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 32s. ; places, 5s. 6d., 5s., 22s. 3d. Total win pool, 1,415 units; total place pool, 1,115 units.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third.

3.0 (3.2).—THE WINKFIELD NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

GRANDENE, b g, by Grand Parade—Cyrene (Mr. A. Law), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... R. Rumble 1
RODMELL, b g, by Duke of Brandon—Gluckvogel (Captain G. R. Westmacott), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. F. Brookes 2
CUBICLE, b g, by Simon Square—Peridot (Colonel A. C. Little), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... G. Wilson 3

Also ran:—Eastward Bound (Owner), Sandy Point (R. N. Clark), Mr. Flim (W. Payne). Easterwood (Owner), Sea Steward (Mr. R. Petrie).

(Winner trained by Law, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Eastward Bound, 5 to 1 agst Rodmell, 6 to 1 Grandene, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 3s., 4s. 3d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 885 units; total place pool, 869 units.

Won by three lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Eastward Bound fell.

3.30 (3.32).—THE WINDSOR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

PARSON'S WELL, ch g, by Abbots Trace—Veradale (Mr. G. Bates), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 1
LAVANDE, ch m, by Sky-rocket—Lavanda (Mr. W. Hutchison), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... H. Nicholson 2
BUCKS CLOVER, b c, by Bucks Hussar—Esparcette (Miss N. Paull), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Delaney 3

Also ran:—Paradence (K. Piggott), Ottawa (Captain W. Bethell), Phosphore (C. Gribbon), Calisp (D. Reardon), Cable (F. Maxwell), Theiss (H. Graves), South Era (R. Everett).

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Chandon)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Lobitar, 3 to 1 Calisp, 5 to 1 each Phosphore and Lavande, 7 to 1 Parson's Well, 10 to 1 Paradence, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 5s. Total win pool, 2,029 units; total place pool, 1,569 units.

Won by four lengths; the same distance separated second and third.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

Hawthorn Hill and Gaydon.—Dividend, £5 12s. Pool, £416 10s.; 30 winning tickets.

MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

12.45.—The FAREWELL HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aLION HEARTED (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	4	9	7
AYR PEN (Mrs. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	5	9	13
aMITTAGONG (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	3	8	12
aOSIRIS (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... B. Jarvis	4	8	11
aSIX WHEELER (Mr. H. C. Clayton) ..... Elsey	5	8	9
EDEN BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor) J. Hartigan	4	8	8
RODOREY (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	4	8	1
SWISS MISS (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	3	7	12
ROSEDALE II. (Lord Michelham) ..... G. Bell	4	7	7
aTHREE ROSES (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	3	7	5
aAUTUMN TINTS (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	3	7	3
aRIVALRY (Mr. R. Clifford) ..... Macnee	3	7	3
SADDOR (Mr. B. Dennis) ..... Drake	5	7	1
aPLUCKY BILL (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) G. Ward	4	7	0
GALA MORN (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)	4	7	0
aMITTAGONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	5	7	0
SAWSTON (Vicomte Foy) ..... J. Cannon	5	6	13
aSIMEON'S CHARM (Mr. C. R. Taylor) Leader	4	6	9
aHELICON (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	5	6	8
aPARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber) G. Ward	4	7	0
aSTROLL (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	3	6	8
LUCKY SON (Mr. T. Aspinall) ..... M. Vasey	5	6	7
KESTREL HAWK (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	3	6	7
KIPPIT LEE (Mr. E. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden	3	6	7
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) E. J. Collins	5	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LION HEARTED, H. Wragg; OSIRIS, C. Elliott; SIX WHEELER, Fox; THREE ROSES, G. Richards; AUTUMN TINTS, J. Caldwell; RIVALRY, G. Richards; SADDOR, A. Richardson; PLUCKY BILL, J. Sirett; PARTHENON, —; STROLL, —.

1.15.—The BERESFORD PLATE (a selling race) of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aTOMMY ATKINS (Mr. W. T. Sears) Leach, jun.	5	8	11
FLASHING DAWN (Mr. J. Donnelly) In Ireland	5	8	11
aSNOOPS (Mr. G. G. H. Peek) ..... J. Cannon	3	8	10
aORBINDOS (Mr. B. Coulson) ..... J. Ward	3	8	7
HIT THE DECK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	4	8	4
GARCONNE (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	4	8	4
PLOVER (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock	6	8	2
COCKAYNE (Mr. A. J. Jackman) ..... Hackett	3	8	1
DUCKS AND DRAKES (Mr. I. Z. Davis) Thrale	a	8	1
SONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. E. Hesketh) ..... Rissell	a	8	1
aCANFIELD (Baron ——— de Tuyll) ..F. Hartigan	a	8	1
JUNE CLOVER (Mr. E. White) ..... R. Day	a	8	1
VERILY (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	a	8	1
aPANIPAT (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	3	8	0
aVINCENT (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	2	7	5
FOLLOW ME (Mr. J. Dooley) ..... In Ireland	2	7	2
aI'm FUNNY THAT WAY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	2	7	2
aTROOPS (Mrs. K. Minero) ..... Hobbs	2	6	13

Each to be sold for £100 except Orbindos, Follow Me, Vincent, and Garconne (£300), and Flashing Dawn, Snoops, and Tommy Atkins.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TOMMY ATKINS, H. Leach; SNOOPS, J. Leach; ORBINDOS, A. Burns; PLOVER, G. Richards; CANFIELD, F. Fox; PANIPAT, —; VINCENT, G. Richards; I'M FUNNY THAT WAY, Sherry.

1.55.—The MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP PLATE of 1,500 sovs.; second to receive 125 sovs. and third 75 sovs. Manchester Cup Course (one mile and a half).

	Yrs	st	lb
SIR JOSHUA, ch g, by Gainsborough—Jessica (Major Sneyd), 9 yrs, 9st. 10lb. (Owner) ..... H. Wragg			
EMPIRE BUILDER, bl or gr c, by Son-in-Law—Fourfold (Lady McCalmont), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. (Forse) ..... H. Beasley			
LEONIDAS II., ch c, by Paddy—Helen de Troie (M. Boussac), 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb. (S. Darling) ..... C. Elliott			
LE VOLEUR, b c, by Gainsborough—Le Grese (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. (R. Dawson) ..... M. Beary			
THE PEN, br f, by Cyrnus—Kilbrona (Mrs. ———), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. (M. Hartigan) ..... C. Richards			
SARACEN, b h, by Gay Crusader—Lovecot (Mrs. Courtauld), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (R. Jarvis) ..... G. Baines			
RICHBOROUGH, b g, by Gainsborough—Trestle (Lord Derby), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (Frank Butters) ..... T. Weston			
POOR MAN, br h, by Achtoi—Beggar (Major Dixon), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (S. Darling) ..... J. Sirett			
PROMPTITUDE, ch g, by Decision—La Tirra (Mr. J. Robertson), 6 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (Rimell) ..... W. Stephenson			
GLORIOUS DEVON, ch f, by Pommern—Skyglory (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (T. Hogg) ..... G. Richards			
MINT MASTER, b h, by Captain Cuttle—Peppermint (Sir V. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 7st. 1lb. (C. Waugh) ..... T. Lowrey			
COLIGNI II., b h, by Manna—La Lance (Mr. Macomber), 5 yrs, 7st. (S. Darling) ..... A. Burns			
NORWEST, b c, by Westward Ho—Pole Star (Sir H. Nugent), 5 yrs, 7st. (Owner) ..... T. Bartlam			
FLANGE, b g, by Flamboyant—Ballycumber (Mr. Woodward), 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. (inc. 7lb. ex.) (Boyd-Rochford) ..... J. Dines			
TRUNCHEON, ch rig, by Werwolf—Dublin Girl (Mr. Horlock), 5 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (R. W. Colling) ..... A. Roberts			
BRAY BEAU, ch g, by Vercedor—Beside Belle (Mr. J. Murphy), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (inc. 7lb. ex.) (In Ireland) ..... J. Conlon			
OCEAN WIDE, ch g, by Ocean Adventurer—St. Amour (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (Hogg) ..... A. Richardson			
DOURA, br g, by Rhodesian—Hope Brook (Mr. J. Wallace), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Elsey) ..... A. Jefferies			
BOSS OF THE SHOW, b g, by Boss—Passing Show (Mr. W. Morgan), 4 yrs, 6st. 5lb. (H. Powney) ..... W. McCafferty			
KERE'S PINK, ch c, by Pomme de Ferre—Picotee (Mr. Dugdale), 4 yrs, 6st. 4lb. (Peacock) ..... B. Bazley			
REDWOOD, b c, by Hunswood—Redesdale (Sir L. Parkinson), 3 yrs, 6st. 3lb. (Peacock) ..... F. Sharpe			
PICKLE, b c, by Captain Fracasse—Miss Jack (Mr. H. Blackett), 4 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (Webb) ..... P. Evans			
TIMBER, br c, by Lemonora—Secretial (Mrs. Kerton), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (F. S. Butters) ..... W. Alford			
CHERRY KING, ch h, by Sunstar—Miss Kent (Mr. C. Leray), 5 yrs, 6st. 1lb. (Cottrill) ..... T. Swales			
NESTORIAN, b g, by Archaic—Nacomb (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 6st. 1lb. (Beary) ..... A. Berry			
CAVENDO, b c, by Gay Crusader—Miss Carnival (Mr. C. Easterby), 4 yrs, 6st. 1lb. (Owner) ..... —			
GROWLER, ch c, by Diligence—Vixen's Pet (Mr. C. Lester), 4 yrs, 6st. (J. Scott) ..... G. Brown			
NORTH DRIFT, br c, by Hainault or Bachelor's Button—Azrita (Mr. Downing), 3 yrs, 6st. (Vasey) ..... G. Dowdall			
PHILIP'S FANCY, ch f, by Prince Philip—Louvoie (Lady Mc O'Ferrall), 4 yrs, 6st. (in Ireland) ..... T. McCaffery			
ORPENDA, ch f, by Orvimont—Gerenda (Mr. P. Beaumont), 4 yrs, 6st. (L. Ward) ..... V. Nash			

2.30.—The LAST SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
BEACHCOMBER (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh	4	9	0
aPRONEMETER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	3	8	12
aORBINDOS (Mr. B. Coulson) ..... G. L. Ward	a	8	6
aDETONATOR (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... E. Parker	a	8	6
aTRUNCH (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	5	8	3
aWOODCOCK (Mrs. K. Minero) ..... Hobbs	3	8	2
aEXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	8	2
aLANTSONG (Mr. D. Goold) ..... R. J. Colling	3	8	2
ARRIVAL (Mr. J. Dyer) ..... Thrale	a	8	1
aIKHNATON (Lord D'Abernon) ..... Beatty	3	8	0
aPARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	3	7	13
aEASTER GIFT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) G. L. Ward	6	7	13
aGOOD SPORT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	7	13
aINSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	5	7	12
aPHRASE (Mr. P. Kelly) ..... R. Earl	4	7	12
SIRENE (Mr. C. J. Rush) ..... Briscoe	4	7	10
aPERFECTIVE (Sir D. Cooper) ..... Leach, jun.	3	7	9
aAMBROLE (Mr. H. W. Harvie) ..... Hartigan	3	7	9
aSOMERCOTES (Mr. J. G. Lyall) ..... J. Lyall	a	7	8
aCRAGFORD (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) Douglas-Pennant	a	7	7
aTWOFOLD (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Hugh Powney	5	7	6
aBERLINGOTE (Miss H. Cooper) ..... Mairs	3	7	2
aWIDGEON (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ..... Coldbeck	4	6	13
aSOLVENT (Mr. H. T. Creighton) ..... Bullock	3	6	13
aPINE NEEDLE (Captain J. Paton) ..... Gunter	3	6	10
aHELBURN (Mrs. H. Burney) ..Hugh Powney	3	6	8
aBIBIANI (Mrs. F. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	3	6	8
DEUX MILLES (Mr. H. Boardman) ..... Carr	4	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CRAGFORD, —; GOOD SPORT, —; EXCLAMATION, C. Ray; ARRIVAL, —; ORBINDOS, —; SOMERCOTES, —; EASTER GIFT, J. Sirett; TETRAKET, H. Wragg; TRUNCH, F. Fox; TWOFOLD, —; INSTALMENT, J. Caldwell; WIDGEON, —; DEUX MILLES, —; BEACHCOMBER, —; SIRENE, W. Alford; PERFECTIVE, J. Dines; PARTHENON, G. Baines; HELBURN, —; WOODCOCK, —; SOLVENT, P. Evans; PINE NEEDLE, A. Richardson; PASIPHAE, —; PRONEMETER, —; BERLINGOTE, —; IKHNATON, M. Beary; BIBIANI, —; LANTSONG, P. Beasley; CASSEROLE, —. G. Richards rides either Cragford or Good Sport.

3.0.—The WORSLEY NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	St.	lb
aVALID (Mr. H. P. Nickalls) ..... Cundell	8	13
PHILIPPOS (10lb. ex.) (Mr. H. F. Clayton) Elsey	8	13
FOLLOW ME (Mr. J. Dooley) ..... In Ireland	8	12
SOLO VENTURE (Sir W. Bass) ..... J. Cannon	8	8
aISTHMUS (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	8	7
ESCOLTA REAL (Lord Lonsdale) ..... Pickering	8	6
CONQUEROR (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) Templeman	8	2
aMULTORB (Mr. J. Ramsden) ..... Pickering	8	2
SANDY LASHES (Mrs. L. W. S. Long) ..... Hanshaw	8	2
DEERPARK (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8	1
ARATOS (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	8	0
GOLDEN APPLE (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	8	0
ROSEMARTOS (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Templeman	7	13
APPLE RING (Lady M. A. FitzGerald) ....G. Sadler	7	12
aHAYMARKET (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	7	11
aHELEN OF TROY F, by Sunder (Mr. J. Mackley) G. Sadler	7	11
SAVOIA (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	7	10
PRINCE MARATHA (Mr. R. C. Nolan) ..R. J. Colling	7	10
WOODCOURT (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Hanshaw	7	7
ADULATION F, by Oojah (Mr. S. Morris) ..... Renton	7	6
aYOUNG MASTER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	7	6
SUN LUCK F, by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	7	4
FAIR HAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ..... Walter Griggs	7	4
aKUSU (Sir G. Bemrose) ..... C. Renwick	7	2
DUCHESS OF FLORENCE (Mr. H. T. Creighton) Bullock	7	1
aSPOONER (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. R. Leader	7	0
MARY ROCA (Mr. C. Lund) ..... Beedle	7	0
SILVER SEA (Mr. C. Vyner) ..... Cole	6	13
LADY ARRELIE (Lady Robinson) ..... F. Armstrong	6	13
HEREDENE (Mr. ——— Hill) ..... Hammond	6	11
CONTEMPTUOUS (Mr. G. L. Ward) ..... G. L. Ward	6	7
aMISS BEAM (Captain A. Kyle) ..... Macnee	6	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ISTHMUS, F. Fox; HAYMARKET, J. Thwaites; HELEN OF TROY FILLY, C. Richards; SAVOIA, T. Weston; WOOLMET, J. Caldwell; KUSU, —; SPOONER, T. Lowrey; MISS BEAM, —.

3.30.—The FINAL PLATE of 300 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
aLE VOLEUR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	9	2
aARGOSAUTE II. (Mr. M. L. Aching) Boyd-Rochfort	4	9	2
LE PHARE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	9	2
aSIX WHEELER (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	5	9	2
THE DEVIL'S DIAMOND (Mr. A. Bolling)	4	9	0
ROI DES ESPERS (Major A. Bonsor) F. Hartigan	5	9	2
BRIGHADORO (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..Cundell	4	8	13
aTHE MASHER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt	3	8	10
CAT O' NINE TAILS (Mrs. J. Carruthers) R. J. Colling	3	8	8
ARCHDEACON (Mr. J. Benson) ..... Elsey	4	8	7
BLACK ECHELON (Mr. H. G. Hargrave) ..Blagrave	4	8	6
LATCHFORD (Mr. J. H. Clayton) ..... Thrale	4	8	6
aCULLODEN (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Pickering	3	8	5
CHARGER (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	3	8	5
MIRAGE (Lady Lucilloe) ..... Sneyd	3	8	5
aTHE ARTHURIAN (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	3	8	3
aHELICON (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	5	8	3
aSOLVENT (Mr. H. T. Creighton) ..... Bullock	3	8	3
aWELSH CHIEFTAIN (Captain A. Bethell) ..Beary	3	8	2
MIDSHORES (Count McCormick) ..

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BLACKHEATH AT TWICKENHAM

Interest in to-day's match at Twickenham between the Harlequins and Blackheath must have doubled since last Saturday, when Blackheath, with a reorganized back division, broke a bad spell of failure and beat Cambridge University. As the Harlequins met with their second defeat of the season at the hands of Oxford, there should be a good struggle between the two clubs this afternoon.

Blackheath started the season with ample resources at forward and, in spite of the early loss of their new captain and leader, W. E. Pratten, through an injury, the forwards settled down fairly well to the kind of game expected of a Blackheath pack. Behind the scrummage there seemed to be rather too many players not only past their best but at times unsound in combination. The Blackheath passing had for some years been faulty, movement after movement breaking down because few of the mid-field players could give the wing men a pass that was not ill-timed, ill-directed or jerky, or all three. Those faults, it may be remarked, have not yet been eradicated entirely and, by comparison with the Harlequins at any rate, the wing players to-day may be lacking in pace.

Blackheath's best hopes appear to rest upon the forwards, and all the more so because both the Bristol and Oxford matches proved that, if the Harlequin forwards can be held, the Harlequins' half-backs may be lacking in sting. If the Harlequins get their share of the ball, the situation at half-back should be fairly equal. At centre, the new Blackheath players, Webber and Hoghton, look quite as full of possibilities as Hutton and Cole, if in a different way. If Cole plays at stand-off half-back and Laird in a centre, and the afternoon is not too wet, the change may give the Harlequin centres a slight advantage so far as quick and accurate opening of the game from the scrummage is concerned. As a match-winning player, Laird at his best has few equals. After the match, Blackheath will hold their annual dinner, which will be none the less entertaining if the Harlequins have been beaten on their own ground.

Other notable games in London will be at Richmond Athletic Ground, Herne Hill, Honor Oak Park, and Teddington. At Richmond, Oxford, who may have some rather tired men in the side after their strenuous game with Major Stanley's XV. on Thursday, will play London Scottish, who have had an almost unaccountably bad season so far. The Scotsmen have two very fast runners in Ian Smith and C. E. W. Macintosh, but their back play as a whole has been disappointing, and, unless their forwards show exceptional form, Oxford should hold a winning advantage in practically every position. At Herne Hill, Newport will provide the match of the season for the London Welsh XV. and their enthusiastic supporters, and Birkenhead Park, at Honor Oak Park, should put up as hard a struggle for the honour of North Country Rugby football as they did at Blackheath in the early days of the season. Richmond are expected to try yet another scrummage-half in D. L. McLean, of the R.A.F., when they face the O.M.Ts at Teddington.

Outside London the outstanding game will be between Cambridge and United Services, at Cambridge. This, if it does nothing else, should further introduce the University's forwards to the type of hard game in the tight that they may expect when they meet Oxford on December 9.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

AIGBURTH.—LANCASHIRE v. DURHAM

DURHAM.—R. A. Cranston-Rice (Sunderland), back; A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), A. Aarvold (Headingley), B. Aarvold (West Hartlepool), and J. R. Comer (Hartlepool Rovers), three-quarter backs; H. J. Nicholson (Sunderland and Cambridge University College), half-backs; C. P. Rodham (Winlaton Vulcans), A. Taylor (North Durham), E. Gissing (Hartlepool Rovers), A. Wood (Sunderland), S. Chen (Hartlepool Rovers), F. Nicholson (North Durham), A. McLaren (Durham City), and E. Carruthers (Sunderland), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

TWICKENHAM.—HARLEQUINS v. BLACKHEATH (2.30)

HARLEQUINS.—E. S. Waring, back; J. C. Gibbs, J. E. Hutton, J. E. Cole, and J. S. E. Reeve, three-quarter backs; C. W. Laird and C. C. Kershaw, half-backs; F. W. Adams, F. P. Sewell, A. E. Prescott, P. L. Dunkley, G. B. Cuthbert, D. H. Duder, E. A. Hamilton-Hill, and C. E. R. Hinds-Howell, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—S. S. Middleditch, back; J. A. N. Giles, G. S. Hoghton, W. Webber, and H. C. Douty, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and E. B. Pope, half-backs; W. S. Houghton, A. Rimington, R. H. Charsley, B. H. Black, K. J. McIntyre, W. E. Tucker, G. N. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.

RICHMOND.—LONDON SCOTTISH v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2.45)

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, E. M. M. Henderson, A. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; A. C. G. Miers and G. McLeod, half-backs; W. Houghton-Brown, D. McLeod, K. M. Wright, R. R. F. McLennan, D. H. Simson, R. S. Walter, J. C. Miller, and D. J. W. Urquhart, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. UNITED SERVICES

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. B. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare), and G. C. A. Adams (Radley and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. H. L. Phillips (Weymouth and Hall), and T. Tonin Simpson (Merchant Taylors and Trinity Hall), half-backs; C. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Chius), P. W. P. Bowen (Whitgift and Emmanuel), M. Mary (Fettes and Caius), S. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), C. G. Wright, A. C. Wilson (Christ's), and Hon. Colin and C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS v. RICHMOND (2.45)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—J. M. Patty, back; W. R. Spragg, L. Bywater, G. E. Buncombe, and R. G. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dobbs, half-backs; T. Blumson, P. W. English, J. C. Arnold, K. M. Wilkins, and J. Devonshire, forwards.

RICHMOND.—F. P. Ryan, back; H. M. O. M. Holman, C. F. M. Green, W. S. Hoare, and W. S. H. Chapman, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and D. L. McLean, half-backs; C. R. Hopwood, J. R. V. Hall, F. S. J. Selby, A. Crowden, C. D. Kooyman, and C. Hawkey, forwards.

BLUNDELLSANDS.—OLD BLUNDELLIANS v. OLD ALLEYNIANS

OLD BLUNDELLIANS.—C. H. Wilson, back; C. R. Ashley, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and F. E. White, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, T. Fairhurst, H. J. Parker, H. L. Winston, H. G. Lockett, and E. Almond, forwards.

STRATFORD.—STRATFORD v. OLD BEDFORDIANS (2.45)

OLD BEDFORDIANS.—J. D. Bassett, back; H. S. Bacon, C. V. Barnard, R. H. Finnie, and J. R. M. Sandeman, three-quarter backs; C. Sadler and J. Jennings, half-backs; C. F. Bradley, C. E. Jennings, D. C. Cox, C. F. Sandeman, C. J. Westlake, and C. S. Bowdery, forwards.

SURBITON.—SURBITON v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (2.45)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—J. F. Hall, back; R. F. Larsen, R. T. Taylor, G. K. Davis, and A. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; C. E. Rowe and A. R. Gibbs, half-backs; C. A. Barker, H. L. Rowe, C. F. Gibbs, C. C. Jones, A. S. Hopkins, and G. C. Chapman, forwards.

CHISWICK.—CHISWICK v. OLD LEYSIANS (2.30)

OLD LEYSIANS.—P. A. Richardson, back; E. E. Lambert, C. E. J. Lambert, C. F. Gilbert, and H. F. Scott, three-quarter backs; C. F. R. Le Gros and A. Key, half-backs; J. E. Parson, T. F. Miles, R. A. Hall, A. M. Marden, D. M. Shuter, R. H. Kay, F. P. Benson, and H. E. Mabbs, forwards.

OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thomson, back; K. B. Kilner, C. E. Taylor, A. F. Lauder, and G. D. Phillips, three-quarter backs; R. W. Bate, and G. D. Holloway, half-backs; C. S. Norton, T. E. Morel, H. W. Holloway, R. F. Hargreaves, J. T. Allison, D. E. Macpherson, E. L. Lowry, and A. Lumsden, forwards.

EDGWARE.—EDGWARE v. PONTYPRIDD

EDGWARE.—E. J. Nash, back; J. Cully, N. E. G. Churcher, T. Mahony, and E. T. Davies, three-quarter backs; W. W. Davies and C. Williams, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, T. W. Daniel, R. Oliver, W. Murphy, C. Browning, C. S. Mitchell, E. V. Jones, and A. E. Other, forwards.

DORKING.—DORKING v. OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS (2.0)

OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back; A. E. Druce, V. A. Acratopulo, T. H. Monzo, and G. T. Jones, three-quarter backs; A. C. Carter and G. T. Jones, half-backs; K. J. Timberlake, E. G. Miller, A. G. Skeet, G. C. Moutrie, V. M. F. Sheppard, D. McKinnell, C. B. Gower, and M. McKinnell, forwards.

CHEYDON.—OLD WHITGIFTIANS v. OLD EMANUEL (2.45)

OLD EMANUEL.—F. J. Edwards, back; G. E. Short, A. J. Head, G. T. Page, and A. R. Farmer, three-quarter backs; A. C. Tinker and K. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. E. Bevis, H. J. Hutchins, R. B. Noble (captain), H. J. Butler, R. C. E. Austin, J. R. Turner, H. F. W. Wickert, and G. T. Clinton, forwards.

MARLE HILL, TUNBRIDGE.—L.C.C. v. CRYSTALCA (2.45)

L.C.C.—W. V. Cudd, back; M. Phillips, A. Thompson, J. G. Turner, and J. P. Porter, three-quarter backs; C. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, S. P. Lucas, A. E. Tinker, G. W. Whitaker, G. W. Tunman, E. James, R. C. Gell, C. A. Hudson, and J. M. Miller, forwards.

CRYSTALCA.—K. Thirlwall, back; B. Jones, J. Sage, E. Cleland, and J. Dillon, three-quarter backs; D. Shaw and E. Fenton, half-backs; F. Aspell, J. Belloni, S. Bernard, A. Creek (captain), R. Hallwell, R. Riley, G. Payne, and R. Hales, forwards.

KINGSTON.—K.C.S. OLD BOYS v. OLD STORTFORDIANS (3.0)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. L. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, J. S. Rideout, J. L. R. Hardwick, and C. H. Pollard, three-quarter backs; H. Aitken and M. V. Flanis, half-backs; W. M. Frost, L. F. Tate, C. M. McGilchrist, J. A. B. Powell, A. D. Mercer, S. C. L. Burford, L. M. Silvers, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.

OLD STORTFORDIANS.—J. C. Collett, back; R. Collett, H. E. Wall, R. J. Greenhill, and W. G. Williams, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and J. B. Knight, half-backs; J. Hartley Smith, B. E. Keith, E. E. Hoe, W. S. Palmer, A. C. Davies, A. N. Todd, G. C. Chamberlain, and S. J. Houlden, forwards.

CHEAM.—SUTTON v. HARPENDEN (2.45)

SUTTON.—R. H. Younghusband, back; R. H. Letts, D. R. Gulland, J. Pigott, and C. S. Taylor, three-quarter backs; F. G. Chalk and M. W. Phillips, half-backs; J. Potter, J. S. Pickard, H. S. Hope, J. H. Grace, F. G. Robson, A. G. V. Archer, R. S. Brombead, and F. G. Hope (captain), forwards.

HARPENDEN.—E. E. Bent, back; E. W. Pellant, G. P. Ashford, R. A. Aldred, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; G. Rees and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; R. M. Horner, R. Wood, G. P. Ashford, Jun., Sopp, J. Wood, Vine, T. F. Raban (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—LENSBURY v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shoolbred, back; A. R. Soelus, H. A. Cornwall, C. D. Kooyman, and C. D. Hannay, three-quarter backs; E. E. Clark and W. B. S. Miller, half-backs; R. F. Bonallack, H. F. W. Holmes, D. H. MacLeod, T. D. Craven, T. S. Venables, A. R. Clarke, C. R. Jenkins, and G. S. Rust, forwards.

ALDERSHOT.—STAINES v. ROYAL ENGINEERS

STAINES.—J. Moore, back; R. Warner, F. B. T. Simpson, R. M. Close, and R. C. P. Sturt, three-quarter backs; C. Hall and E. W. B. Pilkington, half-backs; A. G. B. Sutherland, R. E. King, H. Bowley, W. E. Halford, D. H. Cassdy, W. Davies, V. Fielder-Smith, and H. P. Maguire, forwards.

MILL HILL.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. CIVIL SERVICE (2.45)

CIVIL SERVICE.—I. John, back; H. W. Charman, D. Marshall, J. R. Williamson, and G. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; A. Beard, M. G. Kirk, E. E. Vincent, A. E. Keens, G. A. Shaw, T. A. Forse, W. Davies, and J. R. Patterson, forwards.

TRAMPS DITTON.—METROPOLITAN POLICE v. H.A.C.

H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; G. F. Cooke, R. Talbot, J. C. Scott, and P. Bailey, three-quarter backs; R. Spence and R. E. Carey, half-backs; P. N. Shepherd, J. McDermid, A. B. Lea, E. P. V. Lawson, D. K. Rigby, C. H. Sylvester, C. J. Wilson, and J. A. Barrows, forwards.

NORBURY.—WESTMINSTER BANK v. CATFORD BRIDGE

WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; H. L. Skinner, A. T. Young, G. F. Nichols, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs; C. Connor and C. Bowyer, half-backs; F. Bradford, H. W. Gilbert, G. Stokoe, M. B. Heider, L. B. Heider, E. D. Hobbs, W. B. Wright, and J. R. Mills, forwards.

OXFORD.—OXFORD GREYHOUNDS v. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—J. P. Morgan, back; J. W. Stuart, C. G. Goodwin, D. Ryan, and C. Seeley, three-quarter backs; A. L. Ryan and G. Jones, half-backs; H. M. Lloyd-Owen, G. Hinchcliffe, D. A. B. Hopkins, E. M. Child, E. U. Bevan, J. H. Hamilton, E. U. Powell, and C. Carnegie-Brown, forwards.

WATFORD.—OLD TIFFINIANS v. OLD FULLERIANS (3.0)

OLD TIFFINIANS.—A. H. Sutherland, back; J. A. Scott, E. A. Watts, J. S. Offer, and W. L. Andrews, three-quarter backs; J. J. Harper and R. C. Cantwell, half-backs; A. T. C. Yukes, J. W. Clack (captain), A. North, V. M. Stone, J. Scott, H. V. Hyde, A. M. Gray, and L. S. Smith, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—BECKENHAM v. HARROW (2.45)

BECKENHAM.—C. G. Aste, back; J. I. Davis, R. Hoghton, E. P. Hindley, and L. MacLachlan, three-quarter backs; D. Feeny and P. J. Feeny, half-backs; H. F. Forster, K. Squire, Bush, S. Harper, G. H. Crick, R. Martin, W. M. Denham, and P. J. Fuller, forwards.

OSTERLEY.—OLD DOVORIANS v. OLD HURSTJOHNIANS

OLD DOVORIANS.—G. M. Watson, back; R. R. Liebovitch, A. J. Southam, B. G. Winthrop, and J. E. West, three-quarter backs; M. R. Nethersole, and J. G. Ledeen, half-backs; F. C. Jones, P. Zorn, R. C. Johnson, A. I. Moon, P. Falk, J. E. Conway, A. K. Neville, and R. M. Nutt, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER v. GUILDFORD.

ESHER.—L. G. Marshall, back; A. Edwards, J. White, J. D. Heath, and M. Roberts, three-quarter backs; J. Carter and R. Hunter, half-backs; G. Isaac, H. L. Hunter (captain), E. Rowe, W. F. Hanley, W. E. Hanley, L. A. Hunking, G. W. Sherrard, and F. Weller, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—H. Rotherwell, back; R. Peatfield, M. J. Rose, John Jones, and R. B. Thomas, three-quarter backs; G. W. F. Swayne and P. Gibson, half-backs; J. H. F. Kenning, J. A. MacDonald, F. A. Wills, T. S. Waugh, R. Way, J. Jay, V. Jillard, R. T. C. Rice, and N. McG. Burns, forwards.

CROYDON.—OLD MIDWHITGIFTIANS v. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

OLD MIDWHITGIFTIANS.—W. Fuller, back; H. A. Cox, E. A. W. Bonny, C. H. Saunders, and R. F. Bonny, three-quarter backs; H. B. Parker and E. V. Beeton, half-backs; W. L. Pollard, F. H. Budgen, H. Biles, E. E. Stepan, S. C. Clark, K. C. Marten, A. Bonny, and Another, forwards.

NEW BARNET.—TOC H v. KING'S COLLEGE (2.0)

TOC H.—E. Batchelar, back; Mallet, J. F. Austin, T. E. Irish, and G. A. Cuttrell, three-quarter backs; G. W. Rowland and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; H. McKee, J. C. Tuttle, G. Batchelar, A. T. Cooper, H. A. Tuttle, D. H. B. Archer (captain), E. A. Howe, and W. J. Webster, forwards.

ALDERSHOT.—BARNET v. 1ST BATTALION DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

BARNET.—J. W. Kendall, back; A. Stephens, L. R. Woolner, G. Fraser, and W. G. Donald, three-quarter backs; D. R. Tooth and D. J. Williams, half-backs; F. Brown, E. Hayward, F. W. Williams, S. Henry, J. R. Carnegie, D. F. Brown, I. Macmillan, and H. Simpson, forwards.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—CHARLTON PARK v. WESTCOMBE PARK (2.30)

CHARLTON PARK.—P. A. T. Jones, back; J. E. C. Peacock, H. N. Leigh, W. H. Graham, and F. R. Bailey, three-quarter backs; J. Collier and R. Polson, half-backs; R. Chiles, F. W. Roper (captain), C. I. Whitehead, W. C. Scrivener, E. D. Vickars, R. E. Quartermain, H. Plummer, J. E. C. Thompson, forwards.

CHATHAM.—UNITED SERVICES v. LLOYDS BANK (2.45)

UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM).—P. F. M. Dawson, back; H. Powell, W. J. Harris, R. Kellett, and A. Crawford, three-quarter backs; J. Marsh-Kellett and R. Collins, half-backs; C. Newell (D.—5 minutes), E. Phillips, Medcalf and Miss M. M. Graddon (15—3, 15—9); A. K. Jones and Mrs. Wheatley beat A. E. Denne and Miss C. Newell (15—5, 15—9); E. Phillips and Miss B. Speaight beat N. G. Good and Miss V. Elton (15—9, 15—10); R. A. Forster and Mrs. Forster beat M. E. Kitton and Miss B. J. Chilton (15—10, 15—7); R. P. Jones and Miss Jones beat A. J. Winfield and Miss L. M. Horn (15—7, 15—11); K. G. Livingstone and Mrs. Whitfield beat E. J. Evans and Mrs. Myers (15—3, 15—7); C. E. Bean and Miss H. Ritchie won by default; Hood and Mrs. Horsley scratched; W. B. Jones and Miss H. Hogarth beat L. F. Revell and Miss H. F. Hiscock (15—1, 15—1); A. de Vial and Miss K. Jewell beat H. E. Frost and Miss Sinclair (8—15, 15—3, 15—4).

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

KNUTSFORD.—Cheshire v. Northumberland.
LEEDS.—Yorkshire Trial.
CHATHAM.—Whites v. Colours (R.N. and R.M. Trial).
BECKENHAM.—Beckenham v. Royal Air Force.
RICHMOND CRICKET GROUND.—Richmond and K.H. v. Oxford University.
WIMBLEDON.—Wimbledon v. Royal Engineers.
HAMPTON WICK.—Old Kingstonians v. Tulse Hill.
SURBITON.—Surbiton v. East Grinstead.
FINSBURY.—H.A.C. v. Brondesbury.
WANDSWORTH.—Spencer v. Barclays Bank.
CAMBERLEY.—Staff College (Camberley) v. Dulwich.
OSTERLEY.—Crouch End v. Westminster Bank
CHISWICK.—Bromley v. Southgate.
CHINGFORD.—Old Felstedians v. Old Loughtonians.
RICHMOND ATHLETIC GROUND.—Mid-Surrey v. Staines.
SHOOTERS HILL.—R.N.C. (Greenwich) v. Blackheath.
DUDLEY.—Purley v. Old Cranleighans.
BECKENHAM.—N.P. Bank v. Polytechnic.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank v. Merton.
CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Ilford.
BUSHEY PARK.—Teddington v. Hampstead.
CAMBRIDGE.—Emmanuel College (Cambridge) v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
ST. ALBANS.—Albans v. Chelmsford.
BARNET.—Barnet v. East Herts.
ROEHAMPTON.—Bank of England v. Barnes.
ACTON.—Ealing v. East Herts.
PERIVALE.—University College Hospital v. Westcliff.
READING.—Reading v. Wembley.
WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. Christ Church (Oxford).
WYE.—Wye College v. Royal Sussex Regiment.
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Old Monovians.
MOTTINGHAM.—St. James's Hatcham v. Old Southendians.
ROMFORD.—Romford v. East London College.
HORSHURCH.—R.A.F. (Hornchurch) v. Old Christchurchians.
GREENWICH.—Royal Observatory v. Chestnut.
READING.—Reading University v. Guy's Hospital.
MOTTINGHAM.—Mayfield Ash v. Old Framlinghamians.
BADLESMERE.—Radlett v. Hornsey.
TOOTING.—Westminster College v. Coulsdon.
ESHFIELD.—Enfield v. Metro. Police.
NEW MALDEN.—Latchmere v. Weybridge.
HALE END.—London Hospital v. Broxbourne.
BRENTWOOD.—Brentwood v. Hornchurch.
WOMEN'S HOCKEY MATCHES

READING.—Berkshire v. Hampshire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Durham.
NORWICH.—Norfolk v. Lincolnshire.
HALESOWEN.—Warwickshire v. Worcestershire.

Lord Decies yesterday entertained the members of the Australian Women's hockey team at luncheon at the Piccadilly Hotel.

TO-DAY'S ATHLETIC FIXTURES

HAYES (KENT).—Blackheath Harriers v. South London Harriers.
COLCHESTER.—The Army v. Cambridge University.
CAMBERLEY.—Aldershot Command C.C.R.C., Royal Military College, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 2nd Royal Tank Corps, and Oxford University.
DUBLIN.—Dublin University H. and A.C. v. United Hospitals.
NEW BARNET (FOLLY FARM).—Polytechnic H. v. Wycombe Phoenix H. and A.C. (and Polytechnic five mile road handicap).
WALTHAM ABBEY.—Highgate Harriers v. Enfield A.C.
MIDDLE (GREEN DRAGON).—Hampstead H. six miles road-walking handicap.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH (GREEN MAN).—Ranelagh H., Artists' Rifles, and Emanuel School Old Boys.
WHITEHOUSE (BLACK BULL).—St. Mary's (Hornsey) H. women novice race.
WEMBLEY (FRESTON HOUSE).—Finchley H. seven miles road-walking handicap.
KINGSBURY (KING'S HEAD).—Thames Hare and Hounds seven miles handicap.
HAMPSTEAD (THE FREEMASONS).—Wigmore Harriers' five miles handicap.
HERNE HILL (THE ANGEL).—Metropolitan W.C. 5½ miles "Butcher" Cup race.
EAST MOLESEY (BRITISH LEGION CLUB).—Surrey A.C. five miles handicap.
ROEHAMPTON.—St. Dunstan's Blinded Athletes' road-walking race (three miles).
INNER COURT, TEMPLE DITTON.—Metropolitan Police v. Addiscombe A.C. (cross-country match).
HERNE HILL (THE RIDGWAY).—Belgrave Harriers v. Royal Air Force (Mosley).
BUCKHURST HILL (KING'S HEADGATE).—Valentine's S.C. v. Essex Beagles (walking match).
SOUTH CROYDON (BLUE ARCHER).—Surrey W.C. v. Belgrave H. (and 11½ miles Banstead and back road).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The third International match of the season will take place to-day at Wrexham, and its result should go far towards helping England to retain the Championship gained this spring for the first time since 1913. Wales did unexpectedly well in drawing with Scotland at Ibrox Park three weeks ago, as their players all came from home clubs, and this afternoon, again without the aid of prominent members of English League teams, they will meet a very powerful side.

Each country considered their previous performance so satisfactory that the selectors decided to rely practically upon the same team, and Wales would have played an unchanged eleven had not Collins suffered an injury. It was hoped that he might have recovered, but unfortunately he must stand down, and it is uncertain, even now, who will fill the vacancy at outside-right. L. Williams, of Wrexham, has been called upon to be present, but it is possible that either Hole or Thomas, of Swansea, may be well enough to play. It may be necessary to rearrange the forward line.

In recent years England have not played so often at Wrexham as they used to, but they drew there five seasons ago, and won their previous match on that ground in 1912, and Scotland drew there in 1928 after being beaten in 1922. The match is the 48th between these countries, and England claim 32 victories to six by Wales, nine games having been drawn.

The teams will be:—

WALES.—L. Evans (Cardiff City), goal; F. Dewey (Cardiff Corinthians) and Crompton (Wrexham), backs; Rogers (Wrexham), Keenor (Cardiff City), and E. Ellis (Nunhead), half-backs; A. R. Other, Neale (Cowyn Bay), Bamford (Wrexham), Robbins (Cardiff City), and Thomas (Newport), forwards.

ENGLAND.—Hibbs (Birmingham), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Leach (Sheffield Wednesday), and Campbell (Huddersfield Town), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Hodgson (Liverpool), Hampson (Blackpool), Bradford (Birmingham), and Houghton (Aston Villa), forwards.

AMATEUR MATCHES

With the approach of the University match and the third round of the F.A. Cup there is considerable interest in the return match between the Corinthians and Cambridge University, which will be played at the Crystal Palace this afternoon. The Corinthians have been scoring a lot of goals this season, and Cambridge have been giving away a great many, but the game should be exceedingly interesting.

There should also be some good games in the last qualifying round of the F.A. Amateur Cup, while in the first round of the London Charity Cup, Ilford, the holders, are at home to Kingstonian, whom they should beat, and Nunhead play Walthamstow Avenue, who are at the top of their form. In the Isthmian League Wimbledon, the leaders, and Dulwich Hamlet, their nearest rivals, visit the Casuals and Leytonstone respectively, and both should succeed. Meanwhile Clapton and Oxford City, the two bottom clubs, meet at Clapton, and Oxford City will probably fail to win their first match.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH
WREXHAM.—Wales v. England (2.45).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP
HIGHBURY.—Arsenal v. Middlesbrough (2.30).
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Grimsby Town (2.30).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Huddersfield Town (2.30).
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Aston Villa (2.30).
DERBY.—Derby County v. West Ham United (2.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Chelsea (2.30).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Sheffield Wednesday (2.30).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Bolton Wanderers (2.30).
PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Liverpool (2.30).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Manchester United (2.30).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Newcastle United (2.15).

SECOND DIVISION
BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Reading (2.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Burnley (2.30).
BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (2.45).
BURY.—Bury v. Millwall (2.30).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Bradford (2.45).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Southampton (2.30).
LIVERPOOL.—Everton v. Stoke City (2.30).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Oldham Athletic (2.45).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Preston North End (2.30).
SWANSEA.—Swansea Town v. Nottingham Forest (2.45).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Tottenham Hotspur (2.30).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)
BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic v. Brighton and Hove Albion (2.45).
WEMBLEY.—Clapton Orient v. Brentford (2.45).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Newport County (2.30).
FULHAM.—Fulham v. Gillingham (2.30).
NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Southend United (2.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Northampton Town (2.30).
SOUTHEND'S BUSH.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Luton Town (2.30).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Exeter City (2.45).
WEST HAM.—West Ham v. Crystal Palace (2.30).
WALSALL.—Walsall v. Bristol Rovers (2.45).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Torquay United (2.45).

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)
DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Chesterfield (2.30).
DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Jesmond Alexandra (2.30).
GATESHEAD.—Gateshead v. Rochdale (2.15).
HALIFAX.—Halifax Town v. Barrow (2.30).
HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Carlisle United (2.30).
HULL.—Hull City v. Wrexham (2.30).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Tranmere Rovers (2.40).
NELSON.—Nelson v. Rotherham United (2.30).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Southport (2.45).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Accrington Stanley (2.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. York City (2.30).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
AYR.—Ayr United v. Celtic.
GLASGOW.—Clyde v. Queen's Park.
COWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Leith Athletic.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Heart of Midlothian.
FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. Aberdeen.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. East Fife.
EDINBURGH.—Hibernian v. Kilmarnock.
MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. Partick Thistle.
GLASGOW.—Rangers v. Morton.
PAISLEY.—St. Mirren v. Airdrieonians.

OTHER MATCHES
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. Cambridge University.
ILFORD.—Oxford University v. A. T. Barber's XI. (2.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

FOREST GATE.—Clapton v. Oxford City.
LEYTONSTONE.—Leytonstone v. Dulwich Hamlet.
KINGSTON.—The Casuals v. Wimbledon.
HIGH WYCOMBE.—Wycombe Wanderers v. London Caledonians.

LONDON CHARITY CUP
FIRST ROUND
ILFORD.—Ilford v. Kingstonian.
NUNHEAD.—Nunhead v. Walthamstow Avenue.

NEMEAN LEAGUE

Broomfield v. Siemens; Marnion v. Clarence; St. Albans (Fulham) v. London Scottish; The Distillers v. Western Union; Old Elysians v. Old Isleworthians; Old Johnians Reserves v. Northampton Polytechnic Reserves; Old Hamptonians Reserves v. U.S.A.C. Reserves; Old Cranleighans Reserves v. Old Tiffinians Reserves; Clarence "A" v. Broomfield "A"; Old Actonians "A" v. Trinity County O.B. "A"; Old Crawfords "A" v. U.S.A.C. "A."

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Aquarius v. Westminster Bank; Bank of England v. Hastings and St. Leonards; Ipswich Town v. Cambridge Town; Mercantile Credits v. Bank of England "A"; Surbiton v. Old Parkonians v. Civil Service; Winchmore Hill v. Lloyds Bank; Cuaco v. Highgate; East Grinstead v. Reigate Priory; Ibis v. Alleyn Old Boys.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Aldenham School v. Highgate School; Ardingly College v. Sidcup; Bancroft's School v. Mill Hill School; Malvern College; Brentwood School v. Old Hurst Johnians; Forest School v. Chigwell School; Lancing College v. Old Bradfordians; Shrewsbury School v. Hesketh Park.

Club; Brighton College v. Sidcup; Bromsgrove School v. Birkenhead School; Campbell College v. St. Colomba's College; Chichester School v. Churcher's College; City of London School v. Streatham; Clifton College v. Marlborough; Dean Close School v. Framlingham; Blackheath "B"; Cranleigh School v. London Scottish "A"; Douai School v. University College School; Downside School v. Kingswood School; Dulwich College v. Old Paulines "A"; Eastbourne College v. Harlequin's "A"; Eltham College v. Bancroft's School; Framlingham College v. Ipswich School; Haileybury College v. Oundle School; Hereford Cathedral School v. Hereford "A" (away); King's, Bruton v. Sherborne School II.; King's, Canterbury v. Blackheath "A"; King's, Rochester v. Jesus College, Oxford (away); K.E.S., Southampton v. Newbury Grammar School; Leighton Park School v. Old Leightonians; Liverpool College v. Old Williamsons; Magdalen College Grammar School v. King's, Rochester; Merchant Taylors' School v. Old Alleynians "A"; Merchant Taylors' School (Crosby) v. Ellesmere College; Mill Hill School v. Leys School; Monmouth School v. Monkton Combe School; Mount St. Mary's College v. Ampleforth College; Newton College v. S. Devon Blues Reserves; Oundle School v. St. Paul's School v. Rockington School v. Leeds Grammar School; Radley College v. Downside School; Ratcliffe College v. Stonegate; A. Reading School v. Epsom College; Russell School v. Manchester G.S.; R.N.E.C. Middlesex v. R.N.C. Dartmouth; R.N.C. Dartmouth Colts v. Kelly College; Rugby School v. Harrow School; St. Edward's School v. Christ Church, Oxford; St. George's, Harpenden v. Caterham School; St. Peter's, York v. Giggleswick School.

Sedbergh School v. Durham School; Sherborne School II. v. Bishop Wordsworth's School; An Oxford XV.; Sutton Valence School v. Blackheath Ex. "A"; Trent College v. Worksop College; Uppingham School v. Tonbridge School; Warwick School v. Leamington; Wellington College v. Keynsham; Wellington College (Somerset) v. Taunton School; Whitgift School v. K.C.S., Wimbledon; Wolverley School v. King's, Worcester; Wrekin College v. Wallerico "A."

RUGBY LEAGUE

YORKSHIRE CUP.—FINAL ROUND
HALIFAX.—Leeds v. Huddersfield (2.45).

COUNTY MATCH
SALFORD.—Lancashire v. Glamorgan and Monmouth (2.45).

LEAGUE MATCHES
BARROW.—Barrow v. St. Helens (2.45).
BRAMLEY.—Bramley v. Hull (2.45).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Wigan (2.45).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Leigh (2.45).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. Bradford Northern (2.45).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Broughton Rangers (2.45).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. Batley (2.45).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Warrington (2.45).
WIDNES.—Widnes v. Halifax (2.45).
WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Swinton (2.45).
YORK.—York v. Castleford (2.45).

BILLIARDS

DAVIS'S MATCH WITH NEWMAN

The match in the international tournament between Davis and Newman will be concluded at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, to-night. Davis should gain his third victory and tie with Lindrum for first place, with each of the competitors having two more matches to play. Davis was leading by 4,204 when play was continued yesterday, but this was reduced in the afternoon to 3,594. Newman gave a very good display and scored

THE ROUND TABLE

PLENARY SESSION ADJOURNED

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

The opening general discussion at the Round-Table Conference came to an end yesterday. The following speeches were delivered:—

CAPTAIN RAJAH SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, of Domeli, who welcomed the time-limit of 10 minutes for speeches because, he said, "as a soldier I am a man of action, not of words," said that the "great and noble contribution" which the Army could make to the solution of India's problems was the "building up of a strong, self-reliant, vigorous and self-dependent Indian nation." While the politicians were busy discussing "forms, modes, and aspects of the Constitution," the martial races of India "guard the Frontier from the incessant raids of the stranger."

The Punjab, the Province to which he belonged, "is and must remain the centre of Moslem activity in India," said the speaker. It was the "shield, spearhead and sword-hand of India." It was the Punjabi soldier who saved India during the confusion and anarchy of the Mutiny. At the beginning of the War the Punjab had about 100,000 men of all ranks in the Army. At the close of the War no less than half a million had served with the Colours. The number of fighting men raised during the four years of war was roughly 360,000, more than half the total number raised in India. He spoke as he did "not in a spirit of vainglory or self-praise," but because there was a "possibility of our losing sight of the fundamental fact that the Government is a Government of men, and a Constitution cannot be manufactured to order." It must be "adapted to the capacities, tradition, and environment of each country." The entire scheme of Constitution would be a "complete failure unless we make adequate provison for the Indian Army," which must be "one and indivisible." If India achieved a Federal Government, she would have a National Army, which, however, must be supplemented by Citizen Militia or Military Police maintained by each Federal Province of British India. The powers of the National Army over the Citizen Militia would be varied, but there must be "co-ordination of supervision and control." The National Army must be under a Council, consisting of the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, and other members of specialized experience, and must be "free from the ebb and flow of Assembly politics."

The speaker said he was convinced "that excellent material exists in India for officers, and that if opportunities were provided for Indians the requisite number of officers would be forthcoming." He was strongly of the opinion that an Indian Sandhurst should be created, and that the number of commissions to be given to Indians should be rapidly increased, though he would not lay down the minimum number of years during which the Indian Army should be "Indianized." If the Army of New India were to be efficient, "it must contain the flower of its manhood, the cream of the society. It must contain men who are determined and prepared to die, and not logicians to whom mere physical abstractions make greater appeal than solid realities." A Committee of Defence, which the Conference should establish, would be the proper body to deal with the internal organization of the Army.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PRINCES

Mr. CHINTAMANI expressed his "profound and respectful appreciation of the valuable contribution" which the Ruling Princes had made to the success of the deliberations. "In the future India—a united greater India—the part which the Princes will have to play will be even more important than that which has already fallen to their lot; and, speaking as a Hindu, with all the traditional reverence of my race for rulers, I express the confident hope that in them the federated India will find the best friends, philosophers, and guides."

"I am not in the least disturbed by the speech of our ex-Secretary of State, Lord Peel," said Mr. Chintamani. "I read long years ago that the British Tory has a habit of being most vehement in his protestation just on the point of surrendering a hopelessly untenable position. The accents of Lord Peel were mildness itself compared with the strident utterances of some of his colleagues in his party, and I should shudder when I should think of what reception would be accorded to me by the Churchills and the Beaverbrooks of the party.

"I hope, Sir, that history will repeat itself, and that the party of which Lord Peel is a shining ornament will not be slow to profit by the example of the greatest Tory leader of the last century, Mr. Disraeli, and that, just as he stole the garments of the Liberal Party and introduced the Reform Bill in 1847, so it will be Lord Peel's party who, if the opportunity falls to them, will not be slow to take advantage of the spade work that your party is now doing in order to confer upon India the gift of self-government."

Turning to Lord Peel's "observations on commercial monopolies and the conditions by which industrial and commercial advance is guided," the speaker called attention to a book, the life of the greatest of India's great industrial captains, J. M. Tata, by an Englishman, F. R. Harris, and said that in it Lord Peel would see "from many illustrations, cited with a wealth of detail, that there is justification for the complaints which we utter."

Mr. Gladstone had said: "The question who shall have supreme rule in India is, by the laws of right, an Indian question, and those laws day to day are growing to be the laws of fact. Our title to be there depends on the first condition that our going there is profitable to the Indian nation, and on the second condition that we can make them see and understand it to be profitable." This, said Mr. Chintamani, should be the "true principle and not the lackaday Imperialistic doctrine which seeks to use what are called coloured peoples as the footstool upon which the colourless people might build their prosperity and rise to fame."

Mr. Chintamani paid a tribute to Mr. MacDonald—to whom Indians had "many reasons to be grateful"—and reminded him of the following statement which he made on the eve of the election last year:—"The Labour Party believed in the right of the Indian people to self-government and self-determination, and the policy of the Labour Government would be one of continuous cooperation with them with the object of establishing India at the earliest possible moment, and by her consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." The speaker trusted that the Conference, "unique and unprecedented in many ways," would propose "lasting friendship between our two great nations," and he declared:—

"No longer should the Government of India be maintained as what it has been called—despotism of dispatch boxes tempered by the occasional loss of keys. No longer should red tape be the king and sealing-wax the ministers. The Government of India can be a reality in the interests of the people of India when that Government is carried on by the representatives of those people, and not by others who may claim to be father, mother, and god, all rolled into one, of the uneducated masses."

THE MAHRATTAS

Mr. JADHAV spoke for the "southern portion of the Bombay Presidency—Non-Brahmins," who number about 10,000,000, and also as an accredited representative of the great Mahratta community. The Mahrattas had taken no part in the non-cooperation agitation of 1921. They gave a "direct challenge to the success of the non-cooperation movement at that time; but times have changed and minds have changed." The Mahratta peasantry had "fallen under the spell of non-cooperation, as is evidenced by the big gatherings of 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, and sometimes even 30,000 people who go out into the forests to commit what is technically called forest sadhana." What was the secret of Mahatma Gandhi's success? He had awakened the sense of self-respect among the people, and everywhere now the cry was: "We must be masters in our own house." But, "although we all—Hindus and Musulmans and whatever we may be—want to be masters in our own house, there is no thought of disloyalty. We do not want to separate from the British Empire."

Of the Princes and federation, the speaker said:—

"If they are already eager to join the general Federation, I would not like to stand in their way, although I think that perhaps it would be better for the Indian Princes to develop their own Indian Chamber of Princes, to form a federation of their own, to take up certain problems in which the Rajahs and Maharajahs are interested, and in this way build up a tradition of their own while allowing British India to develop along its own lines. The development of British India has been all along on the lines of unity of government. Evolution is doing its part, and when the provinces are properly developed there will be a time—I think a very short time—within which British India and Indian India will be united."

THE PART OF THE STATES

COLONEL HASKIN traced briefly the genesis of the Conference to a "point of time anterior to Sir John Simon's recommendations," and declared:—

"The conditions in British India no longer constitute the problem of British India. They constitute as much the problem of the States as that of British India. If the States whole-heartedly support the demands of British India, if they desire to unite with British India in a federation which will rest upon their vital and fundamental rights being recognized, they do so not to gain any exclusive advantage for themselves, but with the object of keeping the Empire whole and entire. They do so out of their loyalty to the King-Emperor. They are once again doing for England what they did in 1857—namely, coming to England's rescue. In just that lies the true inwardness of the attitude which the States are taking to-day."

THE AGA KHAN

The AGA KHAN said that "practically every school of Indian thought" had been heard at the Conference, and he went on:—

"If we eliminate all differences there is on one point complete unanimity. We all ask for a full measure of self-government. I think, as chairman of the British Indian delegation, working in cooperation with the two other delegations, I can say that we are all unitedly asking for that. We ask you to promise us the framework. If the picture that we are to paint on it is unsatisfactory to any of the important minorities or to the Princes or to a small section of the minorities, we will try again, and if we fail we will try again, and we will continue trying till we produce something that will be generally satisfactory.

"I for one am particularly anxious that it shall be in a form which will ensure that not only every Indian minority but the British commercial element in India shall be satisfied that their interests are safe. As to the interests of this country, a united India could offer her a far greater security as to her commercial interests than anything she has at present—could offer her a long-dated treaty on the lines of the German-Russian Treaty of 1904. For many years that would ensure for your commerce fair and equitable treatment, and that would give your people a sense of security. The same applies to debt and to other interests, which would be infinitely safer than merely relying, as at present, on the strength of this country and not on a consented agreement with India.

"There is no reason why—if we can produce a federal scheme that will please the Princes, that will please the Hindus, that will please the Moslems, that will please the smaller minorities, and that will satisfy all the legitimate commercial interests, and at the same time for a period which has certain objects—there is no reason why we should not at this moment start on the basis of full self-government and responsibility."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MacDonald) said:—

"It is now my task to conclude this part of our proceedings, and in doing so it is my duty to try to survey the field as it is at the present moment. Of course, the very first thing that enters into one's mind, and remains in one's mind with growing strength, is the simple objective fact that we are all here together. It has never happened before. This surely is a union of India, sitting at the council table not only with the British Government, but with the British Parliament—the British Parliament represented by members of the House of Lords, by members of the House of Commons, and by members of the Government in existence for the time being. Ah, my Indian friends! Those of you with a keen and lively imagination, when I wrote those things that were going to satisfy the heart of my well-armed friend, Mr. Chintamani, did you ever imagine that this would have happened in those circumstances and in such a brief space of time? Do remember this, that the first thing you have to do regarding this Conference is to assure yourselves that we have reached a milestone that indicates a future different from what the past has been.

"I said to you when you elected me to this chair at the beginning that you were doing me a very great honour. The sense of that honour has grown from hour to hour, and from day to day. This is not only a historic Conference in the sense in which I have used the word, but it is historic in other senses that ought to put pride into the heart of every one of you here. You have listened to those magnificent speeches, so full of promise, of the Princes. You have listened to speeches—and it is impossible for me to individualize and particularize them—from representatives of practically every interest, every community, every differing group in India. You have done more. You have listened to a charming new voice—which in itself marks something great and something most significant in the evolution of Indian self-government—the voice of the women of India.

"This, then, is a recognition of status. This recognition made here never can be departed from. It is impossible to go back, to pass through this last four or five days and to declare in any man's vanity that it never existed. It has been born in order to develop. We have listened to remarkable speeches, speeches displaying the mind of India, speeches when differences were declared, not meant to send us all away—you home to India, we back to the House of Commons—full of despair, but speeches which were meant and must be taken to mean to bring us face to face with facts in order that those facts may be overcome and fitted into a system of agreement.

"And, my Indian colleagues, do remember this. This is a small place; we are few; but we have not been your only audience. You have spoken to the great audience of the British public outside. Mr. Sastri, in pursuance of that honourable character which has always been his, told you quite candidly that he had changed his opinion. Ah, Mr. Sastri, you are not the only man who has changed his opinion within the last few days! We want opinions to change; not in fundamentals, not in aspirations, not in ideals, not in those great fundamental human claims, but we want opinions to change in this sense, that every new fact brought before us challenges us to accommodate it in the practical system which I hope we are going to construct before we leave this table.

"There has been a great influence on public opinion here by your speeches. Every time you spoke you have had effect. My friends opposite, who belong to the minorities, and who feel, I dare say—not only say, but feel—that they are minorities, I give you this word of cheer and this word of comfort: the case you have put up has not fallen on deaf ears.

ACTION NOT DEBATE

"Another observation I want to make is this. The speeches have not stated problems for the purpose of debate; we have gone past all that. We are not here to debate; we are here for action. Every one of you who has been in politics—and I dare say some of you will be a little more in the centre before you depart from this life—will, I think, before you go from here have a new angle from which to consider politics, the sort of angle that my honourable friends by me and myself have had to occupy, the angle of the responsible man whose problem is to relate the 'is' to the 'is to be,' and to create in the 'is,' from the vital strength that it gets from the 'is to be,' an evolution which will work itself out in accordance with the laws of evolution.

"It is not for us here to be recorders of what happened in 1800. We are not the recorders of the past. We are the custodians of the future. The policies of 1800 pursued by us and by every other nation were pretty much the same. The policy of 1930 is to depend upon the situation which has been created by the passing of the years since then. That is the next important thing that we have to consider in our work.

"I hear it sometimes said that, somehow or other, some group or other wishes to go back upon what has been said and what has been accepted by you as pledges between, say, 1917 and this moment. That is not true. The Government accepts everything that has been officially said. This Conference has been called because we accept it. This Conference at its meetings will have proof that we mean to carry it out.

HOW TO FACE DIFFICULTIES

"We have to face practical requirements. I do not like that word difficulty, because when a man says he is in difficulties he always implies to some extent that he is overcome. But there are two types of mind and two classes of men who never can face difficulties with success. The first type and the first class is the man who, when he comes up against a difficulty, imagines either that it is not there at all or that he can jump over it without any trouble. He comes a cropper. The other type of man, who is equally ineffective, is the man who says, 'Oh! there's a difficulty. Let us stop our pilgrimage. The road is blocked. It is not our home, but we cannot go home. Let us pitch our camp in front of the difficulty.' He is no good. Neither of these types is of any use.

"The man of practical action, the type of man and the type of mind that is going to serve both India and this country with success and with honour and be a blessing to both, is the type of man who says, 'Yes, there is a difficulty. Come on, let's get over it.' That is the spirit in which we approach the problems before us. We have precisely the same sort of problem which, although different in its content—very, very different in its content, but the same type of problem, the same class of problem both in thinking and practical action—we had to face the other day at the Imperial Conference. The year 1926 made a great declaration; 1930 had to put a content into that declaration. That is the position in which we are all here at this present moment.

"As one of the speakers this morning said, our friend in front, government is a government of men, and Constitutions cannot be made to order. Constitutions are not made at firesides. May I—with due respect—as one who belongs to the same fraternity, who honours the fraternity, but knows its weakness—add that neither can Constitutions be made in the editorial offices of newspapers? I include myself in that.

"What we have to do, as men of knowledge, men of experience, men who have thought out problems, is to come and sit together full of the faith, as a preliminary necessity, that we can find our way through, and that when we have found our way through we shall feel proud of our action and shall see our action fructify in the peace and the happiness of our people.

"STATUS HAS EMERGED"

"What has emerged from this? I say first of all that status has emerged. We are here altogether—Princes, British Indians, Hindus, Mohamedans, the minorities grouped in their various subdivisions, some with great grievances, some with less grievances, but yet very considerable grievances—some like Burma whose case we shall have to consider before this Conference is finally wound up. Here we are altogether—my friend Sapru, myself, our friends over there, all at the same table, working at the same problem, listened to in the same way, enjoying the same freedom of expression, and taking to ourselves, quite rightly, the full right of criticizing, objecting, negotiating, bargaining, and accepting finally, or rejecting. I repeat, that is a gain which is marked by the meeting of this Conference. Let it be noted that it is not static; it is not for this time only. This has established a relationship of active cooperation between us in which your part is as conspicuous as ours.

"A second thing is this. The speeches have been extraordinarily practical in their character. There is another word I do not like—that this subject shall be 'reserved' and that subject shall be 'reserved.' That seems to imply the idea that we are sitting here, bankers as it were, and that we are wishing to exercise a control merely in relation to ourselves and not in relation to you. The problem of the reserved subjects—and every speaker has said that that problem must be faced—is a problem of how things are to be fitted into the conditions which exist to-day; not to stabilize and ossify those conditions, but as practical men who know perfectly well that within six weeks of our agreement you will have to bear responsibilities for it and we shall have to bear responsibilities for it.

"You will have to go and face public opinion in India. You will have to go and face agitation in India. You will have probably to go and face those black flags which bade you God-speed, and may be displayed in order to give you India's welcome. So shall we. So will this country. All I say is this: that as practical men we must face those facts, and in the agreement we make give them a place. It is not reserved. It is not withholding. It is not withdrawing. It is this: it is an honest study as between responsible men and responsible men of the facts relating to the conditions in India and the facts relating to public opinion here for the time being. We have to recognize the objective nature of our task, not merely its subjective nature.

THE PRINCES' DECLARATION

"There is another point. The declaration of the Princes has revolutionized the situation. Supposing we had met here without the Princes, supposing the Princes had come and had said nothing, or supposing they had said, 'We are here merely as spectators.' What a different situation would have presented itself to us! The Princes saying what they have said has at once not only opened our vision, not only cheered our hearts, not only let us lift up our eyes and see a glowing horizon, but it has simplified our duties. The Princes have given a most substantial contribution in opening up the way to a really united federated India.

"The final point that I need mention in that connexion is this. We have made a great contribution here, you have made a great contribution, to the style of architecture. I had an Indian illustration in my mind. I do not think I will give it. You know, I have wandered up and down India, I have seen your beautiful old architecture. Under its walls, and standing in its shadows, I have tried to pour out my Western prejudices—shall I call them?—not exactly, because I do not think they are exactly prejudices, but my Western upbringing—and I have been able to revel in that extraordinary blossoming of the artistic Indian mind.

"Style of architecture, my friends—remember this—has a great controlling influence on the mind that abides with it. Give us a constitution which is crude in its construction and it will not help you. Give us a constitution which is in accordance with experience, which has become part and parcel of your spiritual thoughts, and that will help you. And the contribution I make to the style of the architecture of your constitution is this. The most characteristic foundation of our common Aryan civilization, of our common Aryan social order, is the family. The family, as the Begum said, united in the village, the village united in the district, and so on India a federation, a federation which is flexible, a federation which meets the historical inheritance you have all got in so far as it is worthy to be carried into the future, a federation which enables mergings to take place, a federation which embodies in itself the authority of the State and the liberty of the individual. The superiority of the combination and homage at the same time to the containing smaller co-ordinating groups within the federation; that is in accordance, I think, both with the Indian genius and with the British genius, because, as a matter of fact, in our fundamentals we drink at the same historical fountains and are refreshed by the same historical reminiscences.

THE PRACTICAL POINTS

"With regard to the practical points, I have a series here which I have taken down. They are not systematic; please do not criticize them as that; they are casual. I took them down from the speeches as they were being delivered, not by any of us but by you. What will be the nature of the component units which are to be fitted into a scheme of federation? What will be the nature of the central co-ordinating structure? What will be the relations of this structure to the provinces? What will be the relations of it to the States? What provisions will be made to secure the willing cooperation of the minorities and the special interests? What will be the subjects with which the general structure will deal, and, in general, what should be its powers, functions, and responsibilities?

"My friends, good debating speeches are not going to carry us over those problems and provide an answer to them. I always delight in listening to my very nimble Indian friends when they are in debate, and I must confess to a sin on my own part; I love to take part in them. But that is not for here and now. Your problem and my problem is to sit down together and supply practical answers to those questions which can be embodied in an Act of Parliament.

"This constitution, this federation, or whatever it may be, must meet two fundamental requirements. In the first place, it must work. There is no good producing a constitution which will not work. That will not get you out of your difficulties, and will not get us out of ours. The other point is this: the constitution must evolve. You are not in a position here to produce a static constitution that your grandsons and your great-grandsons and great-great-grandsons will worship as though it were one of your sacred inheritances. Therefore, the constitution must work and the constitution must evolve. It must be a continuing thing, and in the evolving Indian opinion and Indian experience must be the more important initiating power.

"That is the history, as a matter of fact, of all the constitutions of our Dominions. In saying what I have said I am not asking you to take up any special position at all. Look at the history of our evolving Dominions, and you will find that they had ardent men in the days of the evolution, cursing, swearing, going to prison, boasting that they had been in prison. It all had to be gone through. These things, although we may say it in our rashness and our thoughtlessness, are really not the acts of man. They are the things that are inevitable in relation to the great fundamental laws which govern the life and provide for the changes in the life of this world, and nobody knows it better than the great Hindu and Mohamedan philosophers. You have to apply this to our procedure.

"We are not hard-headed business men always counting material gains. No, the politician is different from that. The politician has to have his spiritual draughts in order to enable him to be practical in his political proposals. I want you to remember that in your negotiations, and I hope we shall still more.

THE WORK OF COMMITTEES

"That is all I need say. Final words will have to be reserved for final meetings. Between final meetings and this is the honest, laborious thinking, considering, and pondering of the problems in front of us. Leaving the chair, as I shall now proceed to do to-day, I only leave it so that somebody else may go into some other chair and this plenary Conference may resolve into committees. All I can say of that is that in the work of those committees you have the best will, not only of his Majesty's Government, but of the British Parliament, House of Lords and House of Commons together.

"We shall wait with expectation—a little bit anxious perhaps, as I am sure you will be

(Continued at foot of next column)

Parliament

BRITISH BEAUTY SPOTS

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PUBLICITY

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, NOV. 21

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

THE COAL MINES BOARD

Mr. E. EDWARDS (Morpeth, Lab.) asked the Secretary for Mines whether he could make any statement concerning the constitution of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board.

Mr. SHINWELL (Linlithgow).—I had hoped to be able, in reply to this question, to give the House the names of the members of the Board, but the filling of one or two places cannot be definitely settled till later in the day. The House will appreciate that, as the Board must be appointed this week-end, I shall now be obliged to announce them through the Press. I regret this, as I would have preferred to announce the constitution of the Board first to the House of Commons. The address of the Board will be 5, Old Palace-yard, S.W.1.

Mr. EDWARDS asked if there were any colliery owners on the Board, and, in view of the seriousness of the situation, would the Government consider steps to have the industry carried on from December 1 without a stoppage.

Mr. SHINWELL said there would be coal-owners on the Board. They must allow the Board to deal with any dispute that came before it in the ordinary way before coming to any other conclusion.

BRITISH BEER

Mr. SMITH-CARINGTON (Rutland and Stamford, U.) moved the second reading of the British Beer Bill, which proposed to place on brewers the duty of making annual returns of the quantity and origin (British, Empire, or foreign) of barley and hops, and to extend the application of the National Mark to beer. He said that the intention of the Bill was to stimulate the use of British materials. At present the amount of British hops in beer did not generally exceed 70 per cent., and the proportion of British-grown barley was probably not more than 55 or 60 per cent. In some parts of the country barley was the only cereal crop that could be grown in rotation, and if barley were given up, large tracts of land would have to go down to its original state of heath and moor. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must recognize that there were many virtues in the brewing industry, and, even if he might be a little inclined to dissemble his love, he would not be shy about taking the £70,000,000 that he received from that golden source. A cynic once said that the tied house system was started because anyone could sell good beer; the trouble was to sell bad beer. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Smith-Carington) could not share that view, because he believed there was no such thing as bad beer. (Laughter.) He wondered, therefore, whether they should not ask the brewer to add to his many virtues the one of "Buying British" on a larger scale than he did at present.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) seconded the motion for the second reading. He said he wished to make an appeal on behalf of the growers of hops, who had suffered very severely owing to the diminution of the quantity of beer brewed, and who, for all practical purposes, had not exported except the brewers. During the War the hop-growers were compelled to reduce their acreage, but after the War they were encouraged to increase it, and their overhead expenses were very heavy. Those expenses had to be borne whether the kilns were running to their full capacity or not. It was desirable that as large a share of the market as possible ought to be guaranteed to British hop-growers.

DR. ADDISON'S CRITICISM

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), said he sympathized with the desire to maintain the necessary amount of arable cultivation, and to help cultivators to grow a sufficient quantity of good-class barley and hops; but the Bill would not go far to that end. It would require brewers and maltsters to make returns showing the amount of British, Empire, and foreign barley and hops which they used, and a horde of officials would be required to check the books of the brewers and maltsters. The brewer could, if he liked, apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for a mark if he used the prescribed ingredients. But he was not obliged to buy British barley; he was not obliged to apply for a mark, nor was he obliged to buy British or even Empire hops. He could buy whatever he liked. The purpose which the promoters of the Bill had in view could be attained by a much simpler way. There was nothing to prevent the brewers buying British barley and giving a guaranteed price for it at the present time. To use a slang expression, "it was as easy as falling off a log." Why should the roundabout method be adopted of giving them an option to get a label from the Ministry of Agriculture to prove that they were using a certain percentage of British barley? The brewers did not think fit to support the very excellent hop-growers' association which was bringing prosperity to the hop-growers, and the association broke up. They could quite easily afford to buy British hops and give a decent price for British barley. The promoters of the Bill ought to have addressed their representations to those Empire free-traders. (Ministerial laughter.)

The promoters of the Bill (Dr. Addison continued) might confer with him and with the officers of the Ministry to see if they could not think out a simpler method of promoting a Marking Order under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, and he was quite prepared to give them friendly assistance and his good will without giving any pledge as to what might be done. He suggested that the promoters ought not to press the Bill.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) agreed that the methods proposed in the Bill would prove ineffectual. The choice of ingredients for beer, to suit varied tastes, was a very complicated scientific problem. Brewers of reputation had created their position by selling a special article on its merits. They would not wish to lose their individuality under the National Mark scheme, and he doubted whether such producers would find it worth while to use the National Mark. The Bill, in fact, was based on a misunderstanding of the origin and possible uses of the National Mark.

Mr. W. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.) held that, if the National Mark was used in the case of foodstuffs or beverages, it should be a condition that the ingredients of the articles so distinguished should be as far as possible constituted of home-grown products. Accordingly the brewers, in return for the use of the mark, ought to use only British barley, and thus help a decaying branch of agriculture.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

ADVERTISING THE BRITISH ISLES

MAJOR SALMON (Harrow, U.) moved the second reading of the Local Authorities (Publicity) Bill. He said its purpose was to empower local authorities to contribute up to the amount produced by a rate of one halfpenny to any organization established for advertising the amenities and advantages of the British Isles, whether commercial, historical, scenic, recreational, or climatic, and for disseminating information about the country abroad. The proposed organization was the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The Government subscribed £5,000 to the association. Many local authorities were desirous to contribute. During the year 1928-29 France was visited by 1,800,000 visitors, who spent there £75,000,000. In the same year Great Britain was visited by 1,457,000 visitors, and the estimated amount of what they spent here was £15,000,000.

—with perhaps a little anxiety, but, all the same, with expectation, and in the hope that as a result of the work of those committees we shall be able in our final meetings to register agreement which will send you back to India happy men, powerful men, men able to face your difficulties, and which will give us a chance of doing the same thing here, and which, above all, will enable both of us to go our various ways with the friendship which unites us strengthened and the desire to cooperate which is still with us amplified enormously beyond what it is at the present moment.

"I must apologise to you. I meant to knock at the end of 10 minutes. You will accept my apology for what I hope I may say is my first failure to do my duty at this Conference. This is the finish, and I hope the good feeling we have had and the candid expression of views we have given may be continued in the committees. Please be assured that at any of those committees, whatever they are, if you wish it, I am at your disposal to help you."

The Conference adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

These figures showed the great economic value of attracting tourists to a country.

Mr. R. J. DAVIES (Lancaster, Westhoughton, Lab.), supporting the Bill, said that on his way to the House he called at a tourist agency to see what they had in the way of advertising this country. He found a booklet of 86 pages, entitled "Winter in Germany," and a four-page leaflet on "Christmas Festivities at Home Resorts." That gave a fair indication of what we thought about our country and the advertising of it.

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), said that the Bill was wholly admirable. The Government very much desired to encourage this particular kind of import for re-export. (Laughter.) The differences on this question between various schools of thought were now at an end, and local and national authorities were willing to give the local authorities a chance. She hoped that a stage of fairly national agreement had been reached and that the Bill would be read a second time. An essential condition for its smooth passage, however, would be that a general agreement should be maintained in the Committee and other stages: any considerable amount of opposition would endanger the Bill.

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said that the Liberal Party heartily supported the Bill.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.), in supporting the Bill, urged the need of giving financial assistance to the British Travel Association, which was organized entirely for the purpose of making known abroad the amenities of this country. If the Government would help the licensing magistrates to realize the importance of the inns in the country concentrating on providing accommodation for the travelling public, travel would be greatly encouraged.

Mr. PYBUS (Harwich, L.) said that the Bill would make it possible for groups of seaside and other towns to combine, not only to issue literature setting out the attractions of their districts but in more modern forms of advertising. At present it was impossible for any small seaside town to raise the money to prepare a film of their town and give it proper publicity. It would, however, be easy for a group of coast towns to combine in such a production and in getting it exhibited abroad and in Transatlantic liners. Recently, on the part of the East Coast which he represented, they were able, by combining with Clacton-on-Sea and Dovercourt, to get a loud-speaker van, which toured the whole of the industrial centres of Great Britain. At the same time literature was distributed from the van, proclaiming their champagne air, their minimum rainfall, and their maximum sunshine. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.), in supporting the Bill, spoke of the success which had attended the "Bristol French Week." One of the results of that effort, he said, was mutual trading between Bristol and France.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) said that in times of financial stringency there must be clear and good reasons for giving permission to increase the rates. There were good reasons in this instance, and the expenditure would be productive.

VISCOUNT ELMLEY (Norfolk, E., L.) supported the second reading.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that there was need of strict economy. It was not fair to ask the ratepayers to find money to pay for the destruction of their own peace and tranquillity.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.), in seconding the motion for the rejection, said that he was not convinced that the expenditure under the Bill would be productive. The local authorities were not the best bodies to carry out the work of advertising. While the railways, hotels, and shopkeepers would benefit by the measure, the ordinary small ratepayer, who would have to pay the extra rate, would gain nothing.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) said it was astonishing that the rejection of the Bill should be moved by the member for the one town known throughout the world. (Laughter.) It surely must be advantageous that the beauties of this country should be known to people in other parts. He supported the Bill in the interests of his constituency, which was known locally as "Scarborough-on-Tyne." (Laughter.)

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) also supported the Bill. The Shakespeare country, he said, did not need the advertisement which Mr. Ede had given his constituency (laughter); they already had more visitors yearly than any other part of England. But it was remarkable, particularly of recent years, to notice the respect shown by visitors from outside England for the beauty of the district. There was no justification at all for any suggestion that those who came and enjoyed the beauty of the English countryside did not take care of it and show a pride in it comparable to that of those who lived in it. (Hear, hear.) They should not be selfish because they lived in a beautiful part of the country.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Houghton-le-Spring, Lab.), Sir W. WAYLAND (Canterbury, U.), VISCOUNT CRANBORNE (Dorset, S., U.), Sir J. REYNOLDS (Liverpool, Exchange, U.), and Mr. PALMER (Greenwich, Lab.) supported the Bill.

The amendment for the rejection was withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS

Mr. BARR (Motherwell, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Bill, which is designed to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's nephew or niece by marriage.

Mr. D. GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.) seconded.

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland (Fife, W.), said there was no objection to the Bill by the Home Office or the Scottish Office.

The Bill was read a second time.

A Select Committee was appointed to join with the Committee appointed by the Lords to consider the Reports on Closer Union in East Africa.

The House stood adjourned at 17 minutes to 2.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention) Bill read second time.

Debate on Recruiting Officers for Royal Navy.

WEDNESDAY.—Colonial Naval Defence Bill read second time.

Education (Local Authorities) Bill passed through Committee.

Debates on Agriculture and British Quarrying Industry.

THURSDAY.—Grey Seals Protection Bill read second time.

Education (Local Authorities) Bill read third time.

Debate on Soviet Exports and Forced Labour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—New Writ ordered to be issued for Stepney.

Debate on Palestine.

TUESDAY.—Registration of Unsatisfied Judgments and Mining Subsidence (Compensation) Bills read first time.

Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill read second time by 297 votes to 216, and Money Resolution passed through Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Bill read first time.

London County Council (Improvements) Bill read second time.

Debates on Agricultural Workers and Unemployment Insurance and Fruit-growing Industry.

THURSDAY.—Fairs Bill read first time.

Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill read second time.

Education (School Attendance) Bill considered in Committee.

Agricultural Land (Utilization) Money Resolution agreed to on Report.

FRIDAY.—British Beer Bill withdrawn.

Local Authorities (Publicity) and Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Bills read second time.

ADDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, M.P., speaking at Loughborough last night, said that the Labour Government was now disintegrated and ready to fall. By their programme in the King's Speech they confessed they were bankrupt and could do nothing for unemployment. The Bill for land settlement was a good Bill in itself, but practically useless unless they could give at the same time the reasonable possibility for the men who went on the land to make a living out of the land. The Labour policy was to withdraw the safeguarding from some industries. The next Conservative Government would institute a larger measure of protection. By removing protection from the minor industries the Labour Government were increasing the misery and want in the country by adding to unemployment.

THE WALSALL PIT EXPLOSION

When the inquest was resumed at Walsall yesterday on the bodies of the 14 men who lost their lives in the Grove Pit disaster, it was intimated that the owners of the colliery now accepted the views of the mines inspector that the gas which exploded came from the old workings. They withdrew the suggestion made at the Government inquiry, and supported by Dr. Haldane, whom they called, that the gas accumulated as the result of a fall of roof which released cinder coal.

EAST RENFREW ELECTION

LEFT WING DEFIANCE OF GOVERNMENT

Candidates { Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.). Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.) Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.).

Polling: Nov. 28.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, Nov. 21

Interest in the East Renfrewshire by-election, already intense, has been greatly increased by the sudden development of the party split in the Labour movement. From the start of his campaign Bailie Irwin, the Socialist candidate, has announced his adherence to the new I.L.P. policy, even if it involves voting against the Labour Government, and in consequence official endorsement of his candidature has been withheld by the national organization. This action has roused the ire of the rebel Labour members, and most of the members of the Clyde group arrived in Glasgow this morning to render support to Bailie Irwin.

Their arrival did not give too much satisfaction to the local Labour Party, who appreciate that this division in their ranks is not likely to help them to regain the seat. Indeed, one prominent official of the Scottish I.L.P. stated to me that the whole difficulty had arisen because of want of tact and diplomacy. The exercise of a little political common sense, he said, would have avoided a sensational and unnecessary development.

When the Clyde members arrived in Glasgow this morning they went immediately to the home of Mr. George Buchanan, the member for the Gorbals Division, where they were met by Mr. Maxton, chairman of the I.L.P. They sat in conference during the morning and afterwards issued a statement in which they declared that the Labour Government could wage war on them, but they would continue to wage war on poverty. In the course of the official statement issued by Mr. Maxton it was stated:—

"The Labour Party endorsement is a very trivial matter. The amount of assistance they gave McGovern in Shettleston was negligible, but it seems to us that the Labour Party at the eleventh hour in the by-election are meanly attacking Irwin, and they really wish to attack the I.L.P. Left Wing and the virile working-class policy that these represent. We have tried strenuously to prevent breaches in the Labour movement and to limit criticism and opposition to the minimum as the problems of the people, wages, and unemployment are so pressing. The Labour Party forces this issue upon us, an issue which has always been innate in the relationship of the I.L.P. to the Labour Party, at an hour when the miners and the railwaymen have been getting their backs to the wall, and we propose to put the issue clearly before the electors of East Renfrewshire as to whether they want a fighting working-class policy or a continuation of the present compromise with capitalism."

BAILIE IRWIN'S POSITION

When asked if there was any possibility of a settlement being reached, Mr. Maxton said: "We will welcome the endorsement of the candidature of Bailie Irwin, but it must come through the withdrawal of the Labour Party from the discreditable and untenable position which it has taken up." By next week, he added, they hoped to have 20 Labour M.P.s assisting in the division right up to polling day. Last night all the available M.P.s attended meetings in the constituency or in the neighbouring areas, and breathed defiance of the Government. Bailie Irwin himself was exceedingly non-committal. Indeed, in all this bother he seems to be the one man who is in danger of being overlooked. He has been in touch with the revolting members and has also had a consultation with officials of the Scottish I.L.P., but so far he has made no statement for publication. The general feeling throughout the constituency is that the revolt of the Left Wing and their dramatic demonstration in East Renfrew is likely to lessen the chances of Labour rather than improve them. A divided camp is not likely to prevail against the united forces of the Unionists, and it is confidently predicted that Lord Douglas and Clydesdale will retain the seat with an increased majority. The hopes of the Scottish Nationalists are also increasing, but the most optimistic estimate of Mr. Brown's prospects is that he is likely to succeed in saving his deposit.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE

The Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Independent Labour Party met in Glasgow last night. Bailie Irwin and his election agent were present.

Mr. Peter Dollan afterwards made an official statement to the effect that the I.L.P., with the approval of

Letters to the Editor

GOLD CURRENCY

SILVER AS RESERVE BACKING

EFFECT ON EASTERN TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter from "Peregrinus" in your issue of to-day points out that the economic depression from which the world is suffering is partly due to falling prices, which, in turn, are partly caused by a deficiency of gold. This is certainly true of the long-term drift of prices, which, over a term of years, largely determines economic prosperity or adversity. Monetary causes, though doubtless underlying also the short-term waves of the "trade-cycle," are therein complicated by others—economic, financial, and psychological.

As a cure for our ills "Peregrinus" suggests that gold as a basis for currency should be replaced by an alloy with a yearly increasing percentage of silver, the value of silver being fixed by decree at some stable figure, approximately that which holds to-day. "Peregrinus" says that "the difficulty of arriving at international agreement may not be insuperable." Perhaps not, but I fear that it will prove at all events very great. Indeed, the necessary international agreement seems to me the chief obstacle to monetary adjustment. If agreement were attained, the problem could be solved, and solved in any one of several ways.

The simplest method would probably be a system of mutual insurance by the Central Banks of the world, whereby they could safely expand credit beyond the present ratios to reserves as the industry of the world required it. But some will agree with "Peregrinus" that there are advantages in a metallic basis for currency fixed by pre-determined rules, though the fixing of such rules is really "management," as indeed is the fixing of ratios of credit to reserves. In fact, we have already, and must have, a "managed currency."

I think, however, there are difficulties in the plan of decreeing artificially the value of silver in terms of gold, difficulties which underlie any bimetallic standard of value. I have recently been trying to work out the consequences of another plan. The letter of "Peregrinus" leads me, somewhat sooner than I meant, to put it forward as a tentative suggestion for consideration and discussion.

I propose that, if an openly managed currency is not acceptable, gold should remain the sole standard of value, but that, at some appointed date, the Central Banks of the world should be authorized to exchange against currency and hold as reserves a percentage of silver, valued at its then market rate. Suppose, for instance, that in 1932 the base was fixed at 90 per cent. by weight of gold and 10 per cent. of silver, in 1933 15 per cent. of silver, and so on, to some pre-determined year, the percentage of silver being adjusted to supply the coming deficiency of gold as disclosed by the statistical position.

This scheme would not be bimetallism; gold would remain the sole standard of value. It may, perhaps, be called a "re-inforced gold standard." The gold value of silver would slowly rise as its use increased, and incidentally the purchasing power of India and China would be improved. The long-term downward drift of prices could be stayed, though the short-term waves of the trade-cycle would remain as a problem for economists and bankers to solve.

As said above, I think the simplest solution of our monetary difficulties is a gold standard used as a basis for an increasing superstructure of credit, managed and guaranteed internationally, especially as this could be done by the Central Banks without political interference. But, if a less open and direct system of management is desired, perhaps the idea of a re-inforced gold standard is worth consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. C. D. DAMPIER-WHETHAM.
Cambridge, Nov. 20.

WOOL RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. Rivett's appeal for the development of wool research in Australia will undoubtedly obtain the sympathetic support it merits from those who know the conditions under which wool is grown and understand the necessity for linking up the wool-grower and the wool-manufacturer in one concerted scheme for the promotion of mutual interests.

Last year I had the opportunity of visiting South African sheep stations, and I again felt, just as I had so strongly felt when visiting the Australian sheep stations: those in direct contact with the flocks must be stimulated along the lines of technological and scientific research, and, further, should be linked up with the corresponding research being conducted in the manufacturing centres.

Our own British Research Association is being developed on progressive lines, and in this University we are carrying out research work of a fundamental character, but our work will be distinctly poorer should it lack that close association with the actual wool-grower which only the development of research directly on the sheep station can give.

Yours, &c.,
ALDRED F. BARKER.
The University, Leeds, Department of Textile Industries, Nov. 14.

A THEORY KILLED BY A FACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. J. Archer sends me a quotation from Herbert Spencer's essay "Feeling and Intellect" ("Facts and Comments") which throws back the first germ of the epigram to a still earlier date:—

> In the early days of my friendship with Professor Huxley—I think about 1854—an afternoon call on him quickly brought the suggestion: "Come upstairs; I want to show you something which will delight you—a fact that goes slick through a great generalization!" His ironical expression was prompted by his consciousness that being so much given to generalizing I should be disconcerted.

This bears out the notion that the cruelty of fact to theory had long been a ground of banter between the two friends, and that when in the course of table-talk Spencer called for a definition of tragedy, my father instantly crystallized their old jest into a new epigram, its general application seasoned for them both by their humorous knowledge of its personal implications.

Let me add that if, as Professor Frankland writes to you this morning, the Maidenhead picnic of the X Club was in 1868 or 1869, it can hardly have been Lady Pansfield whom Sir Henry Cunynghame met there, but probably her elder sister, afterwards Lady Courtney.

Faithfully yours,
LEONARD HUXLEY.
The Athenæum, Nov. 21.

RAILWAY WAGES

A PASSENGER GUARD'S VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article of November 17 was a very fair comment on railway wages. As one of the rank and file of over 48 years' service, will you allow me to make one or two comments and suggestions on the subject?

On the question of the guaranteed day and week, the companies' proposals are too drastic and go too far back. A 48-hour week *excluding* Sunday might be considered, and would go a long way to ease the situation as regards traffic men. Great difficulty has been experienced by rostering men on the eight-hour day. There has been a great waste of time, on the one hand, and also much overtime, on the other; and on this question may I be allowed to say that the company at my depôt, where there are over 70 passenger and goods guards, have never rostered the men to the best advantage, and suggestions from the men have always been turned down.

On the question of wages, I would say: Do not touch the man under 50s. a week. Start at 55s. and over, say, at 2½ per cent., rising as salary and wages rise. Speaking for myself, I would rather lose 5s. of my 65s. than that the platelayer should lose 6s. There certainly ought to be some readjustment of the salaries and wages of new entrants and of junior members of the staff, young clerks, firemen, cleaners, and porters. I have repeatedly heard it remarked from the senior members of these grades that the young ones are getting too much, and they certainly would not feel the pinch as the older ones would. I started at 6s. a week. Boys on the same job are nearer 26s.

Yours obediently,
PASSENGER GUARD.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read the report in your issue of November 15, on the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, with feelings of amazement and dismay. It might well be the part of an insurance official to watch with cynical indifference a proposal immensely to increase the cost of compensation claims, knowing that in the long run the public pays, and not the insurance company. But can anyone be indifferent to the added burden which will be imposed upon harassed industry, already suffering from an overweight of unemployment, health, and workmen's compensation insurance?

Is the principle to be admitted that an injured workman, although wholly recovered from his injury and fit for work, or, it may be, sufficiently recovered for work of some kind, has merely to sit still and continue to receive compensation, unless his own employer or another in his own trade can find him the same work as before? In plain fact this means that compensation could become a pension for life, and the working man taught just one more way of receiving money for nothing. It needs no imagination to forecast the increased cost of insurance, or the further harm to the moral of the nation.

I looked in vain in any of the speeches for any suggestion from the Opposition that it might be desirable to consult expert opinion before committing themselves to an approval in principle, but I suppose that such practical common sense is not to be expected.

Surely the usual lack of clear thinking is palpably evident. If a workman is physically fit and able to do his previous work, or any work at all, whether or not he can obtain employment, he is not entitled to compensation, and such should cease. If he fails to obtain employment, except as the clear result of disability through injury—and the onus of proof should be on him—he should come on the Unemployment Fund; in other words, the community should support him and not the unfortunate industrialist.

Is it possible that our legislators do not yet realize that the ever-growing burdens which they have placed upon industry with such facile complacence during the last 10 years are largely responsible for the present conditions of business and the plight of the working man?

Yours faithfully,
F. C. SCOTT, Managing Director.
Provincial Insurance Company, Limited,
Stramongate, Kendal, Nov. 19.

CLOVES IN ZANZIBAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your report that the Zanzibar Government are contemplating measures for the re-planting of clove trees prompts me to make a few remarks about the clove industry of Zanzibar and Pemba, which is not only vital for the welfare of those islands, but of universal importance, as seven-eighths of the world's supply of cloves comes from there. I know of no parallel to the case of the world being dependent upon one small country for a valuable commercial product.

The clove plantations of Pemba are between 80 and 90 years old; those of Zanzibar about 55. The amount of replanting since these plantations were laid out has been negligible. In the natural course of things the industry must, therefore, decay and perish unless young trees are planted to repair waste. There is another danger besides that of ordinary waste to which the industry is exposed. In August, 1872, a hurricane struck Zanzibar, levelling all clove and coconut trees. Pemba escaped; that is why the trees there are older though planted later in the first place. What has happened once may happen again, but the ruin, though widespread, would not be complete if there were a considerable number of young trees coming along, as young trees would not offer the same resistance to wind and might be expected to escape destruction.

If the Zanzibar clove industry is to survive a comprehensive scheme of renovation, under which a definite number of trees would be planted every year, should be adopted. There is no other way. The young tree is very difficult to rear. In the dry months, June to August (also hot, though not the hot season), following planting, mortality is very heavy. Knowing this fact, the traveller, riding through the plantations, marvels at the miles of trees standing evenly in row, showing that mortality must have been very small when the plantations were laid out. The explanation is that the planting was done by slave labour, of which there was at that time an abundant supply, and that the young trees were watered frequently afterwards. The task of re-establishing the plantations if they were destroyed would be utterly beyond the labour strength of the country, to say nothing of the cost.

This watering is the crux of the matter. It is costly, as it must be done by hand from wells. The revenue of the country, derived chiefly from clovrs, should, therefore, contribute to the cost. I think the best way of doing this would be to offer a bonus, say, of one or two rupees, for every new tree planted and surviving after two years, by which time the tree might be considered as established. The scheme should be supported by intensive propaganda and by placing upon the Arab governors and the headmen the responsibility for carrying it out.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. LYNE (late Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar).
Cotton West, Blue Anchor Bay, Somerset, Nov. 19.

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Remarkable changes of temperature have resulted over most of England from the alternations of Equatorial and Polar air currents during the last six days. With its peculiarly "Continental" climate, this deep valley, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, is always liable to extremes of heat and cold, and the vagaries on the present occasion seem worthy of record in *The Times*.

At 4.30 p.m. last Saturday, November 15, the verified thermometer, exposed in a Stevenson screen of the standard type, stood at 56.6deg. By 7.30 p.m. on the following day it had sunk to 20deg., and from 2 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Monday the reading, according to the thermograph, was continuously below 15deg. The absolute minimum of 13.1deg., attained at about 7.30 a.m., was the lowest yet registered here this year by a margin of 3.9deg. An instrument lying on short grass marked 8.0deg., and the sandy soil was frozen hard to a depth of 3in.

The subsequent recovery has been little less rapid than the decline. Wednesday's 9 a.m. temperature in the screen was 50.1deg., and at noon to-day, during a burst of sunshine between heavy rainstorms, the mercury touched 57.2deg.—a figure that 10 days in October and two days in September failed to equal. Within 115½ hours there was thus a total variation of 38.2deg., representing a drop of 43.5deg. and a rise of 44.7deg.

Yours faithfully,
E. L. HAWKE.
Casewood, The Valley-road, Rickmansworth, Herts, Nov. 20.

A DEBATE ON RUSSIA

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me, in a few words, to answer Lord Brentford's letter, printed under the heading, "A Communist Newspaper." I agree with Lord Brentford that accuracy, especially in reference to matters affecting foreign Governments and foreign peoples, is important. I have looked back to the passage in Hansard, in which I referred to the *Daily Worker*, and it appears to me to stand fairly this test of criticism. I stated: "I do not know whether it ever appeared except on that one occasion, and then there were only a few hundred copies." Lord Brentford supplies further information. I thank him for this; but I cannot, even on his generous suggestion, undertake to add the *Daily Worker* to my already overburdened task of daily reading.

Let me add, it is hardly fair to suggest that the fault lies with those who are responsible for supplying me with the information on which speeches in the House of Lords are based. I can assure Lord Brentford that the fault was not theirs, and he would be the last person not to appreciate the great debt which we all owe to those who supply us with information which cannot be within our own experience and knowledge.

In a further debate on Russia last night, in order to ensure such certainty as I could, I read an extract from an authoritative document, officially supplied. This had been prepared so as to avoid risk of inaccuracy in dealing with the complex conditions of labour in Russia. The answer made by a subsequent speaker was that the information which I had given was from a document, and he went so far as to say that he did not believe a word of it, although he might have to revise that opinion if I condescended to say where the document came from and what substance the Government attached to it. I have already stated that it had been prepared for me as an official document in order to inform the House of Lords what the conditions of labour are as far as we—*i.e.*, the Government—had been able to ascertain them. I hope I have said enough to enable Lord Cushendun to revise his opinion.

I recognize fully personal responsibility to the House for any statement in any speech. In making the statements which I did on Russian labour I took every care to ensure the accuracy of my facts. On such occasions information must always be supplied by the Department particularly concerned. In order to avoid, as far as possible, any risk of misunderstanding, I further quoted the actual words used by the Foreign Secretary in an answer given in the House of Commons a few days ago.

Yours faithfully,
PARMOOR.
29, Wilton-crescent, S.W., Nov. 21.

THE OUTER CIRCLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your efforts to ameliorate the position of users of the Outer Circle of Regent's Park were and are much appreciated.

When the regulation limiting speed to 20 miles per hour came into existence two or three weeks ago a difference in driving was very noticeable for a few days, and it was comparatively safe for a pedestrian to endeavour to cross the road in the daytime. Alas, the novelty of going at anything like the limit is already wearing off, and again it is a case of the "quick and the dead" in the matter of a large number of drivers.

To-day, for instance, at Clarence Gate I imagined that I could cross to the park side of the road with a fair degree of safety in view of the fact that a car was approaching at about 200 yards' distance. Before I got over, however, it was necessary to jump to avoid being knocked down and probably killed. The car was going certainly at 40 miles an hour and perhaps more. On such occasions one feels like throwing one's umbrella at the car, but if I had done so, how should I stand legally? Probably I should be proceeded against for assault and damage, although my action would have been brought about because the driver had failed to kill me.

Police traps I have noticed are still set now and then, but they are of little check to fast driving because the traps are on the same spot, the men are the same men, and the police officer stands at the same corner, so that the man who is out to break the law recognizes at once what is happening.

The greatest scandal, however, is when darkness descends, and then the cars go helter skelter after one another, overtaking one another, and running along together at anything from 30 to 50 miles an hour as though no speed regulation existed. If the 20 miles an hour regulation applies to daylight, it is doubly necessary at night time. Between 5.30 and 6.30 p.m. along the road at Chester and Cambridge Terraces on the east side of the park the traffic is enough to scare even the stoutest heart when endeavouring to cross to the other side.

At all the entrances to the park a notice board has been fixed to the effect that the speed limit is 20 miles an hour. These can be seen in the daylight, but they are absolutely blotted out at night because they are on lamp standards. Perhaps it would help matters a bit if a small lamp could be brought down and the light focused on to the boards, and I would recommend this to the authorities if they cannot stop the present dangerous state of affairs in any other manner.

Yours faithfully,
E. KESSELL.
Regent's Park, N.W., Nov. 20.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We had hoped to see some further comment on the letter under the title "Christianity and War," signed by Mr. Moon and others. As chaplains in the War who also are prepared to fight for peace, we are glad to join our protest to theirs on public utterances which seem to impute some sense of guiltiness to those who fought in the War; it is a monstrous suggestion to impute special guilt to those who fought in the War as distinguished from those who voted for it and financed it. And further, we recognize the need of both national and international police forces, and accordingly we hold it is not dishonourable to belong to an army when it is needed for such purposes.

And yet we would unhesitatingly condemn war in the future; first, because we have come to see that it is unchristian; secondly, because most of the nations have repudiated it as a means of settling international disputes; and, thirdly, because it is futile, wasteful, and leads nowhere. That it arouses "a brotherhood of devotion," no one who has been through war would deny, but we have come to a pitiable pass if no institution of peace can surpass it; that appears to us to be a denial of the fellowship of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We believe we are right in asserting that there are an increasingly large number of people to-day who, while not condemning the past, are ready to make the same sacrifices for peace, because they believe it is in accordance with the mind of Christ, as men and women did in the War.

Yours, &c.,
PAT. McCORMICK.
T. GUY ROGERS.
6, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2, Nov. 19.

DENTAL CLINICS

The Eastman Dental Clinic is a most generous gift to the nation, but it is disappointing to find that in 1930 we are still building huge centres for medical and dental work in London. What is urgently needed is a ring of efficient small out-patient clinics on the lines of the L.C.C. school treatment centres, throughout London and its far-stretching suburbs, for early preventive and dental work; these clinics all to be attached to a central research clinic in London where only the difficult cases would be sent. The parents of to-day are keenly interested in all that the infant welfare and school doctors advise for the treatment of their children, but the difficulty is for them to get treatment owing to the long distances they now have to travel, which is a heavy drain on their purses, and the long hours away from home.—Miss EILEEN LUCKY, 17, Hazlewell-road, Putney, S.W.15.

Points from Letters

LONGER AT SCHOOL

Some years ago, when I was a member of a School Care Committee, we had often much difficulty in persuading parents to retain their children at school after the age of 14; but it was always worth while to listen to their reasons. One had to remember that the parents themselves had had a shorter time at school even than their children, and it was very natural for them, having themselves perhaps left school at 12 years old, to think that their children were having great advantages in staying until they were 14. But when parents saw that it would be to the child's ultimate advantage to remain at school the sacrifices made were often wonderful. Only those who know the homes of the people can realize what an extra 10s. a week often means, and the temptation it must be to put a child to work as soon as possible, which too frequently implies a blind-alley job. It must be remembered too that a parent is always at a disadvantage before a committee. Get him in his own home; listen to his reasoning besides expecting him to listen to yours—after all the child is his—gain his confidence, and he will make sacrifices for his child's welfare.—(Miss) ELLA BANCALARI, 376, New Church-road, Hove, Sussex.

FOR SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

The Times has kindly drawn attention from time to time to the work of the Asthma Research Council and the necessity of investigating a disease which is responsible for a vast amount of suffering and unemployment. Many of your readers will have heard the wireless appeal which was made on Sunday night in aid of our funds. I am happy to say that, as a result of this appeal, nearly 2,000 letters enclosing donations ranging from £25 to 6d. have been received. This is a magnificent start, but we are still many thousands of pounds short of our goal. I trust that many of your readers who heard the appeal and who have not as yet responded will help this good cause. Donations should be sent to me at this address.—SIR ALBERT STERN, 14, South-street, W.1.

THE GOLD COAST

It seems a pity that Lord Winterton, on his brief visit to the Gold Coast, did not apparently visit any of the trade schools that exist all over the country—the railway shops at Sekondi, the printing office, Accra, the Public Works Department, &c., and see and learn something of the African manual work that has developed in West Africa since I first went there in 1905. The harbour, Takoradi, at which he landed, was constructed by African labour with a comparative handful of Europeans. When we opened the splendid hospital at Accra I was told, "You will get no African nurses," "The African women won't use the wards," &c.—both incorrect forecasts. African newspapers have been in existence for years. Many of the "impressions" Lord Winterton received and wrote of are open to a difference of opinion by some who have an intimate knowledge of the country, its people, and its development. —LADY GUGGISBERG, Ladies' Army and Navy Club, 27, St. James's-place, S.W.

CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS

I heartily support Mr. H. G. Courtney in his submission that the exposure in a public place of human beings chained together is not only a relic of barbarism, but a disgrace to civilization. These terms are not too strong. I have often seen mere youths so treated at Liverpool-street railway station in full sight of thousands of passengers at the busiest time in the morning. The whole question of the conveyance of prisoners, whether under sentence or on remand, needs the attention of the Home Secretary. A committee of J.P.s might very well be appointed to go into the whole question. The laceration of the feelings of right-minded citizens in this regard has gone on too long.—Mr. W. BANWELL, Redcroft, Worrin-road, Shenfield.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE SCHEME

Mr. Campbell is reported as having said during the debate in the House of Commons on the Elephant and Castle Improvement Scheme that traffic is held up for five, 10, or even 15 minutes, and the general impression seems to be that delays are long and frequent. Since February 12 of this year I have passed the Elephant and Castle by omnibus 138 times and have kept a record of delays. On 42 occasions there was no delay. The longest stop was 4min. 35sec. Three times the delays were over four minutes; three times the delays were between three and four minutes; 12 times the delays were between two and three minutes; 35 times the delays were between one and two minutes; and 43 times the delays were under one minute. The average for all delays was 1min. 15sec.—ADMIRAL CUTHBERT HUNTER, 6, Vanbrugh-terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE

Your correspondents who complain that the insurance on two or more cars is excessive are in error. The rebates for the insurance of two or more cars in one ownership are substantial. For example, the rebate on a comprehensive policy for two cars of equal horse-power where only one is in use at any one time actually exceeds the third party premium for one car. Where both cars are in use the rebate is a little more than 50 per cent. of the third party insurance on one car. This is a position of privilege and not of hardship.—Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, 8, Percy-road, Hampton, Middlesex.

THE SOLICITORS BILL

Reference to the recent Bill to amend the Solicitors Acts suggests that all admitted solicitors, whether in practice or otherwise, will be compelled either to become members of the Law Society (an unnecessary and, in some cases, a prohibitive annual expense for a retired solicitor) or be "struck off the Roll." As solicitors, unlike members of the medical and other professions, already have to pay a heavy annual fee for their certificate to practise, upon what grounds is this further annual payment justified? In what manner does it differ from enforced membership of a trade union, save that the latter does not affect retired members of the trade concerned? I trust that the Bill, if not defeated, will be drastically amended to protect the rights of all retired or non-practising solicitors, and I commend this suggestion to all Parliamentary members who are opposed to the "compulsory levy."—Mr. C. W. L. TYTHERIDGE, Sussex.

THE MAKING OF A HOUSEWIFE

During school-days the time given to domestic subjects must be brief; there is so much to do. The value of very much wholehearted labour is often lost because the amount of knowledge and skill which each student has made her (or his) own is not ascertained and recorded. Therefore the studies lack continuity; nor are they always well graded so that they may be continued in good sequence and co-ordinated with further study in evening schools and institutes. If home-organizers were thoroughly trained for their job the vocation would compel more honourable social status, more reasonable conditions of work, and in some cases better pay than at present. Students, studying on progressive lines, with full understanding of what they were out to do, would feel and know they were progressing and need no assurance that their time was spent in an exceedingly interesting, enjoyable, and profitable way. Such a scheme of work is indicated in a pamphlet issued by the London County Council, "Memorandum on the Teaching of Domestic Crafts and Home Organization."—CATHERINE R. GORDON, Toys Hill, Brasted, Kent.

INTEREST ON WAR DEBT

One can readily agree with your correspondent that the general purchasing power of money cannot well be measured by the wholesale price index. On the other hand, the movement of retail prices would rather contradict his statement that £100 will now buy the average man less in goods and services than in 1918 and 1917. According to my records, cost-of-living figures for the years mentioned were as follows (1915=100):—1915, 100; 1916, 119; 1917, 143; 1918, 165; 1930=129 (average figure for 10 months). It would be interesting to learn if your correspondent has other statistics which may perhaps bear out his argument.—Mr. D. H. PEACOCK, Manchester.

MUSICAL REACTIONS

Toad lovers like myself must be grateful to Mrs. Capper for showing what musical people they are, in the sense that they appreciate our own. A similar reaction, more widely known, in snakes and lizards, shows that in this respect the culture of reptiles is superior to that of both their ancestors and offshoots. I cannot think of one fish or bird which pays us a like compliment, and the seal appears to be the only mammal which certainly does so. But there is no indication that when he listens to a ship's band he prefers Bach to ragtime or a sailor's violin to the homely concertina. Travelling in East Africa in early days on the site of what is now Nairobi, I was certainly struck by the way in which the zebra galloped up in hundreds to listen to the sound of our bugle. But among domestic animals the dog alone appears sensitive to our music, but most painfully so when it is most classical or elevating. When I sing "Pop Goes the Weasel" to my own, however, he capers delightedly; but while he is about I dare not for their own sake invite in friendly toads from their excellent work in the garden to listen to so limited a repertory.—Mr. ALEX JOHNSTON, Leighwood, Headley, Hants.

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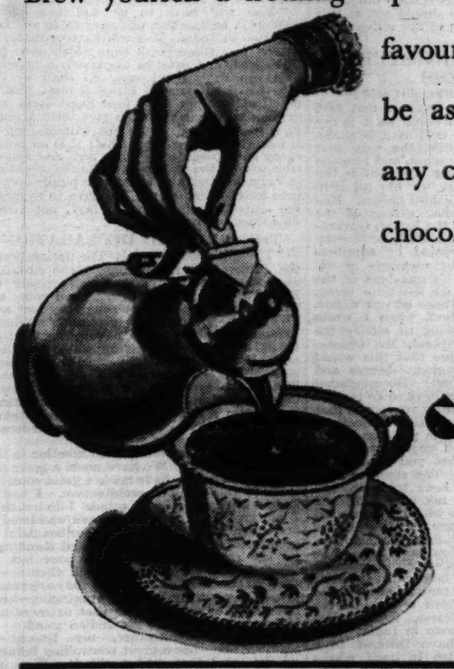

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CHURCH ASSEMBLY

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGY

APPEAL FOR PENSIONS

The Autumn Session of the Church Assembly ended yesterday at the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) presided.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Standing Orders, with the amendments submitted, was continued, and the revision of the Standing Orders completed.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in the name of the Assembly, congratulated Lord Hugh Cecil on having brought the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The ARCHDEACON of WINCHESTER (the Ven. A. E. Daldy), in the absence of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, presented an interim report of the Church of England Pensions Board on pensions for the widows and orphans of the clergy. He said they did not feel able at the moment to make any definite report to the Assembly. It was not easy to find a way of grafting a scheme for pensions for the widows and orphans of the clergy on to the existing Pensions Measure, and another difficulty facing them was how to get the money to finance the scheme. They were by no means despairing in the matter, and were still going on with the consideration of the problem. They all felt the need of doing something as soon as possible for the widows and orphans of the clergy.

CANON H. J. PECK (Ripon) moved that, the Pensions Board having failed to produce any scheme, the whole question be referred back to Lord Selborne's Committee, appointed in February, 1925, to consider the matter. He said that five and a half years had elapsed since the matter was first taken in hand, and nothing practical had resulted. The question was of great urgency, and should be taken in hand seriously if they were to have a contented clergy, and to treat the hardest of unpaid workers in an honourable, not to say a Christian, way. If the Pensions Board were unable to get the money, or to do anything, he thought someone else ought to have a chance.

Mr. F. A. GILPIN (London) seconded.

CANON E. A. BERRY (York), a member of the Sub-Committee of the Pensions Board which had been considering the question, said they had worked very hard in trying to frame a scheme, but so far had failed. The great difficulty was that of finding new money.

PLIGHT OF WIDOWS

The BISHOP of EXETER (Lord William Cecil) said the matter did not brook of delay. Many clergy unable to live on their incomes had had to entrench upon their capital in order to maintain and educate their families. The result was that when a woman was left a widow there was no method by which she was protected. There were a number of local charities which many felt were wasting their efforts. All the facts ought to be brought before the Assembly, and then if necessary they could appeal to Parliament to consolidate those charities. Some of them believed that too much was spent on secretaries and not enough on widows.

The Rev. H. L. FOSBROOKE (Lincoln) moved as an amendment "That the Church of England Pensions Board be respectfully requested to report to the Assembly at the spring session regarding a scheme of pensions for the widows and orphans of the clergy." He described the interim report as most disappointing; it was nothing but a very poor excuse for three years of masterly inactivity. During that time clergy had been dying and leaving widows unprovided for. That was a state of affairs which they could not countenance.

CANON R. BLAKENEY (Peterborough), in seconding, urged that the lack of provision for the widows and orphans must have a deteriorating effect on the spiritual work of the clergy.

Mrs. DARLINGTON (Southwark), speaking as the wife, the daughter, and the mother of a clergyman, said that the wives of clergy felt very strongly on the matter, and they thought that one of the wives of the clergy should be on the Pensions Board.

CANON PARTRIDGE, secretary of the Central Board of Finance, said they were dealing with one of the most perplexing problems any Commission of the Church Assembly had had to face. There were four great general Church societies, each with a considerable income entrusted to them for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy. The problem was how to co-ordinate these efforts so that the capital and income of these societies could be placed to the best economical use.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that the need touched all their hearts, and evoked their sympathy. What they desired was to get at the facts of the whole problem and have a definite scheme laid before the Church.

CANON PECK accepted Mr. Fosbrooke's amendment, and this was carried.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK had a motion on the agenda commending the report of the Commission on Staffing the Parishes, but the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY announced that, in view of the great importance of the matter, Dr. Garbett proposed that they should defer consideration of it till the Assembly meets in February.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. W. T. F. JARROLD (Norwich) moved a resolution calling attention to the alarming increase in unemployment and asking the Archbishops to approach the Government praying that the King would appoint a Day of Prayer for the nation and Empire. Unemployment, he said, was eating the heart out of our young men.

The ARCHBISHOP of YORK (Dr. Temple) said the Assembly could not fail to show profound concern for what was the most vital of all matters in the lives of so many. They must inevitably have before them not only the question of how the present crisis could be met, but how to prevent its recurrence. They must seek the guidance of God in solving this most bewildering and perplexing problem.

LORD HUGH CECIL suggested some amendments in the resolution—which were accepted by the mover and seconder—and the motion was passed in the following form:—"That the Church Assembly deeply deplores the alarming increase of unemployment, not only in this country, but throughout the world, which is sapping the manhood of our fellow-citizens. It believes the solution of this problem is a national question about which guidance should be sought from God Almighty."

It was also agreed to ask the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider in what way general prayer for such guidance could best be encouraged.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said the Archbishop of York and himself would most certainly consider how they could give effect to the proposal. In all these matters, when almost every week he was pressed to appoint a day of prayer for some purpose, he was much more concerned to remind the Church of the duty at all times and in all circumstances of prayer for guidance in meeting and solving problems which faced them, instead of waiting for some dramatic moment, and, when that moment had passed, forgetting all about it.

The Assembly then rose.

LONDON TO BRIGHTON

R.A.C. RUN FOR VETERAN CARS

The run for veteran cars from London to Brighton, organized by the R.A.C. to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the coming into force of the Act of 1896, will take place to-morrow. Before the 1896 Act it was illegal to drive a motor-car on the road without a man armed with a red flag walking in front. The Act abolished the need for this, and in November, 1896, a run was organized from London to celebrate this emancipation. This year's run has attracted 59 cars between 36 and 26 years of age, 26 being the "youngest" car eligible to compete under the rules. Some of these cars are in the original condition in which they were turned out from the works over a quarter of a century ago; others have been rescued from the scrap heap, from farms and fields.

The run will begin at Henly's Garage, Glasgow-terrace, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1, at 9 a.m. The cars will be dispatched at half-minute intervals in order of age, the oldest, an 1894 Benz, leading. The first car is expected to reach Westminster Bridge at 9.15, Brixton at 9.25, Streatham Hill 9.30, Thornton Heath 9.40, Purley 9.52, Chipstead 10.1, Merstham 10.7, Redhill 10.13, Reigate, 10.19, Gatwick 10.36, Crawley 10.48, Handcross 11.4, Bolney 11.18, Pyecombe 11.36, Patcham 11.45, Brighton 12. The finish will be at the Aquarium Garage, Marine Parade, Brighton, and the competing cars are given until 4 p.m. to complete the course.

Cars may receive outside assistance from any source in order to complete the journey, save that they may not be towed. The public are asked to leave the roads as clear as possible for competitors, especially on hills, as a balk might bring one of these old cars to a complete standstill, and the difficulties of restarting, particularly on an up-grade, are sometimes almost insurmountable.

SUPPLY OF CLERGY

CALL FOR BETTER DISTRIBUTION

The Commission appointed last year by the Church Assembly to inquire into the staffing of parishes has presented a report (C.A. 334), in which emphasis is laid on the loss of efficiency and of influence suffered by the Church through an insufficient supply of clergy and the failure to distribute to the best advantage the clergy available.

The Commissioners, whose chairman was the Bishop of Southwark, declare that they believe this to be the greatest of all the administrative problems confronting the Church, and they add:—"No sacrifice should be too great in finding remedies for a position which, if it continue too long, will have disastrous results on the future influence of the Church."

As the result of their inquiries the Commissioners conclude that 17,913 clergy are required for work in England; there are now 16,745. There is therefore a deficiency of 1,168. In addition, 333 clergy will be required to meet the increase of population in the next 10 years. The recent increase in the number of ordinands is encouraging, but at the present rate of 500 per annum it will be long before the required number is reached.

RATIONING

The following recommendations for the redistribution of resources are made:—

The Bishops, or some committee appointed by them, should draw up a table rationing the number of unpledged candidates that each particular Bishop should ordain in the year under consideration. The Bishops, during the present shortage of clergy, might possibly come to an agreement among themselves about the number of assistant curates they should licence to their respective dioceses. Each Bishop should make a list of incumbents entitled to have assistant curates and the number which he is prepared to license to each parish.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the diocesan funds, and the societies which make grants for assistant curates should revise the principles upon which they allow their grants, so as to give more adequate assistance to the poorer parishes. The experiment of curate houses in the poorer areas, in which assistant curates attached to more than one parish might live together, should be tried.

Care should be taken to avoid undue multiplication of parishes in new districts, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be asked to give special grants to larger parishes. Every effort should be made to amalgamate benefices within the next 10 years, and at least 1,000 of those with a population of under 500 should cease to be held as single cures. For this purpose full use should be made of the new Pluralities Measure. Diocesan authorities are urged to survey carefully the possibility of effecting further amalgamations within their rural areas.

A census should be taken of church attendance, or a full inquiry made in each diocese of the conditions of church life in those districts in which churches now appear to be redundant, with a view to the closing of churches where they are found to be unnecessary, or the amalgamation of parishes. In the new districts as well as in the impoverished parts of the towns, encouragement should be given to the plan of working large areas from a common centre.

Under the heading, "Supplementary Help," the Commissioners say:—

"The Convocations should be asked to approve of the ordination of a limited number of voluntary priests. The Commission is not in favour of the proposal to separate preaching from the other functions of the priesthood. The Convocations should be asked to commend the licensing of approved lay readers to preach at the ordinary services, except that of the Holy Communion, and, in certain circumstances, to administer the chalice. Retired clergy should be invited to cooperate in assisting their hardly pressed brethren, especially by taking from time to time services in churches where otherwise they would not be held. Women should be encouraged to offer themselves as candidates for the Order of Deaconess. The possibility of using broadcast services for churches where otherwise no service would be held should be more thoroughly explored."

THE SPONSORS SCHEME

The Commissioners deal at some length with the supply of ordinands, and in the section of the report dealing with finance they say:—

"In 1927, 1928, and 1929 the scheme for sponsors was launched, £86,908 was raised, and 451 candidates have been assisted. This scheme has largely been successful through the support given to it by *The Times*. Without this support the scheme could not have succeeded as it has, and we would take this opportunity of acknowledging the debt that the Church owes to *The Times* newspaper, and of commending the scheme to the generosity of all who can afford to 'adopt' a candidate for ordination."

The conclusions on this part of the subject are as follows:—

The Church should aim at an ordination list of 588 per annum. The increase of ordinands should not be obtained by lowering the standard of qualifications.

The Archbishops should be asked to invite the headmasters' conference to advise how the claims of the ministry might best be brought to the notice of the boys now at public schools; and a panel of speakers especially qualified to speak to boys on this subject should be prepared and placed at the disposal of headmasters. . . . In the new universities it is important that strong centres of Church teaching and influence should be created. Ordinands are more likely to be produced by this than by any direct appeal.

The decline in the number of ordination candidates is due to the secularization of our time, to difficulties in the formularies of our faith, to misunderstandings about the life and work of the clergyman, to financial barriers. Assent to the XXXIX. Articles should be no longer required as part of the doctrinal test necessary for admission to holy orders.

The Archbishops should be asked to request the diocesan Bishops to issue a pastoral letter to be read in all churches at one of the Ember seasons in 1931, calling upon the clergy and laity to pray, work, and give for an increase in the ministry. The Embertide seasons should be used more fully as opportunities of intercession for an increase in the ministry, and each communicant should be invited to give 1d. every Ember day for the training of suitable candidates.

In every diocese the Bishop should confer with his ordination committee on the steps that should be taken to set before the people of the diocese the need for ordinands. Parish clergy should preach more frequently on ordination, and in their own parishes should encourage and foster vocation among the strongest and best of the young men in their congregations.

Parents should be reminded that it is their duty to encourage their sons to offer themselves as candidates if they show signs of vocation.

Renewed efforts should be made to place the stipends of the clergy on a satisfactory footing.

MR. FORBES AT LEEDS

NEW ZEALAND AND WOOL RESEARCH

Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, had a busy day in Leeds yesterday, his chief interests being in matters devoted to wool and textiles. His first place of call was the mills of Montague Burton, Limited, clothing manufacturers. He arrived at 9.30 a.m., 10 minutes beyond his scheduled time. He was informed that had he arrived a little earlier they could have measured him and had a suit ready for his departure by 11 a.m.

In a speech of welcome Mr. MONTAGUE BURTON said that nearly 50 per cent. of the wool they used was from New Zealand. In his reply Mr. FORBES said he was gratified to know that the firm was so devoted to New Zealand wool, and he confessed that the finest thing to be seen was a young woman making up a garment of cloth which included New Zealand wool. New Zealand wool-growers, he said, were having a fairly hard time producing at a figure which did not leave them much profit. They had got down to a level which was unprofitable so far as growers were concerned, but their difficulties were not permanent. Their interests and those of the Mother Country were inseparable, and if anything could be done to help Britain it would be done.

He had come to Leeds to meet those engaged in wool research. Leeds had some excellent research institutions, which could tell New Zealand important things. He had come to see the actual position, and when he went back he would be able to discuss it with wool-growers. New Zealand wool-growers wanted to be world champions. They wanted to know the weaknesses in their wool, and when they did they would do their best to produce what the manufacturer wanted.

Afterwards the party visited the textile departments of Leeds University and inspected laboratories and new inventions of the British Research Association for Woollens and Worsteds at Headingley.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAR DEBTS

MR. F. C. GOODENOUGH ON MONETARY EVILS

The annual dinner of the Guild of Freemen was given last night at Guildhall, the Master, Mr. C. G. H. Wittich, presiding.

Replying to the toast of "Trade and Commerce," Mr. F. C. GOODENOUGH, president of the British Bankers' Association, said that most of the signs usually relied upon to indicate an era of prosperity or otherwise appeared to be unfavourable. There had been little or no reduction in the world's indebtedness since the War, and probably the burden had been increased rather than reduced because so much fresh money had been raised and fresh debt created for purposes which could not be regarded as paying propositions.

There had been a substantial fall in prices of commodities all over the world. Debts could only be paid through commodities or by securities; and so far as payment in commodities was concerned the fact that prices had fallen placed a heavier burden on the people of the world for the discharge of debts. The War indebtedness of the world had not been fixed upon a sliding scale to be adjusted with changing price levels, but was fixed in definite amounts, and, as a result, the discharge of debts, when prices of commodities was low, was a greater burden than when commodity prices were high. The time had arrived when all interested in commerce should bring pressure to bear upon their Governments to deal with War debts. If they were not altogether cancelled they should be adjusted to a basis varying with the price levels of commodities.

THE INTERNAL DEBT

Turning to our own internal War debt, Mr. Goodenough said that although conditions in the London Money Market were favourable to Government borrowing, especially short-term borrowing, yet we were saddled with the burden of £2,000,000,000 of War loan carrying interest at 5 per cent., yielding about 4½ per cent. That governed the whole situation in the matter of long-term borrowing. There was uncertainty over what would be done with that loan. Although the final date for repayment was 1947, it might be redeemed at par on three months' notice. People were beginning to wonder what the Government was going to do. That uncertainty had the effect of keeping down the price of War loan and indirectly keeping down the price of other Government securities, so that the Government had been prevented from taking full advantage of the monetary position.

Every effort should be made to take advantage of the present opportunity for re-arranging the Government debt or some of it, and if that were done, the Government should undoubtedly be able to make reductions in taxation. Taxation was, more especially under existing conditions, a heavy burden upon the country and was doing a great deal of harm to trade and commerce. It was crippling industry just at a time when industry needed help in order to meet foreign competition, and it was preventing the accumulation of new capital for fresh developments.

People sometimes thought that artificial measures should be taken to produce a rise in prices either through inflation or by an abrogation of the gold standard. Neither of those courses would really give any permanent help. The fall in prices had not been due to the return to the gold standard, but the previous period of inflation which caused the rise in prices was due to the departure from the gold standard, and the return to it had had the effect only of re-establishing a common measure of world prices as between one country and another.

ALDERMAN Sir GEORGE TRUSCOTT replied to the toast of the "Lord Mayor and the Corporation" in the absence of the Lord Mayor (Sir William P. Neal) owing to indisposition.

SEARCH FOR MISSING WOMAN

POLICE ACTIVITY AT PLYMOUTH

The black felt woman's hat found at Millendreath Beach, three miles from Looe, was yesterday identified by a friend as so closely resembling the one in which Mrs. Annie Hearn was last seen that it is almost certainly her property. This is the twelfth day since Mrs. Hearn, described as a doctor's widow, disappeared after motoring from her home at Lewannick to Looe.

Although the Cornwall police have carefully searched for miles around they are without any definite information about her. Still confident that she is alive, they yesterday searched a large number of deserted bungalows on the hillside at Downderry.

A strange woman, it has been reported, was seen early this week at a hamlet called Portwrinkle. She called at more than one house, asking for food. The Launceston police have received from Torpoint information that leads them to believe that a woman answering the description of Mrs. Hearn used the ferry across to Plymouth two or three days ago. The Cornish police have asked the collaboration of the Devon Constabulary at Plymouth, with whom they held a conference yesterday, and their search has been extended to that town.

On Monday next the Plymouth Coroner will investigate the death of Mrs. Thomas, the wife of a farmer, and Mrs. Hearn's friend, who died six days before Mrs. Hearn vanished. The findings of the Devon County analyst will then be divulged.

RETURN OF THE BUFFS

CIVIC WELCOME AT SHORNCLIFFE

The 2nd Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) received a hearty welcome when they arrived at Shorncliffe station yesterday to take up their quarters at Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe. They were accorded a civic welcome by the Mayor of Folkestone (Councillor J. W. Stainer) and members of the Town Council. Despite a heavy downfall of rain a large crowd of the townspeople was also present. The Buffs are relieving The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Shorncliffe.

Among those present to welcome the battalion were:—

Major-General Sir Arthur Lynden-Bell (Colonel of the Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Burns (Commanding the 4th Battalion, Territorial), Major C. S. Field (Commanding the Buffs Depot at Canterbury), Brigadier F. W. Stapleton (Commandant at Shorncliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Freyberg, V.C. (1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment), Colonel J. Body, D.S.O. (late 5th Battalion, The Buffs), and Major O. B. Sanderson (4th/7th Dragoon Guards).

When the battalion had detrained Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crookenden, D.S.O., was welcomed by the MAYOR, who addressed the officers and men of the regiment. He said it was his pleasure as Mayor of Folkestone to await the battalion's arrival and accord them a welcome to their native county after many years of absence. They were members of a regiment of which not only was their county proud but a regiment in which the best traditions of the Army were held as a sacred trust. He believed he was right in saying that the record of The Buffs was equal, if not superior, to that of any branch of his Majesty's Forces. They were largely recruited from that district and all the people in the locality rejoiced with him on their return.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CROOKENDEN, in reply, said they thought it extremely kind of the Mayor and members of the Council to meet that battalion of the county regiment. They were proud of their county connexion and they liked to think that the county was proud of them. They had been away some 10 years and they returned looking forward to renew their many friendships.

THE KING AND LONDON SILK-WEAVERS

Hand weaving is an ancient industry in East London, and when products of that craft were shown at a recent Bethnal Green Trades Exhibition it was suggested that a gift of ties of hand-woven silk should be made to the King. Councillor M. R. Seymour, who is president of the Bethnal Green Chamber of Commerce, thereupon sent a gift of four ties of hand-woven silk to his Majesty. Councillor Seymour has now received the following acknowledgment:—"I am desired to convey to the Bethnal Green Chamber of Commerce and Trade his Majesty's sincere thanks for their offering of ties, which the King considers to be extremely well made. His Majesty is much interested to learn of the efforts to revive this ancient industry and sends his best wishes for their successful realization."

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Thursday George Ramsay, George Davidson, and Archibald Jamieson pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of having acted in concert with one another between January, 1928, and October, 1930, and stealing 7,717 tons 9cwt. of scrap metal, valued at £20,303 19s. 9d., from the naval construction works of Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Limited, Dalmuir. They were remitted to the High Court.

THE CENSUS

ENUMERATORS' TASKS

THE FOUR STAGES

It is probable that England and Wales will be divided for the purposes of the Census to be taken on April 26 next year into nearly 40,000 districts. The Census has to be an instantaneous picture of the population in each locality, and such a picture could not be obtained unless the schedules were collected immediately after they were filled up. This means that a large number of persons must be employed. The work of collection assigned to each enumerator is limited to what can be performed within the limited time allowed, and the country is therefore carved up into "enumeration districts" for each of which an enumerator has to be appointed.

At the Census of 1911 there were 36,000 such districts in England and Wales, and 10 years later the number had increased to about 38,000. Size is not the only factor considered in the constitution of the districts. The boundaries of each district have to be so arranged that the district may be grouped with others in many different ways in order to build up the numerous separate sets of areas for which the statistics the Census seeks to establish are required. Each enumerator acts under the supervision of the local registrar of births and deaths. Previous practice, which, it is understood, will again be followed, has been that before the Census day each enumerator went round his district and delivered the schedules to the persons who had to fill them up. There was a schedule for the ordinary private household and for clubs, hotels, and boarding houses, and 11,000,000 of these were printed in 1921. For institutions, prisons, shipping, and Naval, Military, and Air Force establishments special schedules were prepared and circulated. Immediately after the Census day the enumerators collected the schedules they had noted as given out and it was their duty to see that the documents had been properly filled in, and in cases where the information was incomplete to see that it was amended. The schedules were then forwarded to the local registrar and eventually transmitted to the Census office.

The whole of the work of compiling the statistics from the individual records is carried out at the headquarters Census office. Certain provincial population figures are first extracted from the enumerators' books by the registrars and published within a few weeks of the taking of the Census. The more accurate and detailed statistics, however, can only be obtained by means of a long series of operations. Replies in regard to age, for instance, have to be sorted, counted, and arranged in single years of age, involving over 100 groups. Replies describing the occupations of the people may include many thousands of differing descriptions which have to be identified and classified in some 600 groups. To show the age distribution of the persons employed in each occupation requires a combination of "age" and "occupation" replies. This refers only to one of a large number of similar operations.

MECHANICAL METHODS

Up to and including the Census of 1901 the work was carried out tediously by hand processes of extracting, classifying, and totalling on sheets of paper, but in 1911 advantage was taken of the advent of mechanical sorting, counting, and adding machines to supersede the hand method. In this way a much larger range of the field of inquiry and of detail in the tabulation became possible in the time available.

The processes involved in the operations are mainly four in number. The first is coding, by which a section of the staff goes through the written schedules as they come in and translates all the descriptive information into a series of prearranged numerical codes. After this the schedules are passed to another section, whose duty is to transfer the coded information on to cards, one card in respect of each person. The numbers are not written, but are recorded by punching a series of holes on the card. The punching is done by machine, and when all the cards are ready for manipulation they are dealt with by further sorting, counting, and tabulating machines. The sorting machine used 10 years ago would at one operation sort the cards into 10 or 12 groups corresponding to the numbers shown in any vertical column of the card. If it was desired to know how many people lived in dwellings consisting of one, two, three, or more rooms the unsorted cards were placed in a hopper and an indicator was set to correspond with the "rooms" column. The machine was then started and the cards, automatically fed into the machine at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 an hour, were deposited into a series of receptacles corresponding to the numbers on the cards. The final process is the preparation of tables by which, through a number of smaller machines, the matter is brought together into a form suitable for publication.

The particulars to be provided in the forthcoming Census in respect of each person are the full name; the relation to the head of family or other person by whom the return is to be made; sex; age in years and months; in respect of persons aged 16 years or over, whether single, married, widowed, or divorced; the usual residence, stating the address if enumerated elsewhere; place of birth and nationality; profession, trade, or other occupation; and the number of living rooms dwelt in by the persons in respect of whom particulars are included in any separate return. The inquiry headed "usual residence" is a new one. With regard to the heading of "occupation and employment" information is required about the precise branch of trade or profession, the name and business address of the employer, and in the case of an employer the nature of the business conducted. Returns to be made in Scotland must state in respect of persons aged three years or over whether Gaelic only is spoken or both Gaelic and English, and there is a similar question concerning the Welsh language to be answered in Wales.

Before the Census is taken it is likely that attention will be called to the fact that the object of the inquiry is figures, and that the Census is not concerned with the private lives or actions of the individuals counted.

ALLEGED FORGED NOTE FACTORY

ARRESTS AT PLAISTOW

A woman and three men, who were arrested when detectives visited a house in Godsell-road, Plaistow, on Thursday, appeared at the West Ham Police Court yesterday, charged with being in possession of implements, paper, and instruments for the making of forged 10s. notes.

They were:—HENRY SAUNDERS, 39, ROSE SAUNDERS, 39, both described as of Godsell-road, Plaistow; ERNEST WILLIAMS, 24, described as a chauffeur, of no fixed abode; and BENJAMIN BONNY, 28, described as a printer, of no fixed abode. They were remanded for a week, the men in custody.

Divisional Detective-inspector Lawrence said that the house was surrounded by police officers, and when it was entered Rose Saunders was seen bending over a bed in the act of attempting to conceal forged 10s. notes. When he took them from her she said, "They are not mine." One room was filled with instruments for making forged notes, including a printing press, a printer's stone, and several forged Road Fund licences.

Mr. W. CROW (the chairman of the Bench) said that there were hundreds of forged notes in circulation in this part of the country; in fact, they had been found extending from Southampton right up through London.

CHEAP RUBBER AND ROAD SURFACES

A BLACKFRIARS EXPERIMENT

COLONEL C. H. BRESSEY, Chief Engineer Roads Department of the Ministry of Transport, speaking at the Surveyors' Institution last night on road problems, said that careful watch was being kept on new road-surfacing materials introduced from time to time. One of the newer materials which was exciting widespread interest was rubber. An extensive trial stretch could be seen in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C., where traffic strains were particularly severe. The low level to which the price of rubber had fallen might well give rise to the hope that processes and methods might be developed for extending its use.

Colonel Bressey said reconstruction schemes of classified roads and bridges approved for grant from the Road Fund since August, 1929, had reached £50,000,000, in addition to expenditure on maintenance of classified roads of some £20,000,000 per annum, and £10,000,000 per annum on improvement and maintenance of rural and other unclassified roads. It would be difficult to find a country the size of the United Kingdom blessed with a wider range of native road materials or with better means to transport them.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK'S GIFT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, Nov. 21

Substantial progress in the various branches of forestry research is reviewed in the sixth annual report of the Imperial Forestry Institute.

During the year the Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vynor Brooke, has made a gift of £25,000 towards the building fund of the institute, and this will assist materially in securing the sum necessary to begin building operations. In the meantime, the School of Forestry continues to provide accommodation for much of the institute's work. The number of students who have attended courses of study during the year was 35, of whom 12 were post-graduate probationers and 23 were forest officers on leave.

Dealing with the year's research work, the report refers briefly to the task of compiling information on the cultivation of exotic forest trees in the British Empire, which has been undertaken by the director, and will continue for some time. Dr. Burtt Davy carried out a tour in Africa, during which he collected 2,800 specimens and a large number of duplicates. A considerable number of new species were found, including an important timber tree in Northern Rhodesia, which has been named *Pterocarpus stevensonii*, and a new species of Sarcocephalus in Nyasaland. "One of the important results of the tour," the report adds, "has been the filling of the gap in our knowledge of the forest *flora* of some 800 miles of botanically little-known country between Livingstone and Lake Nyasa, and of the temperate rain-forest *flora* of the peaks of Nyasaland."

Information is being collected for the preparation and publication of 18 Colonial forest *floras* or annotated lists, 12 for African Colonies, four for the West Indies, one for Cyprus, and one for Fiji.

SIREX WOOD-WASPS

In connexion with the entomology section of the work, a film of the life history of the Sirex wood-wasps and their parasites is being made under the direction of British Instruction Films, Limited. The work carried out so far has shown the great possibilities of film work in forest entomology, and it is hoped that the Sirex film may be only the first of a series of similar types of picture.

The Pathology Department, under Mr. Day, has continued its investigations into the question of frost damage, and a refrigerating chamber has been installed for research work. The most important of these investigations, at present, is that which deals with the European larch, and the results so far obtained show that the whole problem of the larch canker disease will need re-investigating, and a certain readjustment will have to be made of the traditional view held of the relative importance of the various factors in its development. It has been found that decided differences occur in the power of recovery after frosting on the part of European and Japanese larches. These are being investigated and will, it is hoped, throw some light on the varying powers of resistance of these species to canker development.

One hundred and seventy books and some 400 bulletins and pamphlets have been added to the library during the year; but lack of funds has prevented the acquisition of many urgently needed books. The cataloguing of periodical literature continues, and the institute will be in a position to develop its functions as an intelligence bureau as soon as the funds recommended by the last Empire Forestry Conference are forthcoming.

GOVERNMENT AND RENT RESTRICTION ACT

The Government has decided to continue the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act of 1920 for a further period under the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday. The original Act and its amending Acts will remain in force in England until Christmas Day of next year, and in Scotland until May 28, 1932.

Fire almost completely destroyed a house in Waterloo-place, Salford, Lancashire, early yesterday. The occupants, who had narrow escapes, were Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and their two children, Mr. William Holmes, an elderly man, and Mr. and Mrs. Broe and their two children. Mr. Holmes jumped from a bedroom window and was injured. The others were unhurt.

THE KINETON ELMS

STEPS TO SAVE THE AVENUE

The publicity which was given by the photograph published in *The Times* on Tuesday to the threatened destruction of the northern side of that noble avenue of elms near Kineton, so well known to visitors to Shakespeare's country, has already borne fruit, and there is now a possibility that the avenue may be saved.

The elms line the road from Stratford-on-Avon two miles to the west of Kineton, and close to Compton Verney, Lord Manton's seat. The owner of the estate adjoining the northern side of the trees lays claim to them, but is understood to have agreed to wait for the question of ownership to be settled before selling them for felling. In the meantime the Roads Beautifying Association has decided to send two experts, Mr. W. J. Bean, late of Kew Gardens, and Mr. F. R. S. Balfour, to inspect the elms. If they report the trees to be strong and healthy, the association intend to communicate with the owner and the Warwickshire County Council to see what can be done to save them.

It has to be remembered that there are other difficulties than those of ownership and felling. Much damage was done by the falling of elms in last winter's gales, and it would be impolitic to attempt to preserve the avenue if the experts should report it to be in a dangerous state.

THE SALE ROOM

DICKENS COLLECTION IN AMERICA

Some exceedingly interesting and uncommon Dickens items will come up for sale at the American Art Galleries in New York on December 2 and 3, when the library of Mr. Frederick W. Lehman, of St. Louis, will be dispersed. In addition to practically all the first editions there is also the extremely rare small leaflet of four pages, entitled "East London Hospital for Chilrden" [*sic*], apparently the only copy known. This first and only separate edition, unknown to bibliographers, and apparently the only copy to occur for sale, shows the misprint "Chilrden" in the title.

Other rarities are "The Strange Gentleman," with the frontispiece by "Phiz," first edition, of which only a very few copies exist with this frontispiece; the Augustus L. Egg copy of "Is She His Wife?" one of three copies known; and the corrected proof-sheets of Dickens's speech as chairman at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital, showing profuse corrections and extensive additions. There are also three original drawings believed to be by Dickens himself. These pen-and-ink sketches have descriptive captions, one signed with initials, and are perhaps unique. They are thought to be his work when only a youth. Another lot is Leslie's famous painting, which was formerly in Dickens's own collection, showing Mrs. Bardell fainting in Pickwick's arms. The Dickens group alone occupies over 130 numbers in the catalogue.

SILVER AND BOOKS

The principal items in Hurcomb's sale at Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday, of silver and jewels included a George III. soup tureen and stand, weighing 223½oz., which sold for £100 (Lamb); a George I. tobacco box—£70 (Crichton); four George III. candlesticks—£60 (Smyth); a diamand half-hoop bracelet—£193 10s. (Newgross); a single-stone diamond ring—£131 (Cohen); and an emerald half-hoop ring—£104 (Bull).

At Messrs. Hodgson's, 115, Chancery-lane, during the past three days, the more important books were:—T. Gray, "Poems," 1768, first collected edition, with the half-title and the blank leaf at the end—£17 (Bain); L. Sterne, "A Sentimental Journey," 1768, first edition—£21 (McLeish); J. B. P. de Molière, "Œuvres," 1773, in six volumes—£27; B. Lanfranc, "A Most Excellent and Learned Woorke of Chirurgerie," 1565—£26 (Davis and Orioli); Sir F. Bacon, "Opera," 1623, first edition—£122 (Maggs); and a collection of 30 books and pamphlets on scientific and medical subjects, printed at the Bodoni Press, 1774-1823—£100.

With reference to the price of £2,400 paid at Sotheby's on Wednesday for a set of the Cries of London after F. Wheatley, it may be mentioned that the £3,300 paid in the same rooms on June 6, 1928, for Sir Edward Coates's set still remains the record price.

News in Brief

Amsterdam Gas Works has ordered through Newcastle merchants 80,000 tons of good-class Durham gas coal at 15s. 6d. a ton, c.i.f.

Berkshire County Council has declined to cut off the tops of hills near Bracknell (Berks) in order to improve the line of vision for traffic purposes. Instead they have decided to place white lines on the road.

Miss Mary Sybil Smith, Ph.D. (Girton College, Cambridge), has been appointed headmistress of Sydenham High School (Girls' Public Day School Trust) as from the beginning of the spring term, 1931.

The ss. Innisulva, of London, while on its way down-stream, came into collision with the side of one of the arches of Westminster Bridge yesterday. No one was injured, and the ship was able to proceed.

The Royal Infant Orphanage, Wanstead, states that the usual half-yearly November election of children has had to be postponed until December 17, and that voting papers will be issued at the end of this month.

When Harold Wentworth Faulkner, 47, a bank cashier, appeared on remand at Burton-on-Trent, yesterday, three charges were preferred against him of stealing or converting to his own use sums amounting to £1,729.

A Bristol man, Stanley Stephen Barnes, was fined £4, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, at Keynsham Petty Sessions yesterday for assaulting a gamekeeper on the Stockwood Vale Estate near Keynsham on October 26.

A woman of between 30 and 40, dressed in black, was rescued from the sea at Folkestone yesterday afternoon. She has been identified as Miss F. Barnett, of Tanfield-road, Croydon, Surrey, and last evening was still unconscious in Folkestone Hospital.

An Irish Free State Army aeroplane lost its bearings in a fog near Dublin yesterday and crashed into Bray Head. The machine was completely wrecked. Lieutenant Comiskey, the pilot, was only slightly hurt, but Observer Stiffle received severe face injuries.

An order for extradition to Hungary was made at Bow-street yesterday against Stephen Szalai, 34, an engineer, on charges of larceny as a bailee in Budapest. Mr. C. Grobel, for the defence, contended that this was a civil matter, which, he said, Szalai was prepared to contest in Budapest.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The principal secretaryship of the League of Nations Institute for Intellectual Cooperation, Paris, is vacant. (p. 3)

Rewards of £20 and £10 are offered for the recovery of lost jewelry. (p. 1)

An experienced mineral prospector desires to join a prospecting party going abroad this year. (p. 1)

A man of title, well known in the British shipping world, is required by an international trade journal. (p. 1)

A reward of £10 is offered for the discovery of the will of Captain Arthur Nesbitt Patchett, formerly of Clonmoyle. (p. 1)

A lady with a knowledge of embroidery and experience in writing and drawing for the subject is required as editor of a periodical. (p. 3)

A firm of steel window manufacturers is seeking a commercial manager. (p. 3)

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH DISPUTE

BISHOP'S REFUSAL TO LICENSE CURATE

It became known yesterday that the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) has refused to license a curate to the parish of St. Gregory, Small Heath (where for two years the vicar, the Rev. C. A. Brown, has been working singlehanded) until an undertaking is given that certain practices will no longer be observed.

The Rev. L. E. H. Pike, who has been a curate at St. Peter's, Coventry, for five years, stated yesterday that the Bishop of Birmingham had refused to license him to a similar post at St. Gregory's. Mr. Brown said that the Bishop had twice refused to license curates. The Bishop's secretary stated that Dr. Barnes had refused to license Mr. Pike or to give him permission to officiate at St. Gregory's, and so long as the "rebel" churches refused to obey the Bishop's instructions for the cessation of illegal practices the Bishop would refuse to license curates to them.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE "WHITE HORSE"

"WHITE HORSE" is Real Old Scotch. First matured and then blended, it is again matured and reblended, so that the whisky becomes properly married. This marrying of "WHITE HORSE" is a very lengthy process and the result is a right noble spirit of subtle and distinctive aroma and bouquet, soft, smooth and very pleasing to the palate, without a trace of kick or bite. As a heart

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

LEADING IN THINGS THAT MATTER

By CALLISTHENES

Some epigrams are notable not for their immediate truth so much as for their detonating power among our own preconceptions and complacencies.

One of these we read the other day. "America," it said, "is 50 years ahead of all other countries—in things that don't matter."

We can imagine some sardonic citizen of New York using this to express one of his more sardonic moods. But we do not need to accept its application to America in order to feel its force. It sinks quickly through the surface of our minds and explodes in the depths, leaving us wondering whether some such criticism may not be made of ourselves—or our business.

It is so easy to pride ourselves upon having the lead in things that don't matter.

You will find the undergraduate priding himself upon his riding, his chess, his bridge. He persuades himself that his superiority in these things is important. He moves in circles where these things are taken seriously. It is only when he fails in his examination and misses the entry into a profession that he realises he has been wasting his time in maintaining a lead in things that don't matter.

It is easy to make the mistake in business.

We have known a carrier who thought so much about the excellence of his horses that he did not care about the slowness of his deliveries. We have known an office staff recruited with a view not of obtaining the maximum of efficiency but of building up a good cricket team.

In this House we are ambitious of leadership, but we shall not be content unless it is in things that matter.

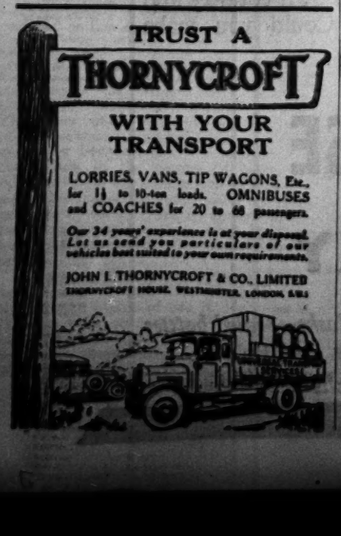
We are proud of the victories which are won by our sports teams. We are proud that our dramatic society and our musical society should excel. We like to think that our great Building established a lead for us in the commercial architecture of England. We are proud of the size of our Store.

But not for one moment would we lose sight of the fact that the leadership which matters is leadership in value and service.

Unless this Store has the lead in value, all the others do not matter. Unless the service here is better than the service elsewhere, our building, our size, the success of our House sports teams do not count.

We would like to have it said of us that we were 50 years ahead of all other Stores—but only if it included in its meaning that we were far beyond all our competitors in giving high quality for low prices, in the courtesy, the completeness, the enthusiasm of our service to the public.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



Entertainments

CHORAL SINGERS

TROUBLES OF A TREBLE

A chance remark in a notice of the recent Norwich Festival brought a responsive wail from a treble member of the chorus. The wail was a reminder of the fact, which audiences (with whom are incorporated critics) are apt to forget, that a Festival Chorus is a collection of human beings each having his or her own reasons for occupying that place and cooperating in that performance. When audiences cavil at the choice of festival works, more especially at the constant repetition of certain favourite oratorios, they must remember that there is a reason for the choice which is quite independent of their taste as listeners. "Help, Lord," "For unto us," and "Happy, happy Solomon" are written in styles which the singers not only enjoy singing but enjoy practising. Their practice without orchestra can be virtually complete. The choral parts make the music, and even a practice of single parts has a certain continuity. The singers can imagine the other parts about them. It is not always so with newer music.

Our remark contrasted the Norwich chorus's easy assurance in the rapid ejaculations of "Happy Solomon" with their very evident anxieties about the equally rapid "Amens" in Janaček's Mass. The treble member of the choir declares that "the Mass was vocally as easy as pouring water out of a jug; the difficulty was—and hence the strain—we rarely knew when to come in." The member of the audience who has spent a large sum on purchasing the score of the new work and a little time in going through it before the performance, just to get the general idea, is inclined to think this a shocking admission. Surely the chorus who have been practising it note by note and phrase by phrase for months ought to know all about it. But there he is wrong. He, the plutocratic possessor of a costly score, can know more about the general layout of such a work as Janaček's Mass in ten minutes than the choral singers can know in ten months. They are supplied with single-part copies. They sing a short phrase, count a number of bars, and then sing another short phrase.

To take a single instance, in the Creed there is a passage where the chorus sings "I believe" four times with changes of time between three of them. There is then an orchestral interlude of 120 bars of 2—4, 3—4, 6—4, 9—4 times alternating, and at various paces ranging from *Andante* to *Allegro*. At the end of this the chorus enters *fortissimo* with the words "And was crucified." Incidentally at this point the trebles are required to sing their E flat against an E natural on the full organ. No doubt this last point was well rehearsed. A modern chorus master finds that a great part of his energy must be expended on teaching his singers to hit and maintain wrong notes as though they were right ones. But the really difficult and important thing, the counting of long stretches of silent bars in many times and at many paces, cannot be practised. Rehearsal time would not admit of it, and moreover the choir come to their rehearsals for the purpose of singing, not in order to do sums in mental arithmetic.

It is no answer to say that orchestral players do it without turning a hair, so why not choral singers? It is the daily work of professional orchestral players; it is not the daily work of amateur choral singers. They practise what the composer writes for them to sing; and their assiduity in practising what is often exceedingly unattractive and can give them little pleasure in the accomplishment, does them and their teacher great credit. Having practised disjointed details they come to a final rehearsal at which the conductor may, or may not, fit the whole texture of soli, chorus, and orchestra together. If, as generally happens in the case of a provincial festival, there have been rehearsals previously in London for solo voices and orchestra without chorus, the chances are that he will not go through the whole work even then. If he does, their position behind the brass and drums, far removed from the solo singers, whose backs are turned to them, allows the choralists little chance of getting any clear impression. Moreover, they will be entirely occupied with counting 2-4, 3-4, and the rest, during the time between their own brief outbursts of song. They cannot listen to the music if they would, and when the performance is over they leave their places having worked harder but knowing less about the result than anyone else in the place.

When all these conditions are taken into account the wonder seems to be not that so few new works find their way into festival programmes but that any do. The choral singers have a sense of *esprit de corps*. They feel it to be not only to their own credit but to the credit of their town to bring a work by a famous composer to a hearing, and however dreary the process may be for them they are ready to make the effort in what they imagine to be a good cause. But it ought to be remembered that the strongest justification for maintaining provincial festivals to-day is the desire of these people to practise choral music together and ultimately perform it. Hospitals, widows and orphans, and other objects of charity can find non-musical means of support. Orchestras and solo performers can be engaged to play wherever the community is rich enough to pay fees. Where it is not its members can hear something of them by wireless. The chorus is the *raison d'être* of the festival, and composers, conductors, and publishers will do well to remember the fact.

The composer who chooses to write for the chorus as though it were a subsidiary department of the orchestral percussion need not be surprised if his work is not accepted at the festivals. Publishers should realize that to produce vocal scores at prohibitive prices and issue these uninforming single parts for the chorus is to risk an unintelligent first performance, which means the loss of possible subsequent performances. Where these single parts have to be used festival committees might do something to improve matters by buying a dozen or so of vocal scores and lending them to the choral singers in rotation to take home and play over. The pressure of work for a festival tends to make chorus-masters and conductors adopt drill-sergeant methods in teaching new music. A good deal of it is inevitable, but the drill is not the main purpose of their work. They have in their festival choir 300 to 400 men and women all keen to experience music by making it. The process of making it ought ideally to lead to an enlarged musical experience for the singers themselves.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

SIR HENRY IRVING

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Sir Henry Irving's death is being made the occasion for a small exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum of documents and pictures connected with his London performances. In the Gabrielle Enthoven collection presented to the Museum five years ago there are programmes of all Irving's opening performances in London, and indeed of almost every afternoon and evening upon which Irving appeared at the Lyceum or Drury Lane, but it has only been possible to exhibit some 20 or 30 play-bills and cast-lists of the greatest historical interest. Thus his first appearance on the London stage for seven days of 1859 at the old Princess's is represented by a framed playbill, as is his second assault on the West End of London nine years later in a cast that included Toole and Wyndham.

Programmes of the seventies and eighties include Irving's first appearance in *The Bells* under the Batemans, and his first *Hamlet* at the end of 1878 with Ellen Terry, Kyrle Bellew, and Sir Arthur Pinero. Many of his best-known successes are recalled, and the visitor will have the pleasure of picking out from the supporting parts such names as those of Lena Ashwell, Forbes-Robertson, William Terriss, George Alexander, and Florence Terry. Playbills of *Othello* in 1881 show how on different days Irving and Edwin Booth exchanged the parts of Othello and Iago, while the last of Irving's important productions, Sardou's *Dante*, translated for Drury Lane by Laurence Irving in 1903, is recalled by a programme of exceptional magnificence.

The cabinet portraits and "cartes-de-visite" of Irving in his stage costumes, of Ellen Terry, and of Mr. Gordon Craig as an actor in Irving's company, are supported by a number of portrait engravings of Irving, with drawings, etchings, and lithographs by William Nicholson, Gordon Craig, Phil May, Renouard, and Rothenstein. Sir John Martin-Harvey has lent his own painting of Irving as Dubosc in *The Lyons Mail*, about 1890, together with several of Irving's costume gloves.

Playbills, programmes, and fading photographs alone might give such an exhibition too monotonously mournful an air. The danger is avoided by hanging on two walls a selection of the stage designs made for the Lyceum by Hawes Craven. Whatever the failings of realistic settings, the framed drawings are often vigorous in their landscapes. There is a particular "Blasted Heath," which Irving kept hung in his dressing-room, that repays in itself the trouble taken by Mrs. Enthoven and the museum staff in arranging this selection.

R.C.M. PATRON'S FUND

CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC

A departure from the usual practice of the Patron's Fund rehearsals at the Royal College of Music was made yesterday morning when a chamber concert was given by the Lucas String Quartet. The programme contained Haydn's F major Quartet (Op. 77) and two British works—Charles Wood's A minor Quartet and Herbert Howells's "Lady Audrey Suite."

Wood wrote six string quartets, of which the A minor, first performed in 1912, was the third. All bear traces of Irish national melody, and in the finale of the present work a folk-song takes a natural and proper place as the second main subject without obtruding itself as a foreign element. The folk strain has been completely absorbed, but it has left its lyrical character on the whole quartet. Wood has justly been compared with Dvořák, because in both the national element is spontaneously expressed in a light texture without any trace of the earnest endeavour, the almost moral aspiration, that is constantly found in the German classics. Wood uses the classical forms, but in an original manner. The scherzo of the A minor Quartet shows how the old form is for him a starting point, not a limiting boundary. The distinctive character of his quartets, the combination of lyrical impulse, clever workmanship, and scholarly refinement, would provide something at once new and delightful in chamber concerts, if they were more often played.

The Lucas Quartet (consisting of the three Misses Lucas and Miss Elsie Avril, of folk-dance fame) plays with a good ensemble and a musicianly give-and-take between the parts, but their tone is somewhat rough and their performances require further polishing, without sacrificing their present satisfactory vigour.

PEKIN PALACE DOG ASSOCIATION

SHOW FOR DOGS OF MEDIUM SIZE

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Every autumn the Pekin Palace Dog Association, of which Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox is chairman, holds an open show with the object of encouraging dogs of a medium size. To serve this end two open classes are provided for each sex, one for exhibits of 5lb. to 6lb., and the other for those that weigh 8lb. or under, puppies not being eligible. At this year's event, which took place yesterday in the St. Marylebone Hall, Marylebone-road, winners in light-weight dogs were Mrs. Ashton Cross's Humming Bee of Alderbourne, first; Mrs. R. K. Bevington's Ching of Wybournes, second; and Mrs. Henry Fraser's Faraline Bo Bo, third. Humming Bee of Alderbourne won again in the class for heavier dogs, where the second was Mrs. Cowell's Ah-Lu of Newnham, and the third Mrs. M. C. Brown Greave's Miti Wy-Po.

Similar placings in bitches were:—Light-weights—Mrs. D. M. Stains's Manstone Topsee-Tu, Mrs. C. M. Hornsby's Peggy's Shiela, and Mrs. M. Bethune's Kwei-Wha of Shansi. Heavy-weights—Mrs. Ashton Cross's Chuanne of Alderbourne, Lady Holder's Phillida of Hartlebury, and Mrs. Bethune's Wona-Wun-Dah of Shansi. There were also special open classes for exhibits not under 5lb. or over 10lb. Here the first three in dogs were:—Mrs. Ashton Cross's Ch. Meng of Alderbourne, Mrs. Stains's Ch. Manstone Pan, and Mrs. Cowell's Zing-Ta-Tzu of Newnham. Bitches—Chuanne of Alderbourne, Mrs. Philip Noble's Azure Cloud of Glendoe, and Miss Gregory's Kwan-Yin of Willowtoun.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SINGERS

It is not essential for good madrigal singing that the singers shall be accomplished soloists, but it is necessary that they shall possess a high degree of technical competence, and it is due to certain weaknesses of voice production that the St. George's Singers sometimes get out of tune. At their recital at Wigmore Hall on Thursday night they finished on something which was not a chord of G major at the end of Mundy's "Lightly she whipped o'er the dales." The blend is good except for the bass, whose voice, though suitably heavy to provide a foundation, is rougher in quality than those of the other five and lacks resonance in the middle registers. This lack of resonance is in itself enough to jeopardize intonation, as was shown in the second bar of Farry's "There is an old belief." The middle parts are homogeneous and agree very well with the two sopranos, who, however, lapse occasionally into harshness, the one at the bottom and the other at the top of the register. The balance is fair, with too much prominence of the top and bottom. If these vocal defects can be remedied their performances alike of madrigals, motets (Byrd's lovely "Siderum Rector" was beautifully sung), folk-songs, and carols are admirable for the nice differentiation of their styles and the intelligence and sensitiveness of their interpretations. In particular are they to be congratulated on the easy flow of their phrasing and their mastery of madrigalian rhythm.

MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND

The concert to be given at the Palladium to-morrow (3 p.m.) has been organized by the National Sunday League in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund. This fund, of which Sir Edward Elgar is president, was founded in memory of Gervase Elwes. It has done quiet but valuable work in bringing help to musicians in need, with special regard to the young and talented. Among the long list of artists who will give their services at this concert are Sir Hamilton Harty, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Plunket Greene, and Mr. Leon Goossens. The Kneller Hall Band and a male voice choir, who will sing Sea Shanties, are also to take part in the programme.

AQUITANIA PICTURE EXHIBITION

THE PRINCE'S FUND FOR BRITISH LEGION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 21

The Aquitania has been turned into a picture gallery for her next voyage to New York. She will leave Southampton to-morrow with paintings and drawings hung on the walls of the first-class smoke-room, grill-room, garden lounges, long gallery, and staircases. The pictures are all for sale, at reserve prices which are marked on them in dollars, and the proceeds will go into the Prince of Wales's Personal Fund in aid of the British Legion. A picture was bought for £30 by Prince George, who to-day declared the exhibition open in the presence of the American Ambassador. Pictures which find purchasers during the voyage, or at a reception which will be held on board in New York Harbour on December 1, will be admitted to America, with their frames, free of duty. This special act of international courtesy is a recognition by the American Government of the benevolent purpose of the exhibition.

The pictures have been given by the artists, in response to an invitation from the Prince of Wales. They have been hung in the Aquitania by two of the contributors, Mr. F. E. Hodge and Mr. Charles Pears, and are most attractively displayed. There are 50 oil-paintings, 100 water-colour drawings, and 200 works in black-and-white. The reserve prices marked on them amount to £3,000, though their capital value is estimated at some £10,000. The generous donors include Sir William Orpen, R.A., Sir John Lavery, R.A., Sir George Clausen, R.A., Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, R.A., Mr. Augustus John, R.A., and Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson. Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., has contributed a portrait of the King, and Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., one of the Queen. The late J. S. Sargent, R.A., is also represented in the exhibition.

At the opening ceremony the chairman was Sir Percy Bates, director of the Cunard Steamship Company.

PRINCE GEORGE, in declaring the exhibition open, expressed the gratitude of the British Legion to the Cunard Line for its part in the undertaking, and recalled the previous services of the Aquitania, not only as a floating art gallery, but as troopship and hospital-ship during the War. The presence of the American Ambassador, he continued, was particularly welcome. As an ex-Service man himself, who had commanded troops in France, General Dawes was naturally sympathetic to the purpose of the exhibition, and his help had been enthusiastic and invaluable. To give the exhibition a good start, General Dawes had handed him a cheque for £100. (Cheers.) They also owed much to Sir Joseph Duveen, who, at the Prince of Wales's request, had lent the organization of his British Artists' Exhibitions, and had made himself responsible for the show in New York Harbour, for which the American authorities had granted very special facilities. Mr. Roy Bishop was travelling with the exhibition as Sir Joseph Duveen's representative, and Captain H. Cotton-Minchin was to accompany it on behalf of the Personal Fund of the Prince of Wales.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. SEELY, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, moved a vote of thanks to Prince George and promised to buy a picture.

GENERAL DAWES, seconding the motion, said that the Cunard Company had provided a magnificent background for the exhibition. The cause of the American and the British ex-Service men was a common cause, and, remembering the kindness and generosity with which the American troops were treated in this country as they passed through on their way to France, he felt sure the exhibition would have the successful and cordial reception in America that it deserved.

The opening ceremony was preceded by a luncheon on board the Aquitania. Among the guests invited were:—

The Mayor and Mayoress of Southampton, Lady Bates, Captain E. G. Diggle, R.D., R.N.R. (commander of the Aquitania), Sir John E. Thornycroft and Lady Thornycroft, Colonel John Brown, the American Consul at Southampton (Mr. J. B. Young) and Mrs. Young, Colonel A. S. Bates and Mrs. Bates, Brigadier-General J. Byron and Mrs. Byron, the Sheriff of Southampton and Miss Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Duveen, Sir H. W. Russell Bencraft, Brigadier-General C. R. Harbord and Mrs. Harbord, Colonel Sir E. K. Perkins and Lady Perkins, Lord Thirlestane, and Captain J. A. Wolfe, R.D., R.N.R.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE CLARIDGE GALLERY

Without pretending to be great art the paintings in oil and pastel by a young Neapolitan artist, Mr. Federico Variopinto, at the Claridge Gallery, 52, Brook-street, are very attractive and accomplished. Mostly of Ischia and Capri, if they recall anybody—allowing for the atmospheric difference between the Channel and the Mediterranean—it is Boudin, in their preoccupation with the quality of light, lively movement in the design, and gay notes of colour in the figures. "September Grey" and "Summer Grey," to give their titles in English, are typical of the kind of effect that pleases Mr. Variopinto, and he realizes it with much more subtlety than we are accustomed to see in the work of modern Italian artists. Most of the pictures are seascapes, and they give a charming summary of local conditions at different hours and seasons, not neglecting the incidents of fishing. There is a character in the work of Mr. Variopinto for which "witty" seems the best word. It has nothing to do with the subjects, for it comes to mind in looking at "After the Mass," in which the interior of a small Capri church is peopled chiefly with empty chairs. It is a matter of touch. "Calm Afternoon," "Hot Morning," "How Calm!" and "Against the Rocks" are all pictures that can be dwelt on with pleasure for their graceful interpretation of definite effects. There are a few paintings of Venice and Paris, of which "From the Rialto" and "On the Seine" may be quoted as showing Mr. Variopinto's sense of local atmosphere, and one or two water-colours. "May Rain" is a delightful study of flowers reviving after a shower.

At the same gallery there are flower pictures in water-colour by Mrs. Harry Dewhurst. These may be divided into direct studies from Nature and decorative arrangements in the style of the eighteenth century, and the latter are much the more pleasing. Mrs. Dewhurst's colour is good all through, and she knows her flowers, but in the naturalistic paintings defects of drawing appear—more particularly in the pots. In the decorative studies, which are done on paper toned to the colour of old parchment, the drawing is helped by a graceful stylization, with excellent effect in such compositions as "Turncup Lily and Roses in Basket," "Lilac, Roses, and Narcissus in Basket," and "Mixed Bunch tied with blue ribbon." Flower miniatures are included in the exhibition.

BRITISH MUSEUM EXHIBITION

The display by members of the British Museum Literary and Art Club in the Assyrian Basement of the Museum combines for the first time a selection of the non-official publications of the Museum staff, with paintings, drawings, and photographs. There is a common bond here between such luxurious editions as those of Sir Frederic Kenyon's Chicago lecture, Mr. Hobson's Eumorphoulos Ceramics catalogue, or Dr. G. F. Hill's "Drawings of Pisanello" and the slighter forms of Mr. Idris Bell's Welsh translations, or Dr. Henry Thomas's monographs on Spanish printing. Mr. Laurence Binyon's sumptuous volumes on Eastern and Western drawing are companioned by some of his earliest prose and latest poems, while an example of the "New Hellenic" type of Mr. E. V. Scholderer recalls a recent official exhibition of typography.

The pen and pencil drawings and the water-colours exhibited are more obviously than such books the fruits of leisure, though still of a higher standard than is often implied by the word "amateur." Miss Joan Joshua's portraits, the woodcuts, dry-points, and water-colours of Mr. C. Jones, and the camera studies of Mr. W. E. Lake and Mr. H. J. Braunholtz are particularly stimulating, while Mr. C. A. Burland's drawings in coloured inks display a distinct and learned influence derived from Central American work. His "Decoration in oils for the right kind of room" may set a new fashion in tidies for artists. Among other works which catch the eye, though with less violence, are a still life of fruit by Mrs. Mainwaring, of the Museum domestic staff, crayon drawings and a water-colour by the veteran Mr. T. H. Wickham, and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse's view of the Museum from the south-west. Only one piece of sculpture is exhibited, Mr. A. H. Biagiotti's head of Captain Joyce.

St. Thomas's Hospital have received an interesting addition to their collection of Florence Nightingale relics, when a carriage frequently used by her in the Crimean War arrived from Chesterfield, where it has been in the museum for some years.

AMATEUR BOXING

ARMY OFFICERS v. OXFORD

The boxing match between officers of the Army and Oxford University was fought in the New Gymnasium, Sandhurst, last night and ended in a draw, each side winning five contests.

The two University feathers won their fights largely by forcing the pace and hitting much harder than their opponents. This was easy for G. C. des Salles, who also was a very excellent boxer, but C. D. Eveson had a fairly hard fight with Lieutenant Wall. Lieutenant Huxham beat the only Oxford light-weight inside one round. The referee was compelled to stop the fight. This was disappointing, for one was anxious to see if Huxham was in form, and likely to prove one of the Army's strong cards against Holland in the match at the Stadium Club next week.

Another of the more experienced Army boxers, Lieutenant McCully, a welter, was pitted against H. G. Owen-Smith, an all-round sportsman from South Africa. Both relied largely upon the right, and for a while Owen-Smith's seemed to carry the more weight and strength in it. McCully, however, fell back upon his boxing, remembered his left, and won by using both hands. R. E. Freeman won the other welter contest for Oxford, in spite of an angular style that more or less compelled him to lead with the right, against Lieutenant Laing.

The Army won each of the three middle-weight contests. Lieutenant Dalrymple owed his victory over a very promising boxer in C. D. A. Pullan through his ability to use both hands a trifle more quickly and forcibly than his opponent. Second-Lieutenant Burrowes and Lieutenant Bowley also won their contests.

Oxford were two events down when the "big" men appeared on the scene. I. R. Schimmelphennig, a Rhodes scholar, from America, joined in a rather scienceless slog with Second-Lieutenant Powell, and scraped home on points. P. G. van der Byl, the Oxford heavy-weight, finally made a draw by landing a few impressive thumps in the course of a rather scrambling bout with Lieutenant Blackett.

CONCERTS, &c.

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Miss MURIEL BRUNSKILL.
Mr. HUBERT EISDELL.
Mr. STUART ROBERTSON.
Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
Solo Piano—MOISEIWITSCH.
MAURICE BESLY
and his ÆOLIAN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA.
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POPULAR PRICES (including Government tax): Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 3s. 6d.; (Grand Circle (numbered and reserved), 5s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. Unreserved Seats: Balcony and Orchestra, 2s. 4d.; Area, 1s. 2d. Tickets at Queen's Hall Box-office; the Usual Agents; and BOOSEY and Co., BALLAD CONCERT OFFICE (Telephone: Langham 2741), 295, Regent-street, London, W.

QUEEN'S HALL. TUES. NEXT, at 8.15.
Sole Lessees: Chappell & Co., Ltd.
ONLY APPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH PRIMA DONNA OF INTERNATIONAL FAME, GABRIELLE
RITTER CIAMPI
IBACH PIANO (Percy Kahn).
Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., at Hall and T. ARTHUR RUSSELL, 4, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL. THURS. NEXT, at 8.30.
EDITH DELANEY ALEC TEMPLETON
Song-Piano Recital (Grotrian-Steinweg).
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., at Hall and T. ARTHUR RUSSELL, 4, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.
DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
Also SATURDAY, DEC. 6, at 3.
Rosendorfer Pianos. Tickets, 12s., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RUDOLPH STEINER HALL. WED., 3 p.m.
ELSPETH DOUGLAS-REID
in SKETCHES devised and written by herself.
DRAMATIC RECITAL. Tickets (inc. tax), 7s.6d., 5s. 9d.,3s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 3.
LIONEL POWELL announces
ONLY APPEARANCE.
CHALIAPINE
Assisted by
SZEKELY Violinist. and KAROLYI Pianist.
At the Piano: IVOR NEWTON.
BLUTHNER PIANO.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Tickets: 15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d.,3s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
SUNDAY, NOV. 30, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL announces
ONLY APPEARANCE.
JOHN McCORMACK
Assisted by
VRONSKY (Pianist).
At the Piano: EDWIN SCHNEIDER.
STEINWAY PIANO.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Tickets: 12s., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s 4d.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
SUNDAY, DEC. 7, at 3.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
YEHUDI MENUHIN.
STEINWAY PIANO.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
21s., 15s., 12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d.,3s. 6d.
Tickets for ALL THE ABOVE CONCERTS may be obtained from Box-office, Royal Albert Hall. Messrs. CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, Queen's Hall Box-office, usual agents, and Libraries. No booking fee.

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Friday evenings, at 8.15. Six Song Recitals.
Nov. 28. Rise and development of English Song from 13th century to present time.
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RECITAL
by NANCY REED, A.R.C.M. (Pianoforte),
assisted by BARBARA PULVERMACHER, A.R.C.M. (Violin).
TUESDAY NEXT, 25th November, 1930, at 8.15 p.m.
MIDDAY RECITAL
by THELMA BARDSLEY (Soprano).
THURSDAY NEXT, 27th NOVEMBER, 1930, at 1.15 p.m.
INFORMAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1930, at 4.45 p.m.
No tickets are required either for the Concert or Recitals.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
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BEATRICE LILLIE, FRANK VOSPER & FRANCES CARSON & CO.; DE GROOT; GEORGE CLARKE; G. S. MELVIN; EVE, Michael, RONNI, Pamela TRAVILLA and the VOLKOFF TWINS; MAY MILLER; GLADDY SEWELL; CYRIL SHIELDS; ENRICO MUZIO: British Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
GRACIE FIELDS; Douglas Wakefield; Hartwells; The Prentice; Fields and Rosalni; Clifford and Rhoda; Harold Gilbert; Al Marshall; Billy Nelson; Phil Girls, &c., &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 2 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, EDGAR BENTON, YOGA, HERBERT MILTON, VAN DYKES, &c.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., Sat., 2.30. JACK PAYNE AND HIS B.B.C. BAND; Sandeman Sutton; Sisis and Mills; Georgia Woods & Gibbs; Potter; Corsan; Jack Barty; Mary and Erik; Fetleys.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,
MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture
MEMORY OF PAST LIVES.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 23rd November, at 6.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes Weds., 8.15. "Ocean of Theosophy." Subs., 2 p.m. "The Secret Doctrine." Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5. All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. Mon. Next, Nov. 24.
FOR TWO WEEKS. Evgs., at 8. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST WEEK.
Mon., Nov. 24th: DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tues., 25th: PAGLIACCI and GIANNI SCHICCHI
Wed., 26th: TOSCA
Thurs., 27th (evening): MADAME BUTTERFLY
Fri., 28th: LA BOHEME
Sat., 29th (evening): DIE FLEDERMAUS
SECOND WEEK.
Mon., Dec. 1st: TOSCA
Tues., 2nd: FAUST
Wed., 3rd: MADAME BUTTERFLY
Thurs., 4th: LA BOHEME
Fri., 5th: DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat., 6th: IL TROVATORE

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
Mon. Next, at 8. Subs. 8.15. Wed. Mat., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"*MARRY THE GIRL.*"
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy.
"*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*"
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"*ON THE SPOT.*"
BY EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON
BEN WELDEN CAROL REED
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.40.
THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.
A Comedy by J. M. Synge. (Last 2 Perfs.)

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) TUES. NEXT, 8.30.
THE FAMOUS FARCICAL COMEDY.
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
First Mat., Sat. Next, and Every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"*LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER.*"
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.15.
"*HER FIRST AFFAIRE.*"
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EVERYMAN. 2.30, 8.15. (Last 2 Perfs.)
MASKS AND FACES.
"Charming evening's entertainment."—*D. Telegraph.*

FORTUNE. WED. NEXT, 8.15. (Tem. 8383.)
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
POPULAR PRICES. ALL STAR CAST.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinees, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"*STREET SCENE.*"
By Elmer R

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH BANK FAILURES

POLITICAL INQUIRY TO BE HELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 21

An amended resolution, placed before the Chamber to-day by the Standing Committee, recommending a Parliamentary inquiry into the recent bank failures was adopted by 585 votes to 10, after an uproarious debate, which had at one time to be suspended. The text of the resolution, which was designed to harmonize a Parliamentary inquiry into the Oustric failure with the interests of justice, was as follows:—

The Chamber, while condemning any improper intervention of finance in political affairs and of politics in the administration of justice, determines to respect the separation of authority, and to leave in the hands of justice the task of fixing penal responsibilities. Yet it also resolves to throw complete light on any political collaboration which might favour, in their financial operations within the Bourse and without, speculators and organizations (such as the Oustric concern) who have endangered or are endangering the national economic position, the Stock Market, and the savings of the public. It decides to nominate a commission of 33 of its members to elucidate all those facts pertaining to the collusion herein described which lie outside the province of judicial authority.

In this form the inquiry becomes a moral rather than a judicial investigation, and so meets the objections of M. Chéron, the Minister of Justice, who had declined to tolerate any encroachment of Parliament on the prerogatives of the law. It was also designed to turn the inquiry, nominally at least, from an investigation of a particular case *sub judice* into an examination of financial crashes in general, with a view to protecting the interests of the investor of small savings.

The immediate business before the Chamber was the discussion of questions on the state of the air service. This had been in progress only a short while when M. Tardieu announced that the resolution of the Standing Committee had been brought in, and he demanded that it should be adopted forthwith. This course was adopted. To a restless and agitated audience M. Vallat, the *rapporteur*, explained the circumstances in which the decision had been taken to hold a Parliamentary inquiry, citing the precedents of the Panama scandal and the Rochette case. He added that the commission of inquiry would regard itself as a court of honour and not as a court of special jurisdiction.

The majority in the Chamber had evidently begun to regard the solution as a happy exit from a difficult situation when M. Renaudel, from the Socialist benches, flung a taunt at M. Tardieu by uttering the words "N'goko sanga" (the title of a commercial enterprise in respect of which he has often been accused by the Socialists of playing a questionable part). M. Tardieu ignored the affront, deeming perhaps that it had been sufficiently refuted in the past. But the supporters of the Government, accepting the challenge, shouted down all further Socialist interruption until, amid a rhythmic din of organized disturbance and counter-demonstration, the President suspended the sitting.

After a wait of some 20 minutes tempers had cooled sufficiently to allow a resumption of the debate, although in an atmosphere still far from calm.

M. Chéron, the new Minister of Justice, opened the defence for the Government. All that happened, he declared, was that the Government had refused to accept two tendentious resolutions: that of the Standing Committee had been accepted because it took into account the proper distinction between judicial and Parliamentary functions. He was followed by M. Doriot, who dismissed the idea of an investigation by the bourgeoisie into its own crimes and pointed to the Communists' broom of social revolution as the sole remedy.

M. Tardieu then intervened with a fuller statement of the Government's attitude. They had, he said, always been opposed to any proposal tending to a confusion of judicial and Parliamentary powers. The resolutions of MM. Candace and Daladier had been rejected precisely because they tended to such confusion. He had accepted the principle of an inquiry partly because in the Standing Committee's resolution the proper limits of inquiry had been recognized and partly because it was a difficult and delicate thing to refuse when a part of the Chamber thought an inquiry advisable. M. Tardieu concluded by saying that the commission of inquiry, which would sit as a "jury of honour," would have plenty of material, what with the consideration of post-War transactions, innumerable questions of War damages, and the admission of various stocks to the Bourse. In every case all Government dossiers would be ready for inspection.

TREATY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

FRENCH COMMENT ON HERR CURTIUS'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 21

The speech delivered in the Reichsrat by Herr Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, in reply to M. Tardieu, is reported to an unusual extent in the newspapers to-day, and is accompanied by some pointed comments. It is remarked that Herr Curtius has at least rendered a great service in stating the German case so plainly, because there is now no excuse for illusions as to the attitude of his country towards disarmament, the Young Plan, and the revision of the treaties. At the same time, doubt is expressed whether his explanations will render international cooperation any easier.

The *Temps* suggests that the attitude of the present German Cabinet is dictated to a large extent by the exigencies of domestic needs, and that it is for this reason that the German Foreign Minister uses one set of terms at Geneva and another in Berlin. It regards the speech as a notice in advance of Germany's intentions, particularly in respect of the Young Plan, and presumes that action in connexion with the moratorium clause may be looked for when Germany considers that the measures for putting her house in order are insufficient. In connexion with the claim of Germany that disarmament is a contractual obligation on the part of her former opponents, the *Temps* points out that it is nowhere stipulated in the Peace Treaty that the reduction of German armaments is conditioned by general disarmament, and that there is nowhere any indication of a bilateral contract.

In other quarters it is remarked that the Young Plan, which France accepted as the final settlement of reparations, has been in force no more than a few months when it is threatened with interruption, if nothing else. Herr Curtius, it is observed, is inclined to consider an undertaking to fulfil as conferring the rights of complete fulfilment, and to start from the latter assumption as the basis for his claims.

The speech will no doubt find its official counterpart in due course, and for the time being there is no inclination in official quarters to dilate further upon it. But the critics of M. Briand's policy towards Germany appear to consider the speech as a confirmation of their worst surmises, and to regard it in the light of a warning against the present trend of France towards a policy of concession and *rapprochement*.

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS REJECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 21

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Acting Treasurer's financial statement ended tamely to-day. The amendment of Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, that the Ministry be instructed to introduce proposals more closely according with Mr. Scullin's agreement with the Premiers, was negatived by 32 votes to 23. Dr. Page, Leader of the Country Party, then moved an amendment calling for a scientific revision of the tariff, and this was similarly defeated.

Mr. Eldridge, a New South Wales Labour member, created Opposition uproar by attacking Sir Otto Niemeyer, who, he said, "had come to Australia at the behest of the financial interests abroad to create a psychology damaging to Labour and also damaging to Australian credit. Sir Otto Niemeyer might be a banker, but he was no economist."

Mr. Bayley (Nationalist).—He is a gentleman.

Mr. Eldridge.—He is a bushranger. His advice would betray Australia. Fortunately the Labour Party rejected a portion.

Mr. Gullett (Deputy Leader of the Opposition).—And betrayed its leader.

Mr. Eldridge, replying to other interjections, denied that he knew Sir Otto Niemeyer was invited to Australia.

Mr. Fenton (Acting Prime Minister).—It was announced in the House and you were present.

Later Mr. Lyons (Acting Treasurer) denounced Mr. Eldridge for "offensive and insulting language about Sir Otto Niemeyer, who had done his job fearlessly." Mr. Fenton also dissociated himself from Mr. Eldridge's attack.

It is now certain that the present Session will be prolonged in obedience to the Labour Caucus orders that something definite be done for unemployment. Ministers have been instructed to prepare a schedule of public works and to confer with the banks for the purpose of obtaining credits to enable the works to be carried out.

BRITISH MANDATE IN E. AFRICA

GERMAN AGITATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 21

A meeting of protest against "the proposed incorporation of German East Africa in the British Colonial Empire" was held here last night. It was organized by the Committee of German Associations, whose president, Dr. Schnee, was the last Governor of German East Africa and is a member of the Reichstag.

This committee is a parent organization to which about 1,100 propagandist societies in all parts of Germany are affiliated. These societies carry on a constant propaganda against the "War guilt lie," for the revision of the treaties, and for the return of the colonies. The Committee of German Associations is kept in close touch with political circles by a Parliamentary Sub-Committee to which members of several parties belong.

The colonial propaganda has recently become more active, and headlines reporting protest meetings "against the organized robbery of German colonies by England" and so on are becoming fairly frequent. The German Colonial Society, one of the organizations which, through its "Overseas and Colonial Gazette" and in other ways, takes an active part in the campaign, has recently inaugurated "colonial leadership training courses" in all the larger towns. The ultimate aim is apparently to train young men as potential "colonial leaders" against the day when Germany's colonial activity can be resumed.

At last night's meeting Dr. Schnee said England, at the end of the War, failed to realize her aim to seize the German colonies as war booty, and only obtained mandatory authority over them. She now hoped to accomplish the practical annexation of the former German East Africa by uniting this mandated territory with her adjoining Colonies. In this way England, though satiated with colonial possessions, hoped to form a colonial State twice the size of Germany and illegally to acquire vast possibilities of exploitation.

THE KILCHENSTOCK LANDSLIP

DANGER ZONE EVACUATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 21

The landslip on the Kilchenstock, in the valley of the Linth, Canton Glarus, which started last year and then almost stopped, is now moving again, and threatens a number of houses.

A mass of rock and earth is on the point of collapsing, and on the advice of the geologists who have been keeping the place under observation the Government has ordered the inhabitants of the danger zone to evacuate their houses. Accordingly about 200 people of the threatened parts of the villages of Linthal and Ennetlinthal have left hurriedly.

There were some minor landslips this morning, and the geologists report that the Kilchenstock, which is now moving more than an inch a day, has reached the velocity of Motto Arbino, the moving mountain in the Ticino, just before its collapse.

THE BECHUANA AND THE CHARTERED COMPANY

NEW CONCESSION REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 21.

It is reported from Serowe (Bechuanaland Protectorate) that Colonel Rey (Assistant Resident Commissioner) has explained to the Bamangwato tribe the position in regard to the concession [for minerals] which the Chartered Company holds over their reserve. Colonel Rey told them that they could go to law and risk failure and a perpetual concession or sign the new and favourable concession which the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner advised them to sign.

After a long discussion it was decided that the Chartered Company be given 12 months' notice of the termination of the 1893 concession. The tribe had previously offered to pay back all the money paid to them by the company in return for the cancellation of the 1893 concession, but the company refused.

THE BRAZILIAN EXILES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 21

Dr. Washington Luiz and his family left at 6 p.m. yesterday in the liner Alcantara for Lisbon. With Senhor Antonio Prado he was taken in a closed car to São João fort. They stayed there conversing with the officers until news was received of the imminent departure of the Alcantara, when, accompanied by General Sezefredo dos Passos, the former Minister for War, who arrived at the last moment, they went on board the police launch, which took them out into the bay to await the liner.

Orders had previously been given that the three prisoners were not to go on board until the vessel was moving out of harbour. As the Alcantara approached the Ilha Fiscal the launch went alongside, and the three exiles mounted the ladder and joined their relatives who had already embarked from the quays.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN SPAIN

THE ARTILLERY OFFICERS AND THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 21

The labour agitation has died down all over Spain, and although the political outlook is still gloomy it may soon be possible for the country to prepare for the elections. General Berenguer's statement to the Press reported yesterday, which all the Liberal organs read as a threat of a possible new dictatorship, may more probably be construed as indicating the existence of extreme pressure from the Right. General Berenguer himself alluded to such pressure as a factor he was obliged to take into consideration. The ostensible object of his Ministry is to tide Spain over the difficult period until a Cortes is convened. The Cortes has many enemies, and among the parties of the Right there is at least one, the National Monarchist Union, the former supporters of the Marqués de Estella, which places little faith in Parliament. General Berenguer has to steer among waters full of reefs and it seems possible that the reason for the great police precautions of the last few nights was as much from fear of an incident that might act as a match to powder and set going the equivalent of a general strike of the Right as anything else.

"My permanence in office is the best guarantee the nation can have of a Cortes," said General Berenguer yesterday. This and the statement by the Minister of Marine that the Berenguer Government's plans would take five years to execute have caused misgivings. In the circumstances it is perhaps not surprising that it is considered so little probable that there will be a Cortes that the parties seem in no hurry to get to work canvassing opinion.

King Alfonso has been visiting the troops in barracks. To-day he inspected the 1st Regiment of Artillery at Getafe, near Madrid. The Colonel addressed him as follows:—"Sire, I have the supreme honour of expressing the loyal adhesion of the Artillery Arm towards its King." Turning to General Berenguer, the King then said:—"Minister of War, I pass on to you this offer of adhesion and congratulate the regiment on its discipline and bearing."

This incident may be taken as proof that the patriotism of the Artillery officers has overcome the memory of incidents affecting them during the Dictatorship, incidents which at one time led to the temporary suppression of the Corps.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE PRIVACY

DEVICE TO PREVENT EAVESDROPPING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20

An audience of 3,500 persons at the Mecca Temple here last night listened to the loud song uttered by the flame of an arc light blazing between two pieces of charged carbon, to a roar like the roar of a lion produced by the flexing of the muscles in a man's cheeks and reproduced and magnified by a special telephonic receiver, and to the babble of words emitted in no language known to man by a new device for "scrambling" speech, thus rendering conversations on the Transatlantic wireless telephone unintelligible to listeners unless they are provided with a device for "unscrambling" the conversation.

These and other technical wonders were demonstrated by Mr. Sergius P. Grace, assistant vice-president of the Bell Telephone laboratories. Mr. Grace explained that the device by which the electric "transmitting brain" and another electric "translating brain" would protect Transatlantic telephone conversations against eavesdropping had been developed to a point where it was already commercially practicable, although there remained some difficulties to be overcome. The transmitting brain distorts frequencies so that speech, as transmitted, is totally unintelligible. The words "telephone company," for instance, would be heard by an eavesdropper as "play-o-fine crink-a-nope." Then the translating brain "unscrambles" the words for the listener at the receiving telephone.

Referring to the singing flame, Mr. Grace pointed out that this phenomenon of a vibrating flame producing sound had been discovered 50 years ago by Alexander Graham Bell, but the sound was then only a whisper. He also explained the magnification of noises made by the human body by means of a special telephonic device. "Every muscle, every nerve, every blood vessel of our bodies," he said, "is making these minute noises all day long. If our ears could amplify them as this instrument does we would live in the midst of a horrible din."

BANK CASHIER ATTACKED

ASSAILANT SHOT DEAD

SYDNEY, Nov. 21.—At the Waterloo branch of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank this morning Mr. Hodgkinson, a cashier, was alone when a man entered and asked where a certain shop was. While the cashier was replying, the telephone bell rang and the cashier turned to answer it. At this point a second man rushed in, revolver in hand, and shot the cashier in the face.

Though seriously wounded, the cashier drew a revolver and shot his assailant through the head. The gunman fell just as a third man entered the bank. The shot gunman was put by his companions in a waiting taxicab, which then drove off. Later the police found the dead body of the gunman on the sandhills at Maroubra, just outside the city. The other two men got away, but the taxicab driver has been arrested.—*Reuter.*

TWO NEW U.S. LINERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21

The keel of the first of the two 30,000-ton Transatlantic liners, for which the United States Lines signed the contract in May of this year, will be laid down at Camden, New Jersey, on December 4. The sister ship will be begun three months later. It is expected that both will be completed by the latter half of 1932.

They will be 705ft. long, 86ft. in the beam, and in general lines will resemble the Bremen and Europa. Their speed, however, will be only 22 knots, which is expected to enable them to make the crossing in a few hours over the five days. They are to accommodate 1,320 passengers, divided among first, tourist, and third-class cabins.

FOREIGN WHEAT FOR FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 21

The Ministry of Agriculture announces that in view of market conditions it has decided to issue a decree, effective as from to-day, regulating even more strictly the importation of foreign wheat. By the terms of the decree every importation of foreign wheat must be preceded by a declaration at the port of entry of its destination. This declaration will be forwarded to the Ministry, which will then either give or refuse the necessary permit.

THE HIGHLAND HOPE

MAILS BELIEVED LOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Nov. 21

It is believed that all the mails in the Highland Hope and the cabin luggage have been lost; but some of the luggage in the hold is being salvaged.

Arrangements have been made for the passengers for South America to leave in the Asturias on Sunday. The Darro will take the emigrants. The first officer, the wireless operator, and the captain were the last to leave the ship after they had made sure that no one had been left on board.

The Highland Hope was carrying mails for Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina, and the Canary Islands. These included letters and postcards posted at the G.P.O., London, between 6 p.m. on November 14 and 7.30 p.m. on the 15th, and printed papers posted between 6 a.m. on the 14th and 6 a.m. on the 15th. Letters and postcards posted at the G.P.O., London, between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. on November 15, which were sent overland to connect with the Highland Hope at Lisbon may be delayed a few days. It is believed there were about 200 bags of mail.

BRITISH PASSENGER'S STORY

Mr. F. S. Hayburn, deputy managing director of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Limited, who with his wife and daughter was on board this ship, has sent an account of his experiences.

He says that when the ship struck the rocks in fog at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning she immediately began to lurch. Passengers were ordered to their boat stations, and put into the lifeboats, women and children first. After bidding good-bye to his wife and daughter in No. 9 lifeboat, which had begun to descend, he was ordered to join it as an oarsman. As he was boarding the lifeboat it was nearly immersed owing to the sudden lurching of the ship, but his wife saved him from falling into the sea.

While the lifeboat was being lowered after the full complement was in it, another lurch caused it to tilt and tip several people into the sea. Mrs. Hayburn saved one passenger and Fireman Pike saved another. On the return lurch the lifeboat righted with a crash against the ship and was damaged. The lowering of the lifeboat was then completed, but it immediately filled with water to the gunwale, which greatly alarmed those on board. Several male emigrants immediately deserted the water-logged lifeboat and swam to others or climbed up the falls, which had not yet been cast off, to the ship.

Only the carpenter, Fireman Pike, a steward, and Mr. Hayburn were left to calm the wailing and praying women, and to try to row the water-logged boat away from the ship. For over an hour they were sitting in water up to their hips struggling to keep the lifeboat afloat. Eventually they saw the flare of a fishing boat and attracted attention by lighting bundles of matches. They were picked up clad in soaked night clothes, and the fishing boat cruised round the wreck until dawn seeking swimmers. None was found, and the rescued party was landed at Peniche at 9.15 a.m., miserable and half frozen, but thankful for their escape.

RESCUE OF SWEDISH STEAMER'S CREW

COMMENT OF MAURETANIA'S CAPTAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21

Captain McNeil, commander of the Mauretania, which docked here this afternoon, spoke somewhat caustically of the delay in rescuing the crew of the Swedish cargo boat Ovidia, caused by the fact that, although the Mauretania was already alongside, the Ovidia insisted on awaiting the arrival of two much slower vessels, the America and the Endicott, which kept sending wireless messages that they were on the way.

Captain McNeil sent a wireless message to Captain Fried, commander of the America—who is an honorary reporter of the Associated Press in recognition of the graphic accounts he sent to that organization on the occasion of his rescue of the British steamer Antinoe—that the Mauretania was on her way, and that therefore the America might as well proceed on her scheduled course. However, Captain Fried continued on his way to the Ovidia. As a result "there I was," said Captain McNeil, "cooling my heels from 11.30 to 1.45." He added that the Endicott had even offered to tow the Ovidia to port, which would have taken 10 days, even if there had been any possibility of the Ovidia reaching port at all.

ITALIAN ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

FOOD PRICES REDUCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 21

The Government's campaign for cheaper living, although launched only two days ago, has already had some beneficial results. The newspapers make it clear that Signor Mussolini expects each man to do his share in lowering prices. In the most important provincial centres reductions have been already made in the prices of foodstuffs, more particularly in the price of bread.

In Rome the Fascist Provincial Federation of Merchants has decided to reduce the price of bread by a little under 5 per cent. This decision, although welcomed as a step in the right direction, is criticized as insufficient.

Although rent was expressly mentioned in the official *communiqué* as one of the factors in the cost of living which "will and shall come down," revision has so far been announced only in one or two places. In this direction also the laudable example has come from the provinces. A landlord at Verona has earned commendation by reducing rent for State employees in proportion to the reduction in their salaries. At the same time, the fall in prices is felt by many people to be proceeding too slowly.

The *Lavoro Fascista*, which, in common with the *Tevere*, has itself set a practical example by reducing its price from 25 to 20 centesimi, expresses the hope that the National Council of Corporations, which met to-day for the study of wheat prices, will not be content merely to issue recommendations, but will take steps to enforce them.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY

A White Paper (Cmd. 3715) has been issued by the Stationery Office, price 3d., giving the contents of papers regarding the disposal of the British share of the China (Boxer) Indemnity of 1901, the terms of which were published in *The Times* of October 9.

Accompanying the correspondence on the subject between Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, and Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, is a memorandum, reviewing the history of the indemnity, by Mr. Henderson, who points out that, since the China Indemnity (Application) Act of 1925 governs the disposal of the instalments of the indemnity already received, a new Act is required to implement the new agreement. The funds to which the agreement refers amounted on June 30 to £3,515,419 9s. 3d., and the total amount of the sums payable by the Chinese Government between that date and December 31, 1945, when all payments are due to cease, will be £7,847,098 4s. 9d.

SEAPLANE MISSING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MARSEILLES, Nov. 21

The fate of an Italian four-engined seaplane which left Barcelona at 8.50 this morning for this port is giving rise to misgivings. The last wireless message from the machine was received at Cap Creus at 9.45 a.m. All vessels in this vicinity have been warned to look out for the seaplane.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

LORD CECIL'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 21

The League Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference this morning approved by 19 votes to two the principle of Budget limitation, but rejected by eight votes to seven the principle of the limitation of the different categories of armaments which Lord Cecil has strongly advocated. Soon afterwards the Commission adopted the following text for the chapter on budgetary expenditure, proposed by the French delegate, M. Massigli:—

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to limit and as far as possible to reduce its total expenditure on land, sea, and air forces. The corresponding figure and the conditions of such limitation or reduction are set forth in annexe —— to the present Convention.

During the debate preceding these decisions Lord Cecil reminded the Commission that the British Government was confident that a really satisfactory limitation of armaments was impossible unless budgets were strictly limited year by year. One of the great reasons why the peoples of the world desired disarmament was because they were shocked and outraged by the expense to which all countries of the world were being put in this matter, and therefore he thought that, quite apart from the main reason for introducing budgetary limitation into the Disarmament Convention, the Preparatory Commission did wish to give satisfaction to those who desired some check on the reckless and wicked waste of the offers and savings of the peoples of the world.

The rest of to-day's session was spent in a debate upon organization. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, expressed disapproval of the present conception of a Permanent Disarmament Commission. What, he asked, was to be the position of non-members of the League? He was unable to accept for fundamental reasons which had been approved by the Turkish National Assembly, any obligation which might be provided in the Convention which did not ensure equality and the same treatment as was accorded to the most favoured nation.

The Commission decided to form a sub-Commission (on which Great Britain has been given a place) to examine Chapter 5, which deals with miscellaneous provisions such as organization, exchange of information, derogations, procedure with regard to complaints and revision, ratification, entry into force, and denunciation. Count Bernstorff, the German delegate, on being asked to join in the work of the sub-Commission, declined the invitation.

FUTURE OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21

The special correspondent of *Berlingske Tidende* reports a conversation he had with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in which the latter said that free trade was breaking down in Great Britain and that when a Conservative Cabinet was formed it would imitate Danish methods and concentrate on British agriculture, on dairy farming, and pig and poultry breeding.

Mr. Chamberlain (the correspondent continues) realized that such a policy might hit Danish vital interests, and, though it might be some time before important results were obtained, the Danes would act wisely if they now endeavoured to make their country such a good customer that Great Britain could not profitably break off commercial relations with Denmark and lose the Danish market. The question was whether Denmark would follow a similar line to that of Argentina. Mr. Chamberlain thought mutual preference a sound policy.

Discussing problems of European politics, he said Danish disarmament did not concern Denmark alone, as Denmark controlled the entrance to the Baltic, so the question was not only Danish but an international problem.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who left England on September 24 on a flight to Tokyo, flew yesterday from Seoul to OSAKA.

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL

SPANISH MINISTER'S MEMOIRS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21

The Marqués de Villalobar, who was Spanish Minister in Belgium during the German occupation, has left posthumous memoirs. A few pages supplement the memoirs of Baron von der Lancken, the German Director of Political Affairs in Brussels during the War. The Marqués explains how General von Sauberzweig, the Military Governor of Brussels, had Miss Cavell executed, in spite of his protests.

On the evening of October 11, 1915, the Marqués was at dinner with Baron Lambert-Rothschild, when Mr. Gibson, First Secretary of the United States Legation, accompanied by M. de Laval, a Belgian advocate, who was adviser to the Legation, came to see him on a matter of urgency. Mr. Gibson told him that the trial of Princess Marie de Croy, Mme. Thuilliez, and the Countess Jeanne de Belleville was proceeding, but that Miss Cavell's was over, and that she had been condemned to death, and was to be executed at dawn. Mr. Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister, who was in bed with a high fever, had sent Mr. Gibson to ask the Marqués to take his place in appealing to the German authorities at least for the postponement of the execution.

The Marqués immediately set off to see Baron von der Lancken, knowing, however, that he had not much influence with General von Sauberzweig, who was at that time acting temporarily in the place of General von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Belgium, who was absent on leave. Very late he succeeded in having a conference with the Baron, and a keen discussion took place on the mistake that the execution would be. In the end the Baron agreed to try to stop it. The Spanish Minister accompanied the Baron to General von Sauberzweig's residence and waited in his motor-car outside the house to learn the result of the interview. Baron von der Lancken came out, very pale, and said, "I could not get anything out of him." The Marqués reports the Baron's conversation with the General, whom he had begged to defer the execution. The discussion had ended with these words addressed to the General: "The blood of this woman will fall on you and your children." The Marqués then asked the Baron to appeal by telephone to the Kaiser, who was then at Spa, but the Baron could not get into communication with his Majesty. Nothing more could be done, and the execution took place in the morning of October 12 at 7 o'clock at the Tir National.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALBANIA

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VALONA, Nov. 21

There was a severe earthquake in South-western Albania at 3 o'clock this morning, the main shock lasting 20 seconds. Valona was undamaged, but many people have been rendered homeless in the villages, and some 30 persons have been killed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 21

Slight earthquake shocks are reported to have been felt at 8 o'clock this morning at Florence and Siena.

SEIZURE OF DRUGS AT SHANGHAI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21

The Shanghai Customs have seized 1,000lb. of high-grade heroin, valued at £30,000, which was found on board a steamer, hidden in consignments of wax and dried fruits. The Customs have also seized a large quantity of opium from another steamer.

Telegrams in Brief

General Zhivkovitch, the YUGOSLAV Prime Minister, is making a tour through Serbian Macedonia.—*Reuter.*

Owing to the removal of a rail by miscreants a passenger train was thrown off the line 26 miles from SHANGHAI on Thursday. Many of the passengers were injured.

Prince Ali Khan, son of the Aga Khan, arrived at BOMBAY yesterday from Europe. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the Aga Khan's followers and other communities.

For having disobeyed a Court order prohibiting him from making speeches the President of the SIND satyagraha Council has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Our GENEVA Correspondent states that the decision of the Federal Court in the case of the Italian airman Bassanesi, which was to have been announced yesterday, has been postponed until to-day.

A SHANGHAI telegram states that Sir John Bland Sutton, who, with Lady Sutton, had arrived there, says he has seen the Peking Skull and is convinced that it is not human, but that of an anthropoid ape like a gorilla.

Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Officer Commanding R.A.F., India, returned to DELHI by air yesterday from his visit to Bangkok and Singapore. He was due back on Thursday, but difficult weather delayed him and his escort.

A CALCUTTA message says the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Costello yesterday rejected an application on behalf of the accused in the Chittagong Armoury raid case for a writ of judgment for contempt of Court against the Editor of the *Statesman*.—*Reuter.*

A message from CHANTILLY says that when near La Loupe yesterday morning the express train from St. Brieuc to Paris met with a mishap. Owing to a subsidence the locomotive and some carriages were overturned. Three members of the staff of the train were injured.—*Reuter.*

Drought in ALGERIA is causing anxiety to agriculturists and sheep-breeders, who are seeking Government aid. There has been practically no rain since June, and there is no present sign of rain. At Ain Sefra recently, after paying auction expenses, sheep-breeders received 6 francs each for 200 sheep.

Our Paris Correspondent reports that a serious effort is about to be made to cut short the delay in implementing Article 8 of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) which provided for the demarcation of the frontier between FRENCH GUIANA and BRAZIL, then a Portuguese colony. The French and Brazilian Governments have agreed to appoint a joint commission for the purpose.

In a message from our New York Correspondent published in *The Times* of October 23 Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who addressed a Jewish protest meeting against British policy in Palestine, was described as "the well-known Irish pastor of the New York Community Church." Dr. Holmes has written pointing out that he is by descent "English on both sides of my family through an unbroken line of over 500 years."

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution asking the Governor to communicate with the King so that it may be possible for the Prince of Wales and Prince George to stay more than one day in Jamaica, in order that the community may have the opportunity to extend to them a welcome "commensurate with the devotion of the people to the Throne and the members of the Royal Family."

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 21

Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, on arriving in Quebec last night on board the Empress of Australia, informed Pressmen that he had been offered, and urged to accept, the post of High Commissioner in London by Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, but had not as yet reached a final decision. He intended, he said, to discuss the proposal with his political friends in Ontario, and if they agreed to release him from his present obligations he would probably accept the appointment.

Other Foreign News on following page

TWO GREAT
LITERARY
SUPPLEMENTS

will be published in

The Observer

(TO-MORROW) NOVEMBER 23rd and NOVEMBER 30th

CONTRIBUTORS

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FUTURE OF INDIA

THE WEEK'S WORK

FEDERATION AND STATUS

PRIME MINISTER'S HOPES

The plenary sittings of the Indian Round-Table Conference held at St. James's Palace for the general discussion preceding the committee work came to an end at a quarter past 12 yesterday after a speech by the Prime Minister, whose patient and tactful control of the debate has made a marked impression upon the delegates from India.

It had been arranged that four speakers, besides the Prime Minister, should address the assembly—Captain Rajah Sher Muhammad Khan, the representative of the outlook of the Indian Army officer; Mr. Chintamani, the versatile and eloquent editor of the Allahabad *Leader*; Mr. Jadhav, representing the Mahratta Non-Brahmins, and lately Minister of Agriculture, Bombay; and Colonel Haksar, the Secretary-General of the Indian States delegation. There was, however, an unexpected speech from the Aga Khan, who had not intended to take part in the discussion, but was pressed to do so. When the Prime Minister said, after Colonel Haksar had resumed his seat, that the Conference would wish to hear the chairman of the British Indian delegation, there was a burst of applause, and the Aga Khan rose to make a short, pithy, and vigorous contribution to the debate.

Speaking extemporaneously the Aga Khan said that Indians of almost every school of thought had been heard, and on one point there was complete unanimity. "We all want a full measure of self-government," he said. "We ask you to promise the framework." If the picture painted on it were unsatisfactory to any of the minorities or to the Princes "we will try again, and if we fail we will try again, and we will continue trying till we produce something that will be generally satisfactory." It may be added that in pursuit of the great aim of the settlement of communal differences the Moslem delegates met in the afternoon in the rooms of the Aga Khan.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH

At the beginning of his speech the Prime Minister declared that the "simple objective fact that we are all here together," which had never happened before, meant that "we have reached a milestone that indicates a future different from what the past has been." It was a "recognition of status" that "never can be departed from." The speeches delivered had had a great influence on public opinion. They had not stated problems for the purpose of debate. "We have gone past all that," said the Prime Minister. "We are not here to debate; we are here for action." The problem to be solved was "precisely the same sort of problem," Mr. MacDonald went on, "though very, very different in its content, but the same class of problem, both in thinking and practical action, which we had to face the other day at the Imperial Conference. The year 1926 made a great declaration; 1930 had to put a content into that declaration. That is the position in which we all are here at this present moment."

The declaration of the Princes, the Prime Minister said, had "revolutionized the situation." It had "at once not only opened our vision, not only cheered our hearts, not only let us lift up our eyes and see a glowing horizon, but has simplified our duties." The Princes had given a most "substantial contribution in opening up the way to a really united federated India." The most characteristic foundation of "our common Aryan civilization" was the family, "the family united in the village, the village united in the district, and so on—India a federation, a federation which is flexible, a federation which meets the historical inheritance you have all got, . . . a federation which embodies in itself the authority of the State and the liberty of the individual." The problem was to supply "practical answers" to the questions raised "which can be embodied in an Act of Parliament." The constitution must meet two "fundamental requirements." It must work and it must evolve.

The Prime Minister assured the delegates that in the work of the committees they would have the "best will, not only of his Majesty's Government, but of the British Parliament, House of Lords and House of Commons together." He hoped that as a result of that work they would be able to "register agreement which will send you back to India happy men, powerful men, men able to face your difficulties, and which will give us a chance of doing the same thing here, and which, above all, will enable both of us to go our various ways with the friendship which unites us strengthened and the desire to cooperate which is still with us amplified enormously beyond what it is at the present moment."

A SYMPOSIUM

The general discussion has made a distinctly favourable impression on the minds of the delegates. The level of debate has been high. The Indian delegates have recognized the immense importance of the Conference to their country, and have been most anxious to avoid merely negative results. This has had a great effect in upholding the dignity of a debate which is bound to have historical significance. In the two or three cases in which there was any departure from the accepted standards of debate any resentment expressed has come from the Indian rather than from the British members—for many of them are veterans who were nurtured in the standards of oratory which prevailed in this country a generation ago, but which have almost disappeared in this democratic age. With an important exception the speeches provide a symposium of the views of all the varying shades of educated Indian opinion—from the Depressed Classes to the Princes, from the Frontier fighting man to the leaders of advanced Nationalism. The exception is that of the non-violent, non-cooperating elements. But, as was wittily said yesterday, if the National Congress has not been directly represented in Queen Anne's Drawing Room it has been at the keyhole. Its organs in the Press are devoting much space and attention to the proceedings.

The week's discussion has shown a growing approximation of ideas, or at least of ideals. The status of equality within the Empire, the hopelessness of founding a United India on any other than a federal basis—these are great principles on which a remarkable common measure of agreement has been reached, though cautious observers do not overlook the consideration that detailed application of such agreement will present formidable difficulties. The effect on the British side of the earnest desire expressed in all Indian quarters for a great constitutional advance has been notable. Though much similarity of view was expressed the point of approach and the method of treatment varied, and there were very few dull quarters of an hour. The attendance was full and almost every seat was occupied at each session, with the exception of that held yesterday morning. Then there were a few gaps—possibly due to engagements made when it was confidently expected that the debate would close on Thursday.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The decision of the Publicity Advisory Committee (the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, and Mr. Chintamani) that verbatim reports of the debate should be issued has been abundantly justified. As was pointed out in *The Times* a week ago, the admission of representatives of the Press to the Conference room is not practicable, even to the limited extent followed at the Naval Conference, where the number of delegates was very much smaller. It would not be possible on a system of balloting and rota to find room for more than a mere handful of journalists at a time.

The alternative method of rapid transcription of the notes of a skilled corps of shorthand writers, the prompt duplication of copies, and the issue of them as soon as they were available to the Press representatives has worked remarkably well. It has obviated the risk, by no means negligible, of inefficient note-taking and the publication of garbled versions of speeches, more particularly in India. It is not to be expected that transcripts produced sometimes within a few minutes of the finish of a speech could be wholly free from errors due to mishearing, but on the whole the reporting has been remarkably accurate. It has also been a great convenience for delegates (especially those with speeches to make) to have the record of the proceedings brought almost to completion before they have left the Conference room. It may be added that the speakers receive copies for correction of obvious errors.

The first session of the Federal Relations Committee will be held on Monday afternoon. Yesterday there was a further meeting of the committee of Indian State Ministers.

LORD BURNHAM'S QUESTION

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

Lord Burnham has given notice of his intention to raise the subject of the Round-Table Conference in the House of Lords on Thursday. He will ask the Government:—

What record will be made of the proceedings of the Round-Table Conference in Committee, as the sittings will be held *in camera*, and whether such report will be available after the conclusion of the Conference for the information of Parliament in view of subsequent legislation;

In what form the findings of the Conference will be presented to both Houses; and

How the assent or dissent of the various delegations or delegates to such proposals as may be made will be expressed and notified?

Reports of the speeches delivered yesterday will be found on page 7.

AFRIDI BANDS AGAIN 'ACTIVE

ENTRY INTO THE PLAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21

Following the failure of the negotiations at Jamrud between the British authorities and the Afridis [reported in *The Times* of Thursday], news has been received that Afridi bands are again in the Peshawar Plain. There are stated to be four bands, each numbering between 100 and 200 men, and one of them is in the neighbourhood of Kohat.

The failure of the recent negotiations has not surprised those who thought that the programme announced by the Government of India as a sequel to the Afridi incursions into the Peshawar Plain in the summer was insufficient to produce reasonably prompt settlement and the prevention of further inroads. That programme provided for the establishment of mobile troops in favourable positions along the edge of the Peshawar Plain at the foot of the tribal hills, and the construction of roads to serve them in the event of the clans endeavouring to make a further descent. Simultaneously, allowances to the tribe for good behaviour were stopped; the entry of tribesmen into Peshawar for trade and employment was prohibited; and the occupation of the plain by troops had a further practical effect in the refusal of the tribesmen to pass through them with their flocks and herds to the usual winter grazing grounds in the Peshawar Plain.

These deprivations entail substantial economic pressure. On the other hand, there has been continuous agitation throughout Tirah by Congress agents, or Khilafatists, as they are called locally. The proclamation by the tribal representatives at the Jamrud *jirga* of impossible terms, such as the handing over of the Khyber Pass to the tribe, shows how the balance is tipped at present, and that the tribal elders have been wholly unable to curb the wild bellicose spirit of the younger tribesmen.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY'S NEW POST

WELCOME IN SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, Nov. 21

Sir Herbert Stanley's appointment as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa is regarded here as marking a significant stage in the changing relationship between the Dominions and the Mother Country. The *Cape Times*, in a leading article, says:—

The new post is the logical sequence of the resolutions of the Imperial Conference of 1926 and of the discussions at the Conference this year. We are sure we are expressing the views of all sections of the community in welcoming Sir Herbert Stanley's appointment. He will bring to his new task the dignity of a fine administrative record and the advantage of long acquaintance at first hand with the special South African problems with which he will have to deal. He will also, in a very real sense, be returning home, for Lady Stanley is a member of a Cape family.

DEATH OF DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

We regret to announce that Dame Mary Scharlieb, one of the first women doctors of this country and a lifelong medical worker for women, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Dr. Herbert Shirley, York-terrace, Regent's Park. She was 85 years of age.

A memoir appears on page 14.

PREVENTION OF WAR

U.S. AND KELLOGG TREATY

CONSULTATIVE PACT PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21

Further evidence of the interest which is taken by the Hoover Administration in the question of a "consultative pact" for implementing the Kellogg-Briand Treaty is given this morning by the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, who reveals what had hitherto been the confidential knowledge of a few. About a year ago, he says, the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, made a proposal through the French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel, to the Foreign Minister, M. Briand, that the General Pact for the Renunciation of War "be given additional force by setting up machinery for consultation and the moulding of public opinion against an aggressor nation."

A reply setting forth M. Briand's interest in the suggestion is said to have been made, but nothing more concrete has yet come from the Quai d'Orsay, though the correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* is convinced—as are many others—that the Hoover Administration is still "in a receptive mood." Mr. Stimson, he announces, proposed the setting up of an impartial conciliation commission similar to that which investigated the Chaco dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia. This commission would spend several months investigating the rights and wrongs of any dispute, thus providing a cooling-off period similar to that provided for in the Bryan Conciliation Treaties. The commission would endeavour to fix responsibility, and, therefore, tend to mobilize public opinion against any disputant which took the part of the aggressor. No nation would be obliged to take any military preventive action, however.

There is not the slightest reason to doubt either the general accuracy of this report or that President Hoover had something of the sort in his mind when he made his last Armistice Day speech. It is true that no advance towards the negotiation of a "consultative pact" was or could be made during the London Naval Conference, in spite of the favourable consideration which for some time was given to it by Mr. Stimson. But there the proposal was caught in the bargaining machinery of an international gathering of limited membership, and its adoption would have carried—or the United States Government thought it would have carried—dangerous implications, and the approval of public opinion in the United States might have been withheld. To-day, if it is to be accepted, it can, so to speak, stand on its own feet—if other nations think well of it.

POWER OF PARITY

In the same connexion it is of importance to refer to an address prepared for the Institute of International Problems of the United States by Admiral William Pratt, now Chief of Naval Operations, on the subject of "Naval Strength and its Bearing on International Relations." This was read a week ago, and was only briefly reported in the Press. Admiral Pratt, however, as professional head of the United States Navy, as a man enjoying the entire confidence of President Hoover, and as unlikely to say anything of moment which would be unacceptable to the President, should be listened to with the deepest attention. On the subject of American responsibilities his words have unquestionable significance.

Much [said the Admiral] could be said on the subject of naval parity. The parity which we must visualize in the future with Great Britain is a different thing from the equality in fleet-strength to which Germany was aspiring before the last War. To begin with, the purpose is quite different. In the days before 1914 sea strength was used in three ways. First, in defence of the realm; second, as the adjunct and right arm of an aggressive diplomacy; and, third, as a powerful war arm. The first is the most important reason of all, but in 1914, when Germany issued her challenge, the first reason was subordinate to the other two in her case. The Kellogg Pact has ruled out the second reason—that is, the aggressive use of sea-strength—and with this decision the great sea Powers may be said to be in entire agreement, at least those great sea Powers that entered into the late Agreement in London. . . .

With parity in our hands we become practically the balance of power in any war threatening to become a world war, and as we decide the war is apt to go. . . . Parity has placed a great responsibility upon the shoulders of our country. Do we shirk it or do we not? Regardless of what those may say who do not like to see the truth because it is extremely unpalatable sometimes, it will inevitably change our ideas about many things which we now regard as fixed and stable. In fact it may change entirely our stand upon neutrality. In face of a world war, can we afford to be responsible for the destruction of our form of civilization, if the matter comes to that pass, in order to say we preserved our neutrality? With parity in fleet-strength we become a first-class world Power, and, with all of its advantages, this carries with it obligations which we must learn to think about in order that when the time comes we may act intelligently and quickly and not be guided entirely by formulae which may have lost their force. Make no mistake, if we wish to avoid war we can in all possibility do so with a fleet second to none. Without it we may be forced in against our wishes. Power of parity gives us power of choice, but power of choice places a great responsibility upon us to choose wisely and correctly.

If we face the truth frankly, we may have to court war to avoid war. Of course, we may refuse to accept our responsibilities; but is this a dignified course for a great world State to take? Can we change the course of our destiny by holding back here when we have pushed forward, or been forced ahead, in so many other ways? Parity in sea-strength is going to give us much food for reflection, but our expansion in the world would have forced us into our present position without parity. Parity gives us the power of choice.

LORD BYNG

Lord Byng of Vimy, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, will leave London to-day, on medical advice, for a short holiday in the South of France. He will be accompanied by Lady Byng, and during his absence his duties will be carried out by the Deputy Commissioner, Admiral Sir Charles Royds.

INVALIDS

After a meeting of the Synod of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in Edinburgh yesterday, the Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane (the Right Rev. Dr. Plumb) became seriously ill, and was removed to a nursing home.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, who became ill in London on Thursday, was stated last night to be much better.

The condition of Lady Dean Paul, who is seriously ill in a Bideford nursing home, was stated last night to be unchanged.

Mr. E. L. Orr-Ewing, of The Black Watch, and laird of Dunskey, Wigtownshire, is lying seriously ill at Colchester through an accident on the Rugby football field. An injury to an ear was followed by septic poisoning, and pleurisy and pneumonia have supervened.

GREENLAND SURVEY

TWO MONTHS OF ADVENTURE

ORDEAL BY STORM

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In the following message Mr. H. G. Watkins, leader of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, relates the experiences which befell him and Mr. Scott, surveyor and dog driver, on the southern journey undertaken to determine how far the mountains extend southwards from the main base at Angmagsalik, and also to fix the height of the ice cap along its highest level.

ANGMAGSALIK, Nov. 20

The original plan for the southern journey was that two men, Scott and myself, with D'Aeth and Bingham supporting for two weeks, should travel inland from the base, and having passed the coastal mountain belt should turn south and follow down the edge of the ice cap as far as our rations would allow; then travel inland to the highest part of the ice cap and follow it up to the central ice cap station. In this way the height

of the ice cap would have been found along the highest level in a southerly direction from the ice cap station, and also the height along the edge of the ice cap. Both these are important from the point of view of the air route [from England across Greenland to Canada].

We had hoped that we should be able to get as far south as the line where Nansen crossed Greenland. This point is about 180 miles south of the ice cap station. For reasons which will be explained later, we altered our plans a good deal. The point reached was about 100 miles south of the ice cap station, and the total length of the journey about 350 miles. We started on September 15. A large party helped us through bad crevasses, and left us when we reached the more level part of the ice cap. Here we changed our plans, deciding to go straight to the ice cap station, then down the centre of the ice cap and back up the edge. By doing this we saw we should avoid facing directly into the prevailing north-west wind on the return journey.

"SWIMMING" IN SNOW

We travelled slowly, and were soon overtaken by Rymill and Chapman on their way inland to take food to the ice cap station. We arrived there on October 2, the weather having been extremely good most of the time. We decided that we would leave the food which the supporting party were carrying for us at the ice cap station in order to increase the supply there. The supporting party were also left there to take the place of Riley and Lindsay. We rested two days, and then started south. We knew we could not cover the distance we had hoped to do without the supporting party, and we decided to go on as long as the food would allow and then turn out to the coast.

The weather was perfect, with a clear sky and never cold, but the travelling conditions were the worst I have seen. As there was very little wind at the centre of the ice cap the snow was very deep and soft, so that the dogs were practically swimming in snow. Owing to this and the fact that at 50deg. of frost the snow has much the same friction as sand, they had great difficulty in pulling our heavy sledges and were unable to make more than a few miles each day.

Eventually on October 24, after we had gone about 100 miles south, we decided to turn out to the coast. Going from the ice cap station towards Nansen's highest point, we found the level dropped about 800ft., and as Nansen's highest point is about the same as that of the ice cap station, there must be a hollow of between 800ft. and 1,000ft. between them. The surface everywhere was ideal for aeroplane landings, but never completely flat, so it was seldom possible to see more than two miles. The whole surface is made up of gently rounded hills, with their summits about two miles apart.

CONTINUOUS GALES

South of our base some large fiords run into the ice cap. We have since come to the conclusion that almost continuous gales blow from the ice cap into these fiords in November. Quite suddenly we got into this windy area. We tried travelling in these gales, but found it impossible, as we were sideways to the wind, which swung the sledges round and overturned them. The drift snow got into everything, so all the gear of the sledges weighed about twice as much as it had originally. Pitching a tent with only two men was the worst difficulty. On one occasion it took us about an hour to pitch the tent, all the time holding on with all our strength to prevent it blowing away. We found that at the edge of the ice cap by the side of these fiords we were unable to travel more than one day in three; the other two were spent lying in the tent trembling lest it should blow away. During the gales the wind frequently reached 100 miles an hour.

At one time we thought we should never get back, as we were very short of dog food and had not much food ourselves. We decided that if we could not get back we would go down to the coast, kill the dogs for food, and try to get fish and seals. With a rifle there would be no difficulty in getting plenty of seals, but we had no rifle.

Occasionally the gale would drop for an hour or so. We had to travel whenever we got a lull, even if it was in the middle of the night. However, at last we got out of the bad windy area. One morning we found a small piece of red thread on the snow, and we knew that this must have blown from one of the flags marking the way to the ice cap station. After we had gone a few miles we came on a large party under Chapman on the way to the ice cap station with food to last the station until the spring, and also wireless apparatus. They had been delayed by bad winds on the edge of the ice cap. We were overjoyed to see them and hear the news. After that we took two days to reach home, arriving on November 11.

COAL WAGE BOARD APPOINTED

OWNERS CHOSEN BY MR. SHINWELL

HEAVY TASK AHEAD

The Secretary for Mines announces that the Coal Mines National Industrial Board under Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has been constituted as follows:—

SIR HAROLD MORRIS, K.C. (Chairman).
SIR LOUIS ARTHUR NEWTON.
SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER.
ALDERMAN F. HAYWARD.
Mr. A. B. SWALES.
Mr. JAMES T. BROWNE.
Mr. JAMES CADMAN.
Mr. C. A. NELSON.
Mr. CHARLES IRWIN.
Mr. SAMUEL HARE.
Mr. B. MADEW.
Mr. THOMAS RICHARDS.
Mr. EBENEZER EDWARDS, M.P.
Mr. ARTHUR J. COOK.
Mr. PETER LEE.
Mr. JOSEPH A. HALL.
Mr. JOHN H. HARRISON.

The joint secretaries to the Board are Mr. W. H. Reynolds and Mr. A. M. Clegg. All communications to the Board should be addressed to the Secretaries at 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Wages Board for the mining industry is assured of experienced guidance by the appointment of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., to be its chairman. Sir Harold Morris has been president of the Industrial Court since 1926, and chairman of the National Wages Board for the Railways since 1925.

In the absence of nominations by the Mining Association, the Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, the Secretary for Mines has had to select, unaided, six members of the board who would represent the interests of the colliery owners, and two others who would represent coal consumers, along with the nominees of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative Union. Before choosing the representatives of colliery interests Mr. Shinwell approached the district associations of colliery owners, of whom, however, Lancashire alone has made a nomination. It had been thought likely that the Yorkshire owners would also submit a name, but they decided yesterday not to do so.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Sir Louis Newton was Lord Mayor of London in 1924. He is a director of the London Guarantee and Accident Company. Sir Ernest Glover is a shipowner, president of the Chamber of Shipping in 1923, and chairman of the Baltic Exchange in 1924. He is a member of the firm of Glover Brothers, shipowners, ship and insurance brokers. During the War he was Director of the Ship Management Branch of the Ministry of Shipping. Mr. Hayward is chairman of the central board of the Co-operative Union. He was Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent in 1926. Mr. Swales is a member of the executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr. J. T. Browne is the chief mining engineer and a director of Manchester Collieries, Limited, and last year's president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Owners' Association. Mr. James Cadman is chairman and managing director of Brereton Collieries, Limited (Staffs), and of Norton and Biddulph Collieries, Limited (Staffs), and a director of Madeley Wood Collieries (Salop). He is joint Master of the North Staffordshire Hounds. Mr. C. A. Nelson is a director of Pelaw Main Collieries, Limited, Durham. Mr. Charles Irwin is a director of Hartley Main Collieries, Northumberland. Mr. Samuel Hare is managing director of the Tilmanstone (Kent) Collieries, and was formerly associated with collieries in North Wales, Northumberland, and Durham. He has been president of the National Association of Colliery Managers, the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and vice-president of the Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a member of the Board for Mining Examinations. Mr. B. Madew is managing director of the West Cannock Colliery Company, Limited, and a director of Billinge Collieries, Limited (Lancs).

Mr. T. Richards is the president of the Miners' Federation and general secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation. Mr. E. Edwards is vice-president of the Miners' Federation and financial secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association. Mr. A. J. Cook is general secretary of the Miners' Federation. Mr. Peter Lee is general secretary of the Durham Miners' Association. Mr. J. A. Hall is financial secretary and treasurer of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association. Mr. J. H. Harrison is general secretary of the Yorkshire Winding Enginemen's Society.

A HEAVY TASK

The Board will early next week hold a preliminary meeting and it will be immediately confronted with a heavy task. The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation on Thursday advised all the districts that are in dispute with the colliery owners as to the terms of new wage agreements to appeal to the National Board. There may be at once as many as 14 appeals, although the miners hope to reach agreements at least in Northumberland and Durham and to have a breathing space in Lancashire, where the existing agreement provides for a month's notice before termination.

Particular interest will attach to the early proceedings of the Board. On December 1 the 7½-hour day comes into force, and there will be no possibility in the meantime of hearing and pronouncing on any of the cases to be referred for investigation. There is believed to be a possibility of the Board's making a general recommendation of an interim character that may avert the danger of stoppages of work.

Lord Vernon, chairman of the Poynton Collieries, Cheshire, has been elected to, and has accepted, the position of chairman of the executive board of the new Lancs and Cheshire coalmines marketing scheme. Mr. J. T. de Seyfried, managing director of the Wigan Coal Corporation, is vice-chairman, and Major A. Ratcliffe Ellis, of Wigan, secretary. Mr. J. R. Ramsden, a director of William Ramsden and Sons, Shakerley Collieries, Tyldesley, has been appointed chairman of the committee of the Lancs and Cheshire Coal Owners' Association, which was appointed to work out the details of the scheme for a comprehensive Lancs and Cheshire coal merger.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY TRUST

The Imperial Yeomanry Trust has obtained the sanction of the Charity Commission to dispose of Esdale House, Hoddesdon (Herts), "the object of the School having been attained." The house accommodates 40 children, and the adjoining recreation hall and other buildings, and the extensive grounds, make Esdale House suitable for use at once and without any outlay for adaptation as a school. Messrs. George Trollope and Sons are the agents for the Imperial Yeomanry Trust, and they can negotiate a private sale immediately. Otherwise the freehold will come under the hammer early next year.

Hoddesdon retains much of the rural beauty that Izaak Walton knew when he overtook Venator and Auceps, "on a fine fresh morning in May," in the hope that their business might "occasion them towards Ware." The Yeomanry School is handy for Hertford and within a short journey, by the arterial road, of London. Venator, it may be recalled, said "my purpose is to drink my morning's draught at the Thatched House in Hoddesdon."

FRENCH TRAIN ACCIDENT

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

NANTES, Nov. 22.—The 6.50 express from Paris for Nantes became derailed between Oudon and Clermont-sur-Loire, Loire Inferieure, at 10.15 p.m. yesterday. The cause of the accident was a subsidence of the track, which was brought about by heavy rains and flooding by the Loire.

The engine fell into the river. The two leading coaches fell on their sides and slid completely into the water, while the other coaches were badly damaged. The majority of the passengers who were in the front of the train were injured, and were entrapped in the wreckage, meeting with horrible deaths in the submerged carriages. The driver and the stoker were killed.

The survivors are beginning to arrive here in taxis and municipal ambulances, which were dispatched to the scene of the accident with all speed. A signalman at Clermont who saw the subsidence rushed on the line in a vain endeavour to stop the train, but was run down and cut to pieces. —*Reuter.*

IRISH TARIFF ON BUTTER

PROHIBITIVE ACTION BY THE DAIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 21

Much surprise was caused in Dublin today when the Free State Minister for Finance announced in Dail Eireann that the Government had decided to impose a prohibitive tariff on all imported butter. No inkling of the Government's intention had been allowed to reach the public, and during the last few days Ministerial spokesmen in Dail Eireann actually had been arguing against tariffs on imported foodstuffs. It seems, however, that the Tariff Commission, which now has become a permanent body, advised the Government to prohibit the import of butter into the Free State without warning in order to prevent forestalling.

As no machinery exists at present for the prohibition of imports, Mr. Blythe has decided to impose a prohibitive tariff of £5 a hundredweight, which takes effect as from to-day. This tariff represents an impost of more than 10d. a pound, and, even with the operation of Imperial preference, it will have the effect of stopping all butter imports immediately. The Department of Agriculture has assured the Tariff Commission that there will be no danger of a deficiency of butter in the Free State, as existing stocks, plus future production, assure a substantial surplus over domestic requirements until the New Year. The new tariff is an emergency measure. It is being imposed without prejudice to the merits of the application before the Tariff Commission for a permanent tariff on butter imports, which now can be considered by the Commission without the danger of abnormal imports of Australian, New Zealand, Danish, and other supplies which are lying in cold storage in England.

Dail Eireann passed with one dissentient Mr. Blythe's motion introducing the tariff.

BRITISH AEROPLANES FOR BELGIUM

ORDER FOR 45 NEW FIGHTERS

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

An order for 45 Firefly interceptor fighters has just been placed by the Belgian Government with the Fairey Aviation Company. This is probably the biggest contract ever obtained by a British aircraft firm from a foreign Power, and it has been secured in the face of keen competition.

The Firefly is claimed by its makers to be the fastest military machine in the world and to have the highest rate of climb. It certainly represents a most successful attempt to supply the peculiar defence need of a country whose capital is liable to air attacks of which little warning may be expected. The Firefly was designed specially for the defence of London against such possible attacks, and the present order is a gratifying tribute to a machine which only just failed to be selected as the new type of interceptor fighter for the R.A.F. Its top speed at 10,000ft. is over 200 miles an hour and at 20,000ft. the speed falls only to 197 miles an hour. In tests it has reached 10,000ft. in just over five minutes, 15,000ft. in about 7¼ minutes, and 20,000ft. in less than 11 minutes.

REPORTED UNREST IN MOSCOW

SOVIET DENIAL OF MUTINY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 21

The Soviet Government has broadcast an official denial of a report that a mutiny had broken out in the Moscow garrison and that General Bluecher (Galents) had been arrested. Unusual excitement continues in Communist circles, and the rumours circulating have aroused interest among the people, who otherwise have not emerged appreciably from their long dejection.

The only thing certain is that there is a widespread though unorganized revolt within the Communist Party against the present course of Stalin's dictatorship. But whether the Moscow garrison and the special detachments of the Ogpu (Cheka) are seriously affected cannot at present be ascertained.

All the Soviet newspapers to-day published a special appeal to all Communists for "steadiness and unity" which appears likely to enhance rather than allay the restiveness among the rank and file in the party.

According to messages received here this evening from Moscow everything is outwardly normal there.

BUKHARIN'S RECANTATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 20

The Soviet Press to-day published the text of Bukharin's new declaration of repentance. [The fact that he had made the declaration was reported in *The Times* on Wednesday.]

Bukharin explains that the new declaration is rendered necessary by present conditions within the Communist Party and recent resolutions condemning his attitude. He calls on his fellow-Communists to maintain unity, which, he says, is more than ever necessary now, as the U.S.S.R. is threatened by war from without, and sharper class-war has already developed within the Soviet Union.

Whether the Central Committee of the party regards the declaration as sufficiently humble is not yet indicated.

DELANE

Among the In Memoriam notices appearing on the front page of *The Times* to-day is one of Mr. John T. Delane, Editor of *The Times* from 1841 to 1877, who died 51 years ago—on November 22, 1879—at the age of 62.

POLITICAL NOTES

HOUSE OF COMMONS PROCEDURE

LABOUR SCHEME FOR REFORM

The members of the Left Wing, having tried for the past 18 months to reform the Labour Party, have now decided to embark upon a more ambitious campaign—to reform the House of Commons itself. They are dissatisfied apparently with the present procedure of the House, which they regard as cumbrous and old-fashioned. Mr. E. F. Wise, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. Maxton, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Wallhead, and Mr. Fenner Brockway have accordingly given notice of a number of alterations to Standing Orders which would provide for the setting up of a Standing Committee on Finance for the consideration of all Ways and Means resolutions, all resolutions authorizing expenditure in connexion with a Bill, all Supply resolutions relating to the Treasury and subordinate departments, and all Bills relating mainly to finance. Sixteen other Standing Committees would be set up to deal respectively with foreign affairs, home affairs, defence, Imperial relations, India, trade, agriculture, education, health, labour, transport, War pensions, the Office of Works, the Post Office, Scotland, and Wales, for the consideration of all other Bills and Supply resolutions.

A long debate is likely on Monday on the Prime Minister's motion to give the chairman of the Standing Committee which is considering the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, and which will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, the right to select amendments for discussion. The attitude of the Conservatives is summed up in an amendment by Sir Dennis Herbert which declares that there is no justification for giving to the chairman of a Standing Committee powers which are usually reserved to the Speaker or Chairman, who by the custom of the House neither take part in debate nor vote. It is further urged that such alterations in procedure are specially undesirable at a time when the Government has announced the proposed appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the procedure relating to public business. A further amendment by Sir Dennis Herbert suggests that the power to exclude amendments should not extend to any amendment which on account of privilege cannot be inserted in the House of Lords.

Though no definite arrangement has been reached it is hoped that it will be possible to take the Conservative Vote of Censure on the Government's handling of the Imperial Conference on Thursday, and in that case Lord Stanley will not move his resolution on the same subject on Wednesday afternoon. This would mean that the first motion for consideration on Wednesday would be Colonel Gault's resolution dealing with the dumping of foreign cereals. One of the difficulties of the Government is that it is anxious to secure the passage of both the School Attendance Bill and the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill before the end of the year, and there are only 12 days left for Government business in the House of Commons if it is to rise for the recess on Friday, December 19.

Something in the nature of a Parliamentary record for private members' Bills was established with the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Bill. It was only presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Barr on Wednesday afternoon. It was not printed and circulated to members until yesterday morning, and yet it had secured an unopposed second reading and had been referred to a Standing Committee before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen will return to London from Sandringham on Monday. They will make the journey by special train, and will drive from King's Cross to Buckingham Palace just before luncheon.

Next Thursday the King will hold a Privy Council at the Palace, and on Saturday the Court are expected to return to Sandringham for a further stay.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Everyman	MASKS AND FACES	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE TOY CART	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE MAN WHO KISSED HIS WIFE	2.30 & 8.45
"Q"	GOSSIP	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE À LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE ONLY WAY	2.30 & 8.20
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI	2.30
	DON GIOVANNI	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	THE MOUTHPIECE	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Mackelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall PROFESSOR DONALD TOVEY 3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1, 2.30, 6, & 9.30
Astoria	THREE FACES EAST	1 to 11
Capitol	HER MAN	11 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.50, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	SWING HIGH	1 to 11
Empire	THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS	12 to 12
Kensington	SON OF THE GODS

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Strong southerly and south-westerly winds, reaching gale force at times locally on coasts ; cloudy, some rain ; mild.

Week-end Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled, with rain at times, but some bright intervals in most districts. Mild in England and Ireland, but perhaps colder in Scotland, especially in the North, where there is a chance of snow. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The general discussion at the Indian Round-Table Conference came to an end yesterday with a speech by the Prime Minister, who said that the Conference meant a "recognition of status" that "never can be departed from." (pp. 7 and 12)

National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, the company formed nine months ago to eliminate redundant shipyard capacity and to secure more economical costs, announces the purchase of three more shipyards for dismantling. (p. 14)

A surprise motion imposing a prohibitive tariff on all butter imported into the Irish Free State was adopted by Dail Eireann yesterday. (p. 12)

It is proposed to ask supporters of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to state whether they favour the promotion of a sweepstake to raise funds for the hospital. (p. 14)

The urgent importance of increasing the manpower of the Church by means of a larger number of ordinands and a better distribution of the clergy available for service is emphasized in the report of the Commission appointed by the Church Assembly to inquire into the staffing of parishes. (p. 9)

The constitution of the National Industrial Board under Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, is announced by the Secretary for Mines. (p. 12)

A stained glass window in memory of Thomas Hardy was unveiled yesterday by Lady Ilchester at Stinsford Church, Dorset, the "Mellstock" of the Hardy novels. (p. 14)

At the annual meeting of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem yesterday, it was announced that Harvard University, with the cooperation of other bodies, would undertake extensive excavations in Samaria. (p. 14)

The Autumn Session of the Church Assembly was completed yesterday, when there was a long discussion on the need of providing pensions for the widows of clergymen. (p. 9)

The Imperial Yeomanry Trust intends to sell Esdale House, Hoddesdon, Herts, "the object of the School having been attained." (p. 12)

An order for 45 Firefly interceptor fighters has just been placed by the Belgian Government with the Fairey Aviation Company. (p. 12)

The evidence for the prosecution was closed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday in the case in which Francis Lorang is charged with fraud in connexion with the Blue Bird group of companies. The defendant gave evidence denying the charges, and the trial was adjourned till Monday. (p. 4)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the motion for the second reading of the British Beer Bill was withdrawn after a brief debate. The Local Authorities (Publicity) Bill and the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Bill were read a second time. (p. 7)

Public interest in the East Renfrewshire by-election has been increased by the action of Mr. Maxton and other I.L.P. members of Parliament in supporting Bailie Irwin's candidature in defiance of the ban placed upon him by the official Labour Party headquarters. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. H. G. Watkins, leader of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition in Greenland, in a message from Angmagssalik, tells the story of his perilous journey with Mr. Scott to the south and back to the base, which occupied nearly two months. (p. 12)

There is unusual excitement in Communist circles in Moscow, but reports that a mutiny has broken out there and that General Bluecher (Galents) has been arrested are officially denied. There is a widespread agitation, however, against Stalin's dictatorship. (p. 12)

Bands of Afridis are again reported to have entered the Peshawar Plain. (p. 12)

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference yesterday approved the principle of Budget limitation, and rejected the principle of the limitation of different categories of armaments. (p. 11)

The French Chamber yesterday adopted a resolution providing for a Parliamentary inquiry into recent bank and company failures, with the object of throwing light on any possible political connexions of the companies in question. (p. 11)

LAW

Professor D. Hughes Parry, Professor of English Law in the University of London, gave a lecture yesterday at the London School of Economics on "Economic Theories in English Case Law." (p. 4)

SPORT

The Manchester November Meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 5)

The Army Squash Rackets Championship was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

The Irish Cup Coursing Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Central Electricity Issue ; Treasury Bill Results ; the Grocery Store Merger ; Forestal Land Company's Scheme ; British Ropes Accounts ; the Combined Pulp and Paper Mills Project ; Paper and Plantation Dividends ; and Yields on Endowment Policies. (p. 18)

The Money Market was plentifully supplied with loanable credits, and both money and discount rates were again easier. The Bank sold £211,000 of bar gold. Many leading Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling, the Paris, New York, Amsterdam, and Milan rates all declining. Spanish currency was weak. Gold rose ½d. to 85s. 1½d. per ounce ; silver declined 1-16d. to 16½d. (p. 19)

Apart from Gilt-edged securities, which received continued support, the tone of the Stock Markets yesterday was unsatisfactory. Argentine rails were offered on the news of damage to the crops. There was further selling of Oil shares and of Industrials. The Mining market was disturbed by the passing of the interim dividend on the shares of the Central Mining Company. (p. 18)

THE GRAND PARADE

The proceedings at the Round Table during the last five crowded days have had all the merits and all the defects of oratory that is going to be published. It was absolutely necessary that there should be such a debate. No one would have been satisfied without it. But it is also necessary that the speeches should be read with an eye that can comprehend the various audiences, far beyond St. James's Palace, to which they were addressed, and can see a purpose in what might otherwise be damned as rhetoric. This was the grand parade of the Conference. Its members were out to show their colours to the world. That does not mean, of course, that their utterances were either irrelevant or insincere. On the contrary the debate, with some notable exceptions, has maintained a high level both of temper and of reality. But it is manifestly true that no useful purpose would be served by scrutinizing too closely the details of particular phrases used in any quarter, or in assuming that every word was a last word. To take one particular example, the chorus of applications on Tuesday for permission to reply to LORD PEEL, and the replies which actually followed from the speakers on the list, showed an obvious misapprehension of the purport of his speech. It was a mistake, no doubt, that either LORD PEEL or LORD READING should have spoken at all. We owe that to the failure of the Government to frame any sort of policy for the Conference. The value of the inaugural debate was its opportunity for eliciting Indian views, and a single speech from the PRIME MINISTER should have sufficed to express the good will of the Imperial Parliament. But, as matters were left, LORD PEEL had no alternative to making a statement—on the whole a very reasonable statement—of a recognized body of Conservative opinion in this country. His influence in guiding Conservative opinion will be none the less for having set it clearly on record. There was not a single speech in the whole of the five days' discussion to which similar objections, some of them far better justified, might not have been raised in one quarter or another, and there were one or two speeches which had frankly better not have been delivered at all.

Nevertheless there are phrases in the reports which are worth emphasizing because in one form or another they are common to every speaker, and the fact that they were constructed for export does not prevent their illustrating the two main tendencies of the debate. SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU laid down the course for both these tendencies at the very outset. When he claimed a "status of equality" for his countrymen he was expressing that passionate anxiety for recognition in the eyes of the world that really means more to patriotic Indians than any particular aspect of administrative function. Every subsequent speaker—Princes of the States, politicians from British India, representatives from innumerable minorities—followed his lead in the demand for "status." And when he said that federation was "a real "live issue now"—and added, "I am a very "strong believer in the federal form of government"—he was striking another note which dominated the rest of the debate. His invitation to the Princes to declare themselves on this issue was at once accepted by the MAHARAJAH of BIKANER, who made it perfectly plain that there was no room for the States, either now or hereafter, in a Central Government designed solely to give fresh measures of responsibility to British India. "A unitary State, with a "sovereign Parliament at Delhi," said he concisely, "would crack" ; and the MAHARAJAH of ALWAR reinforced his belief in the federal principle by renaming the new ideal "the United States of India." All the Princes and the Dewans who followed these two protagonists took precisely the same line. "The welfare of the States," as the NAWAB of BHOPAL said on Thursday, "is inseparably "bound up with that of the rest of India." On these two abstract theses—the case for status and the case for federation—there was no discordant voice among all the miscellaneous representatives of India. No doubt there were words of warning here and there. "Build upwards "and not downwards" was the caution suggested by SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI, speaking for the great Moslem community, who fully endorsed the federal plan. "A good car needs a brake "as well as an accelerator"—this from the MAHARAJAH of REWA, a most effective exponent of Indian conservatism. And it was left to COLONEL GIDNEY, for the Anglo-Indian section, to plead in a striking epigram that "a reformed "India must not result in a deformed Anglo-"India." But broadly speaking—and with a few regrettable recriminations about the past when wise men are thinking only of the future—the unanimity was very remarkable. If it were possible to frame a Constitution on aspirations alone, then the Indian delegates might deposit their plan to-morrow. And in any case they have no reason to be displeased with their efforts, which indeed were only curtailed by the inexorable exigencies of time. Their private contacts in this country had already resolved a good many misconceptions. They have been able in these last five days to give British opinion an object-lesson in the solidarity of Indian nationalism and to put themselves right with their constituents at home.

And now to the practical business of the Conference. It will not be hampered by all this preliminary staking out of claims, but it will be incomparably more difficult and certainly less harmonious. How are status and federation to be turned into concrete realities ? Perhaps the most hopeful impression left by the debate is that it has at least placed these abstract conceptions in their proper order. Status is coming to be recognized at last as a matter of achievement not of gift, the coping-stone and consequence of capacity for self-government rather than the first stage in framing a Constitution. LORD READING said all that need be said on that subject when (for the first time) he "fully accepted the state-"ment that the natural issue of the Declaration "of 1917 was Dominion status." Federation, on the other hand, is now thrust straight to the forefront of the picture. There can be no progress in the discussion of any committee over details till the broad outlines of the structure are settled. The sceptics are asking already how long the great ideal of these last few days will survive the next stages of the Conference, for, whatever else it may imply, there is no doubt that federation does mean a definite sacrifice on the part of all its members. Will the Princes and the Dewans be as zealous for it when it comes to be translated into a certain surrender of sovereignty ? Will the politicians of British India, their eyes riveted by tradition on the powers of a Central Parliament, be willing to change their point of view ? It is significant at all events that MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI, who was content so lately to "leave "the States outside the Constitution of British "India," has promptly recorded his "conver-"sion to the comparatively new idea of federa-"tion" ; and the appointment of a vast committee on federal relations may be hailed for the moment as a welcome sign that the new idea predominates.

Meanwhile two personal impressions may be recorded very briefly. There has been no more remarkable feature of the Conference, as every member bears witness, than the spontaneous and prolonged applause which has greeted every mention of the VICEROY. More than one speaker has gone out of his way to express his conviction that, bad as the situation in India may have been in recent months, it would have been ten times worse but for LORD IRWIN'S handling of it. That conviction—which is not confined to Hindu or Moslem, to Prince or politician—may well be pondered by the VICEROY'S critics in England, who too often fail to realize the "dazzling swiftness" (as LORD READING called it) with which the East is changing. Whatever may have been the case a week ago, it is abundantly clear to-day that LORD IRWIN has been a faithful interpreter of modern India. And the other impression, also common to the whole Conference, is that the PRIME MINISTER has proved himself a good Chairman. He has been tactful, sympathetic, and infinitely patient. His closing speech, though it said nothing in particular, was eminently calculated to promote good feeling. No doubt his work so far has been purely that of a chairman with experience, not that of a statesman with a policy. He must take his share of the blame for the congestion of speakers during the debate, which came in part from lack of foresight and preparation. But both features of his chairmanship—the capacity to handle a meeting and the manifest absence of a plan—go to reinforce the old appeal, which has been made to him again and again during the last few months, that he should make up his mind to dedicate himself altogether to a task in which no one else, under present conditions, can possibly take his place. MR. MACDONALD said yesterday that his sense of the honour of presiding had "grown from hour to hour" ; but there was an ominous suggestion at the end of his speech that he felt himself free to "wait "with expectation, and perhaps a little anxiety," while the practical work was carried on by others. It would be far better that he should shirk the House of Commons. It is really grotesque that he should devote the afternoons of the Conference to the opening of Cecil Houses and the provision of allotment gardens.

Parleys in the Cotton Trade

Within the last two days MR. CLYNES and MR. GRAHAM have resumed their conversations with the leaders of the Cotton Trade, with a view to discovering what action, if any, the industry proposes to take on the report of the recent Government Committee of Inquiry. The discussions on this occasion were confined to the spinning section, which, as every one knows, has suffered most severely from the depression of the last ten years. From the official statement of the proceedings it is difficult to detect, as yet, any sign that this section of the trade has even now fully grasped the necessities of the situation. The Ministers are stated by our Correspondent to have met with a good deal of plain speaking, chiefly, it would appear, by way of criticism, direct or indirect, of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. The Master Spinners declared their agreement with the principle of amalgamation, but objected to bankruptcy as a method of attaining this desirable end. They also put forward a scheme for fixing output and prices—somewhat analogous to the abortive Egyptian Spinners' Convention—which is to be based on statutory compulsion. The real significance of this conjunction, which is perhaps not altogether obvious on the surface, becomes a little plainer when the recent history of the spinning section of the trade is taken into account. During the past few months the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which was formed with the financial assistance of the Bank of England as the first step towards the rationalization of Lancashire, has begun to organize its production. It has withdrawn the mills under its control from the Spinners' Federation, and has succeeded by means of various economies in so reducing costs as to undersell some of the "uncombined" mills, thus increasing the already fierce competition in certain branches of the trade. Moreover, though various other schemes of amalgamation have been actively discussed, they have not all of them been based on sound financial principles, and at least one of them has been rejected on perfectly reasonable grounds by the Bankers' Industrial Development Company.

In the circumstances, therefore, the attitude of the Master Spinners' Federation, though short-sighted, is at least intelligible. It may even be questioned whether the policy of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation in breaking away from the Federation and in cutting prices is, taking the long view, the wisest course in the interests of the industry as a whole. At the same time it is clear enough that in the present state of international competition schemes for controlling prices and output of the kind desired by the American section of the Spinners' Federation would be not only useless as a remedy for Lancashire's distresses but even positively vicious. Until costs have been brought down to a competitive level by amalgamations on a sound financial basis, by the elimination of weaker units and, above all, by the cutting away of the huge load of debt of different kinds—the fatal legacy of the post-Armistice boom—cartellization, even if it were practicable, would probably do a great deal more harm than good. Instead of concentrating their efforts upon output and price control—which has failed time and again during the past decade—the Spinners' Federation would be better employed in devising amalgamations of a kind which will attract the assistance of legitimate finance. Even if the terms laid down by the Bankers' Industrial Development Company are too rigid for certain types of merger—where perhaps a greater degree of elasticity might be desirable—there is no doubt whatever that any really sound proposition would be accepted in other quarters. The appointment of SIR HORACE WILSON as its Chief Industrial Adviser has at least shown that the Government is anxious to do its utmost to help industry to help itself. Meanwhile, as MR. CLYNES reminded an Oldham audience last night, it is high time that the business of reorganization were taken seriously. Each succeeding year seems, like the ancient Sibyl, to be tearing up another volume of our export trade. How much longer will it take Lancashire to learn this simple Roman lesson ?

The Dublin Sweepstake

The November Handicap to be run at Manchester to-day will distribute the favours of chance—and the by-product of charity—with a lavishness unknown before in the history of the race. The great sweepstake organized in Dublin, which has already bestowed £131,724 on certain Dublin hospitals, will divide more than three times that sum among those who have been lucky enough to draw a horse entered for the race. There are other beneficiaries too. Seven per cent., or about £46,000, will go as commission to the well-known bookmaker who acted for Hospitals Trust, Limited, as promoter. To his "experience and world-wide organiza-"tion" the success of the sweepstake is said to be due. Part of the prize money is retained for the sellers of the tickets which prove to have drawn the winner and the second and third horses in to-day's race. All sellers of tickets, further, profited by being allowed to retain or to sell for themselves two tickets in every book of a dozen tickets. As the tickets were worth ten shillings each, the sellers were given a bonus of £1 on every ten tickets sold. Great care has been taken to satisfy the requirements of Free State legislation, and audited accounts will be furnished later. An audit will, of course, settle how much or how little substance there may be in complaints that not all the money subscribed by purchasers of tickets other than the commission tickets found its way back to the central fund.

The proceeds of this enterprise—£658,618, or £790,341 including the commission tickets—vastly exceeded the expectation of its promoters. The next Dublin sweepstake, on the Grand National in March, will be held under conditions which it is intended to alter drastically in accordance with the experience gained. Hospitals will take more of the money subscribed ; the promoters, the winner of the first prize, and the expenses will take less. The disparity of award as between starters and non-starters will be heavily reduced. These reforms, desirable as they may be, will not unfortunately dispose of all the difficulties which the organization of public sweepstakes in the Free State has created or may create. Our Racing Correspondent drew attention yesterday to some serious contingencies for the sport of racing itself. The offer of glittering possibilities for the outsiders in a race may either increase the number of runners to a point of great danger, especially in such a race as the Grand National, or compel defensive action by the National Hunt Committee of a kind unwelcome to the Committee and to all concerned with the true purposes of horse-racing. "These very large "sweepstakes," our Correspondent wrote, "are "indeed a danger to the Turf."

The gravitational pull of these activities in Dublin upon a public which moves in another orbit of law must also be felt. A high proportion of the money subscribed undoubtedly comes from this country. It is not customarily treated as an offence under English law to buy a ticket in a public lottery or sweepstake held abroad, although that law will not countenance their organization at home. But the State is entitled and required by law to deny them its facilities. The British Post Office, under authority from the Home Office, banned subscribers' letters in the last stage of the present sweepstake and can no doubt ban them throughout the next. English applicants for tickets will therefore have to proceed by indirect and distastefully furtive ways. The remedy urged will no doubt be a change in the state of our law, and the contention will be accompanied—not without pretext nor for the first time—by complaints against the illogicality and even the "hypocrisy" of statutes which bar some forms of gambling and let others go free. The charge of hypocrisy is probably at fault in assuming, as it must, that the motives of the State in this case are those of a moralist. The character of English legislation against gambling, on the contrary, seems to show that its rule has been one of expediency and its process empirical. Its admitted illogicalities—its discrimination between cash and credit betting, its fine distinctions between public and private gambling, and between speculation on numbers and in shares—represent, however roughly, an estimate of what has been from time to time more and less prejudicial to public credit or to public order in the gambling instinct. They arise from a compromise which, though vulnerable enough in form and not incapable of amendment, has on the whole worked. The compromise is a balance of contending views and owes some of its anomalies to that. But it is not the more likely to be hastily or easily upset. A bitter and unending controversy is not lightly to be reopened in the present state of politics. Nor, perhaps, will a study of Irish experience leave the English hospitals convinced that the voluntary system would profit in the long run were they free to finance themselves in the same way. For the present, certainly, such confusion and inconvenience as arise from the divergence of English and Irish practice will remain with us. Time may even bring a change of its own. Speculation, like trade, has its cycles. The larger the sweepstake the wider, inevitably, the area of disillusionment, the greater the difficulties of control ; and Dublin is talking already of raising a million pounds on the Grand National. It is not without significance or relevance, perhaps, that within the past few years "mammoth competitions," tinctured with skill as the law prescribes but not overloaded with it, have fallen in public favour.

THREE SHAKESPEARES

THE WOOL-DEALER OF STRATFORD

NEW DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following are the discoveries of Shakespearean interest which I announced to the Shakespeare Association at King's College on Friday last. The first presents a William Shakespere, hitherto unnoticed, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, son of Robert and Elizabeth Shakespere, and grandson of Richard Shakespere. He describes himself in a Chancery bill of November 18, 1561, as "a contynuall dweller in the Citie of London." (Public Record Office, C3/166/85.)

The next relates to the litigation discovered by Halliwell-Phillipps, and rediscovered by Mrs. Stopes (Coram Rege Roll 1361, mem. 293). In 1600 a William Shackspere recovered by suit in the Court of Queen's Bench a debt of £7 from John Clayton, yeoman, of Willington, Bedfordshire. The debt had been acknowledged May 22, 1592. Of this William Shackspere Sir Sidney Lee writes, "There is nothing to identify John Clayton's creditor with the dramatist, nor is it easy to explain why he should have lent money to a Bedfordshire yeoman." Sir Edmund Chambers agrees with Lee that there is no ground for identifying this Shackspere with the dramatist. Mrs. Stopes, on the other hand, inclined to an identification.

I think I have found a William Shakespeare who meets the requirements of the case and removes any difficulty. Acting on the assumption that Clayton's creditor would be likely to be an inhabitant of Bedfordshire, I searched the subsidy rolls for that county. In the roll for 1593 (E179/72/213) I found John Cleyton, a husbandman of Willington, and on casting about, in a roll for 1596 (E179/243/2) I turned up William Shakespeare, husbandman, of Campton, Bedfordshire. Campton is some eight miles south of Willington. With this new light, I think we may regard the question as settled.

The next item relates to Gilbert, a younger brother of the dramatist. Halliwell-Phillipps said he had discovered Gilbert Shakespeare described as a London haberdasher, standing as one of the sureties for a Stratford clockmaker. He gave no reference, and Mrs. Stopes was unable to trace the entry. But she searched the books of the Haberdashers' Company, and, finding no Gilbert Shakespeare, but noting a Gilbert Shepheard, she suggested that Halliwell-Phillipps had made a mistake, and had read Shakespeare for Shepheard. I have run the entry down (K.B. 27/1345, Trin. 39 Eliz.) and vindicated Halliwell-Phillipps on the point. The principal is William Sampson "de Stratford super Aven in Comitatu Warr', Clockmaker," and his two pledges are Richard Johnson "de parochia sancte Brigitte, London', Shomaker," and Gilbert Shackspere "de parochia sancte Brigitte predicte, haberdasher." Although the books of the Haberdashers' Company may fail to mention him, I am confident that we are dealing here with the brother of the dramatist.

I have reserved the most important discovery for the last. It is a new record of the dramatist's father, John Shakespeare, and throws an interesting light on the son's early days in Stratford. A tradition firmly established at Stratford, which, however, cannot be traced farther back than Betterton's visit, describes John Shakespeare as a wool-dealer. Following are the relevant passages taken from Sir Edmund Chambers's invaluable work :—Nicholas Rowe (1709) : "His Father, who was a considerable Dealer in Wool . . ." John Jordan (*ca.* 1790) : ". . . the father, who it is said was a considerable dealer in wool ; for this we have not only the tradition of Stratford, but also the authority of Mr. Rowe." Sir Richard Phillips (1818) : "The landlord of the Swan and Maidenhead . . . assured the writer, that, when he re-laid the floors of the parlour, the remains of wool, and the refuse of wool-combing, were found under the old flooring, imbedded with the earth of the foundation . . ."

It is to be noted, however, that we have had no documentary proof of the elder Shakespeare's dealings in wool. Such proof is now forthcoming from the following suit in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by John Shakespeare in Trinity Term, 1599, two years before his death :—

Warr' ss Johannes Walford nuper de Marlborowe in Comitatu Wiltes' yoman summonitus fuit ad respondendum Johanni Shakespere de placita quod reddat ei viginti & vnam libras quas ei debet & iniuste detinet &c. Et vnde idem Johannes Shakespere per Willelmum Court Attornatum suum dicit quod cum predictus Johannes Walford quarto die Novembris Anno regni domine Regine nunc decimo apud Stretford super Avon' emisset de eodem Johanne Shakespere viginti & vnam toddas lane vocatum *toddes of wooll* pro predictis viginti & vna libris solvendis eidem Johanni Shakespere cum inde requisitus fuisset ; predictus tamen Johannes Walford licet sepius requisitus predictas viginti & vnam libras eidem Johanni Shakespere nondum reddidit set illas ei hucusque reddere contradixit & adhuc contradicit ; vnde dicit quod deterioratus est & dampnum habet ad valenciam decem librarum. Et vnde producit sectam &c.

Et predictus Johannes Walford per Stephanum Henchman Attornatum suum venit Et defendit vim & iniuriam quando &c. Et dicit quod ipse non debet prefato Johanni Shakespere predictas viginti & vnam libras nec aliquam denarium inde in forma qua idem Johannes Shakespere superius versus eum narrauit. Et hoc paratus est defendere contra ipsum & sectam suam prout Curia Regine hic constituet ; Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes Walford vadetur ei inde legem suam se duodecima manu plegia de lege Johannes Den Ricardus Fen Et veniat cum lege sua hic a die sancti Michaelis in vnum mensem Et dictum est prefato Attornato predicti Johannis Walford quod tunc habeat hic eundem Johannem Walford magistrum suum in propria persona sua ad perficiendum legem suam predictam si &c. (C.P. 40/1626/353d.)

John Shakespeare, by his attorney William Court sues John Walford, yeoman, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, on a debt of £21 ; alleging that on November 4, 1568, at Stratford-on-Avon, Walford bought 21 tods of wool of him for £21, payable on demand. Walford has never paid, and Shakespeare demands his money, and £10 damages. In reply, Walford, by his attorney Stephen Henchman, denies that he owes Shakespeare anything, and is ready to prove his contention. The Court orders Henchman to have his client Walford in Court on October 29, 1599, for further hearing of the case. Later proceedings are noted in the docket for the following term, but the plea roll containing them has unfortunately been lost.

Here we have evidence of fairly extensive dealing in wool. We are reminded of the mental arithmetic of the Clown in *The Winter's Tale* (iv. 2) :—

Let me see : Every 'leven wether tods ; every tod yields pound and odd shilling : fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to ?

When the poet was four years old his father sold wool at a pound a tod ; the price had risen a trifle by the time of the writing of *The Winter's Tale*. If "every 'leven wether tods," the Walford transaction involved the fleeces of 231 Cotswold (or Warwickshire) lions. To the Stratford glover's by-activities in barley and timber we may now confidently add dealings in wool ; and perhaps see a basis in fact for Halliwell-Phillipps's designation of the eastern house in Henley-street as the "Woolshop."

I am, &c.,

LESLIE HOTSON.

Jordans, Beaconsfield, Nov. 20.

BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Hargrave's proposal as to the production of certificates on marriage would involve serious difficulties in many cases. For instance, Mr. A, born in England, goes to America, where he marries Miss B. He returns to England, where he bigamously marries Miss C. There would be no note of the former marriage on his birth certificate, so that Miss C would have no protection.

Again, Mr. A marries Miss B and then proceeds to Central Africa, where he dies. It would be a matter of great difficulty and expense, perhaps an impossibility, for Mrs. A to obtain the death certificate of her first husband should she desire to remarry. Cases of this sort would be certain to arise which would make the requirement oppressive and largely ineffective.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. TYRRELL LEWIS.

9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4, Nov. 20.

CHAPLAIN TO A KING

THE MESSAGE OF GEORGE IV.

A RECOVERED FOLIO

(From a Correspondent)

For most of the first half of the nineteenth century Robert James Carr was a dignitary of the Church of England. The son of a vicar of Ealing, he himself became vicar of Brighton, and thence, stepping from one high place to another, reached in 1824 the Bishopric of Chichester. There he remained seven years, being translated to Worcester in 1831. During the last illness of George IV. he was still Bishop of Chichester, and his present interest for us comes of his having been also Chaplain to the King. In that capacity he was in close attendance on the death-bed of George IV. at Windsor Castle, whence he wrote frequent letters to his sister, Lady Lloyd, wife of Sir James Lloyd, of Lancing, in Sussex. These letters, together with other manuscripts, were preserved in a folio of red leather, gilt, which was found not very long ago after having been lost to sight for many years. It is now in the possession of Colonel T. Fetherstonhaugh, of Kirkoswald, Penrith, who married a descendant of Bishop Carr ; and is preserved with the care due to a very remarkable collection of early nineteenth-century autographs.

The series of messages from Windsor in May and June, 1830, by which Lady Lloyd was kept informed of the progress of the King's illness, are in this, the centenary year of his death, surpassed in interest by two documents containing statements made by his Majesty to the Bishop-Chaplain. The first, dated May 5, 1830, closes with the explanation that, on leaving the King, "I immediately retired to my own room and committed to writing not only the substance of what passed with H.M., but I have given it, as nearly as possible, in *the very words* in which he delivered it." From this statement, which was a confession of faith, we take the following passages :—

"I have often declared to you that I have ever entertained the firmest attachment to our Established Protestant Church. In that opinion I have always lived, & in that I shall die, because I believe it to be the purest & the best in the world. I am not partial to public exhibitions in the Services of our holy religion ; but I have always been earnest & constant in my prayers to the Almighty both for myself and for the People committed to my Charge. I have the firmest belief in all the Articles of the Christian faith. . . . I feel therefore that *as a Christian* I am bound to live & die in peace & charity with all men." After a short pause H.M. said, "If it should be the will of the Almighty that I should not recover, & occasion should require it, you are at full liberty to make these my sentiments known."

CROWN JEWELS

The second statement, written on June 7, some three weeks before the King's death, is of a different character. We give it in full :—

At a ¼ past 12 this day, I was commanded into His Majesty's room. On my taking a Chair by his Side, he said to me in the presence of Sir Henry Halford, "I feel assured that I have but a short time to live. This honest good Man (pointing to Sir H. H.) who has done all that skill could accomplish to save me, has at length admitted that I am in great danger, & I have an inward feeling here (touching his heart) which convinces me I am dying. Although you are not named in my will (addressing me) it is my particular wish & desire that you should be one of my Executors, & promise me you will act as such." His Majesty then desired Sir H. Halford to send for Sir Wm. Knighton [the Private Secretary]. At this moment I ventured to call H.M.'s thoughts to the coolness that had long subsisted between himself & the Duke of Sussex, & most strongly urged a reconciliation. H.M. was much affected, but at length said, "*When all is over*, assure him that I die in peace & charity with him, & give him my affectionate love." H.M. then pointing to a Bracelet on his arm & the rings on his fingers said to me, "I rely on your care that none of these are taken off, but that I shall be buried with them on, as they are now." When Sir Wm. Knighton entered the room H.M. repeated his desire that I should act as one of his Executors. His Majesty then said, "There are several Boxes deposited in the Bank of England ; some of them contain Jewels belonging to the Crown of the Value of about £25,000. There are also some Pictures inlaid in Gold which I wish to be considered as Heir Looms to the Crown." His Majesty communicated his Wishes on some other subjects of a private & strictly confidential nature, which of course I cannot commit to Paper.

Among other references to George IV. in the collection is one by his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Langrave of Hesse Homburg. In a letter from Brighton on October 11, 1830, she speaks of the "affection and tenderness" he had so strongly shown her at all times, and continues :—

There was a sweetness of mind in the late King when left to himself which surpassed all my ideas of excellence, and for his perfect manners, those we shall never see again.

MME. DE ST. LAURENT

Some years earlier (the date is illegible) the Rev. Colston Carr, the Bishop's father, is bidden to dinner by the Duke of Kent, afterwards the father of Queen Victoria, "to meet a small party and play a quiet rubber of whist." The interest of the invitation lies in the light thrown on the habits of the time by the assurance that "Mme. de St. Laurent sincerely joins" in the writer's hope that Dr. Carr will be able to accept. This lady was the duke's mistress, whom he was obliged to leave for dynastic reasons. Readers of Creevey will remember how the duke lamented the sad necessity to him, in 1817. "It is now seven-and-twenty years," he said, "that Mme. St. Laurent [omitting the *de* which appears in the invitation] and I have lived together : we are of the same age, and have been in all climates, and in all difficulties together ; and you may well imagine, Mr. Creevey, the pang it will occasion me to part with her. . . . She is of very good family, and has never been an actress."

Equally odd in the eyes of the present generation is the Duke of Norfolk's view of railways. Writing from Petworth in 1845, he asks Lady Lloyd to join himself, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Egremont, Colonel Wyndham, and other landholders, in opposition to "Stevenson's line of Rail Road . . . a measure of no public utility and so destructive to private property." It is reassuring, after such reminders of change, to discover that the humour of schoolboys remains much the same as ever. The evidence occurs in an undated letter from an obviously juvenile Lord Albemarle to his uncle Dean Miller, with whom he proposes, looking forward from December, to spend the summer holidays. For the moment—

I am now come home for the Xmas holydays, ready to beat you at *Pops* whenever you will give us the pleasure of seeing you. I hope you will not take it amiss if I point out a little erratum to you in your last kind letter, viz., "I fear the basket may have fallen into the *hands* of Some Alderman," for *hands* read *mouth* or *belly*.

To give any adequate idea of the autographic wealth of the folio it would be necessary to recall every great name of the period and of many years before. One would have to roam from Canning, Wellington and Peel to Kitty Clive and Sarah Siddons, from Horace Walpole to Lord Raglan, from William IV. to Queen Victoria. In addition to letters, there are cards for Coronations and Royal funerals, a ticket of admission to the trial of Warren Hastings, franks innumerable, and "Lord Nelson begs that Mr. Coleman [fishmonger of Gray's Inn Passage, London] will send a dish of fish to Merton for to-morrow, Sunday."

Obituary

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

MEDICAL SERVICE TO WOMEN

In Dame Mary Scharlieb, M.D., whose death at the age of 85 we announce to-day on another page, the medical profession has lost a trusted and beloved member. The outstanding features of her character were sound common-sense, an ability to take a broad view when party feelings ran high, dogged industry, and deep religious principles. When she had once set her hand to the plough she never looked back. Moved at first by a single-hearted desire to help those of her own sex in India who, by caste or custom, were not able to obtain efficient help in the perils of childbirth, she gradually widened the sphere of her action, and from her self-imposed task in midwifery in the Madras Presidency she became at last widely known as a teacher, as an organizer, and as a leader in furthering the medical education of women in England.

Her life is noteworthy, too, on account of its setting, for she occupied the intermediate period of the movement for women's medical education in this country. The great struggle for recognition was then over, thanks to Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Miss Jex Blake, and others who had succeeded in spite of all opposition in getting themselves placed upon the Medical Register as qualified medical practitioners. But much had to be done to secure and consolidate the position thus won. Enthusiasm was still necessary, but it had to be tempered by moderation, and in this quality Mrs. Scharlieb excelled. She never approved of the militant action by which too many women afterwards endeavoured to obtain the Parliamentary vote. She and her allies were content to secure by peaceful means the same education for women medical students as had long been provided for men. To this end she encouraged extension of the teaching facilities at the Handel-street School of Medicine for Women; favoured the building of hospitals for women staffed by women; and secured a regular system of clinical instruction both by example and precept. Under her guidance and that of her many friends and pupils, female medical students and women doctors are now taken as a matter of course. They have become numerous, but as their numbers have increased their enthusiasm has waned, for the glamour of battle has vanished.

INDIAN EXPERIENCE

Mary Ann Dacomb Bird was born in London on June 18, 1845, the daughter of William Candler Bird, a branch manager of the firm of Cook and Sons, of St. Paul's Churchyard. Her mother died of puerperal fever ten days after her child was born, and the baby was brought up by her grandmother. When her father married a second time she entered the new home at Kersal, near Manchester, and throughout life her relations with her stepmother were most cordial. She married William Mason Scharlieb in 1865, before he had been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and shortly afterwards accompanied him to Madras, where he had friends and family connexions. Here she became the mother of two sons and led for six years the ordinary life of a European lady, helping her husband from time to time with a little literary work.

Gradually she became acquainted with the great and unnecessary suffering of the woman of the country—Hindu as well as Moslem—in sickness and in childbirth, and determined to alleviate it so far as lay in her power. In 1871 she began to study midwifery, and gained an unwilling permission to attend at the old Lying-in Hospital at Madras. She remained there for a year and learned much from the matron, whose good will she quickly secured. She found at the end of the year that a knowledge of midwifery alone was of little service and determined to qualify for the medical profession. To this end she became a student at the Madras Medical College, and obtained the diploma in 1878, which enabled her to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The work had already overtaxed her strength, but she set off immediately for England to obtain still further instruction and to graduate, if possible, at the University of London. Bringing with her several introductions, she was kindly received by Sir Henry Acland in Oxford and by Miss Florence Nightingale and Mrs. Garrett Anderson in London. She worked hard at the School for Women and at the Royal Free Hospital, and was fortunate in securing the scientific help and the personal friendship of Professor (now Sir) Edward Sharpey-Schafer, who was then teaching at University College. In 1882 she passed the examinations for the degree of M.B. at London University, winning the gold medal and scholarship in obstetric medicine and gaining honours in medicine, surgery, and forensic medicine. Still in pursuit of knowledge, she then visited Vienna to gain experience in operative midwifery. The Professor of the great Lying-in Hospital was not favourably disposed to help her, but she gained her end by making friends with his chief assistant and with the matron. She also took advantage of the teaching of Professor Arlt and of Professor Politzer to improve her knowledge of diseases of the eye, the ear, and the throat.

A WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

She returned to Madras in 1883, carrying with her a message to the women of India which she had received personally from the Queen-Empress during an interview at Windsor. Immediately after her return she was appointed Lecturer in Midwifery and Gynaecology at the Madras Medical College, and was made an examiner in those subjects at the University. With the help of Lady Grant-Duff and Surgeon-General Michael Cudmore Furnell, she soon accomplished her long-cherished scheme of founding the Royal Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, becoming herself the non-resident superintendent, and at first doing all the work with the help of a matron, though she was afterwards helped by Miss Pailthorpe, who acted as resident medical officer. Her health again began to fail, and in February, 1887, she was obliged to leave India, never to return.

The second part of Dr. Scharlieb's life begins with her return to England in 1887, when she settled in London to engage in private practice, to teach, and to exercise a constant influence for good in the counsels of those women who had at heart the medical education of their sex. In February, 1888, she was appointed clinical assistant to Mrs. Garrett Anderson at the New Hospital for Women and joint lecturer in medical jurisprudence at the Handel-street School of Medicine. In the same year she graduated M.D. at the University of London, being the first woman to be admitted to the degree. In the following year she was left in charge of the private practice of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who paid a prolonged visit to Australia, and in the same year she was appointed surgeon to the New Hospital for Women in Euston-road, Mrs. Stanley Boyd acting as her assistant. Dr. Scharlieb, with characteristic energy, entered for and passed the difficult examination for the Mastership of Surgery at the University of London, and, being successful on a second attempt, was admitted in 1897. Her husband, to whom she was always sincerely attached, arrived in England in October, 1900, to conduct an appeal before the Privy Council. A family party assembled to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the wedding day in December, but Mr. Scharlieb died of influenza early in January, 1901.

Dr. Scharlieb was shortly afterwards elected gynaecologist at the Royal Free Hospital, resigning her post of surgeon at the New Hospital for Women, as the two offices were clearly incompatible. In 1902 she had an attack of appendicitis while on a holiday, and was operated on in Rome. This and the subsequent convalescence somewhat curbed her ardour and caused her to restrict her energies, though she continued to work at high pressure. When the War broke out she was invited to take charge of one of the women's hospitals in Belgium, but she realized her limitations and wisely declined. In 1917 she was decorated C.B.E., and in 1926 she was advanced to D.B.E., the University of Edinburgh conferring upon her the honorary degree of LL.D. She was also a justice of the peace.

Of her two sons, who changed their names to Shirley, Herbert was in command of the Military Hospital of Manuel, Malta, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was made C.M.G.; the other, William (died 1930), was also a lieutenant-colonel and C.M.G. Dr. Scharlieb wrote many articles anonymously to further the cause of the medical education of women, and was the author of several small books, including "Welfare of the Expectant Mother," "Straight Talks to Women," "The Psychology of Childhood," and "How to Enlighten Children."

CANON R. J. S. MITCHELL-INNES

The Rev. Reginald John Simpson Mitchell-Innes, honorary canon of Edinburgh Cathedral since 1904 and of Inverness Cathedral since 1918, died yesterday at the age of 82. He was ordained in 1876, after education at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Christ Church, Oxford. He held a curacy at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, for two years, and was then made Chaplain of Edinburgh Cathedral, becoming Precentor in 1883. From 1884 to 1897 he was rector of old St. Paul's, Edinburgh, serving for the last seven years of that period as chaplain to Edinburgh Prison. He was Sub-Dean and Canon of Edinburgh Cathedral from 1897 to 1903, then until 1909 rector of Christ Church, Glasgow, from 1909 to 1911 Warden of the East End Settlement, Glasgow, and from 1911 until his retirement in 1918 Provost of Inverness Cathedral.

CANON A. P. COX

The Rev. Alfred Peachey Cox, honorary canon of Gloucester since 1914, and vicar of Emmanuel, Clifton, Bristol, died on Thursday, at the age of 68. He was the second son of the late Mr. A. T. Cox, of The Old Manor Lodge, Harrow, and was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He was ordained in 1885, and held the curacy of St. Aldate's, Oxford, for the following four years. He was later vicar of Wembley, of Ellacombe, and of Christ Church, Cheltenham. He had been vicar of Emmanuel, Clifton, since 1918.

LADY GODFREY WILLIAMS

The death is announced of Lady Williams, wife of Major-General Sir Godfrey Williams, of Wye Vale, Monmouth. Before her marriage in 1889 Lady Williams was Miss Florence Blewitt, a member of a well-known and old Monmouthshire family. She was an enthusiastic church worker, and she will be greatly missed in the villages of Llandegneth and Llanthewy. She and her husband were regular followers of the Llangibby foxhounds, and had reared many excellent puppies for the pack. She is survived by her husband and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Colonel Frederick Hamilton, in the Indian Cavalry, and another is Mrs. John Wheatcroft, of Derbyshire.

The funeral service will be held at Llangibby Church on Monday afternoon.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL G. T. JONES

Lieutenant-General Griffith Turner Jones, late Bengal Infantry, died at his residence at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Wednesday, in his ninety-second year. The eldest son of Dr. Robert Jones, of Bronhendre, Carnarvon, he was the last surviving officer of his rank of the old local service Presidency armies of India. He was born on February 5, 1839, when Queen Victoria had been little more than 18 months on the Throne, and was commissioned to the Bengal Infantry in August, 1859. His only war service was in Egypt in 1882, when he was awarded the medal and bronze star. He was transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list more than 40 years ago.

THOMAS HARDY

MEMORIAL WINDOW UNVEILED AT STINSFORD

A stained glass window in memory of Thomas Hardy, the cost of which has been borne by public subscription, was unveiled yesterday at Stinsford Church, Dorset, the "Mellstock" of the Hardy novels, where the heart of Thomas Hardy lies and where his forbears are buried.

The window, which was designed by Mr. Douglas Strachan, depicts a Bible record of the prophet Elijah; in the two side lights is a scene of storm and devastation, and in the centre light is the figure of Elijah, in a purple robe, hearing a voice from on high—a voice represented by the dove of peace. A brass tablet states that the window was erected "to the glory of God and in memory of Thomas Hardy, O.M., 1840-1928, poet and novelist."

Among those attending the service were Mrs. Thomas Hardy and her father, Mr. Dugdale, and Miss Hardy, sister of the novelist. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. G. B. Cowley (the vicar), and the window was unveiled by Lady Ilchester. The dedication prayer was said by Bishop Joscelyne, Archdeacon of Sherborne, who in the course of his address said:—"There is something uplifting in this inspired record of Elijah the prophet, which, just as it always proves moving to us, used to be (we are told) a special favourite chapter when read to the great writer whom we commemorate."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, Nov. 21

The Governing Body of Queen's College has made the following elections:—To Hastings Scholarships.—M. ABERCROMBIE, Leeds Grammar School (Natural Science); G. W. CALVERT, Wakefield Grammar School (Modern Languages and Literature); F. J. TAYLOR, Hymer's College, Hull (Modern History); C. WIGFULL, King Edward VII. School, Sheffield (Mathematics); A. N. DAKIN, Heath Grammar School, Halifax (Classics); W. L. HOOPER, Leeds Grammar School (Modern Languages and Literature). To a Southampton Exhibition.—A. A. SAUNDERS, Taunton's School, Southampton (Modern History).

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 21

The Charles Oldham Shakespeare Scholarship has been awarded to M. S. Harbottle, of Newnham College. *Proxime accessserunt*, E. F. C. Ludowyk, of Trinity Hall, and B. P. Brown, of Newnham College. Honourably mentioned, L. le Breton, of Magdalene College.

BRISTOL, Nov. 21

The following Medical students of the University of Bristol have passed the Final Examination for M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.:—E. C. DYMOND, U. M. HOPKINS.

The following Dental students have passed the Final Examination for the L.D.S., R.C.S.:—E. S. EDWARDS, J. J. HINTON, D. R. JONES, J. K. NOOT.

ALTERATION IN OMNIBUS STOPPING PLACES

The Secretary to the Ministry of Transport makes the following announcement:—"With a view to the improvement of traffic conditions at congested points, the Minister of Transport, after consulting the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, has decided upon alterations in the stopping places for omnibuses and tramcars at the undermentioned places:—Wimbledon Hill-road, near Wimbledon Station; High-road, junction with Seven Sisters-road, Tottenham; East India Dock-road, at Poplar Station; Brixton-hill, near Lambeth Town Hall; and Mersthamvillage." These alterations are to be put into operation on Wednesday next.

RAILWAY WAGES

SHOPMEN'S OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committee of the unions represented on the Railway Shopmen's Council met in London yesterday to consider the proposals for reducing wages which the railway companies have put before them. The proposals were published last Tuesday. They are, that in the case of piece-workers 6s. 6d. and in the case of time workers 4s. 6d. should be deducted from what is known as the War wage. Wage rates in the railway workshops would thus be brought to the level of the rates in the general engineering industry.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that "the union side of the Railway Shopmen's Council met prior to the meeting of the executives of the various unions. The replies received from the unions indicated strong opposition to the proposals of the companies. At the subsequent meeting of the full conference a report was given of the salient facts outlined by the Chairman of the Railway Staff Conference, and after two hours' discussion, the executives decided that the union side of the Shopmen's Council should convey the views of the unions next Friday to the Railway Staff Conference and report later on any further developments."

The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen also met in London yesterday to give consideration to all the wage proposals of the companies—those put before the conciliation grades as well as those affecting the shopmen. The meeting will be resumed this morning. It is likely that the union will make a formal reply in writing and at the same time submit its own programme, the principal item of which is a minimum wage of £3 a week.

"NO IMMEDIATE CRISIS"

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions, speaking at Derby last night, dealt with the present situation on the railways and with rumours that the Prime Minister is feeling the strain of his work.

It was impossible to take up a daily newspaper, said Mr. Thomas, without being reminded of a grave political crisis centred around the personality of the Prime Minister. One day he was reported to be ill and contemplating resignation, and another day it was reported that he was in despair. One could quite understand that these repeated references caused uncertainty and doubt in the public mind. Soon after he took office Mr. MacDonald visited America in the cause of peace and disarmament, and in a strenuous trip he met with unparalleled success. He took charge of the Naval Conference, the Imperial Conference, and now the India Conference, on the unanimous desire of the delegates to the Conferences. "What British statesman to-day could take the place of Mr. MacDonald?" asked Mr. Thomas. "That he feels the strain of his work is true and quite natural, but I say, as one who has seen him at work daily and knows his worth, that the difficulty in which the nation now finds itself is a real spur for him to continue. Carrying such a burden, with all the responsibilities of his office, he is entitled to the loyalty and support of his party."

Dealing with the situation on the railways, Mr. Thomas said that his claim to speak on that subject was not that of a member of the Government, but that of one who was mainly responsible for the agreement which was now being attacked, of one who owed all to the railwaymen, and would remain their leader as long as they wanted him. "Can it be wondered at that with those feelings towards a great, loyal body of men and women, I can be other than apprehensive as to the present and future position? My first criticism is one of the railway companies for not realizing when they made their proposals, calling for tremendous sacrifices on the part of the men, that if sacrifices are to be made they must be made by all. Directors and officials will not, and must not, escape if the burden is to be fairly borne. Any assumption that a strike is inevitable is wrong. We have built up in the railway service machinery whereby representatives of capital and labour can meet round a table. My answer to those who talk of an immediate crisis is 'No.' The machinery is there, and must and will be used. This is a time for cool heads and a desire to face the facts. It is because I believe that that same spirit that has got us through our difficulties in the past will prevail that I at least refuse to be pessimistic."

Before the meeting started, scenes of uproar prevented Mr. Thomas from speaking for half an hour. Immediately he rose loud boos and catcalls mingled with the cheers of his supporters. So great was the din that he resumed his seat while the chairman vainly appealed for order. Free fights occurred in the gallery, and there were hysterical screams from women. It was decided to call in the police, and when they arrived two officers approached a man. As he refused to leave he was seized, but he struggled with them from the back to the front of the gallery and continued to resist half-way round the front of the gallery by clinging to the sides. A young woman tackled one of the policemen, and there were cries that the police had seized the wrong man. Eventually, after nearly half an hour, the man was taken from the meeting. Several other people, including women, also were escorted out. Four people were detained by the police, and they will appear in Court to-day.

THE COTTON TRADE

HOME SECRETARY'S CALL FOR COOPERATION

Mr. CLYNES, the Home Secretary, speaking at the annual dinner of the Oldham and District Junior Chamber of Commerce last night on the position of the cotton trade, said that the Government had arranged a mission to the Far East to help in the restoration of trade, especially in China, and it was actively assisting the British cotton exhibition to be held in London next year.

The essential condition for trade prosperity was complete cooperation, between not only operatives and employers but the separate sections of the trade. A desperate need should be sufficient cause for cooperation. A supreme effort must be made in order that Lancashire once again should be able to excel in quality and in price the foreign competitor. Employers and operatives must recapture a large part of the Eastern market or resign themselves to a fate which meant that one-third of them, or at least one-quarter, would be permanently shut out from the trade from which their livelihood had been obtained. The sections in the trade that sometimes upbraided each other should now recognize the need for working as a unit, and the disastrous results of striving for the advantage of any one section.

It was sometimes alleged that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation was subsidized or supported by the Government. That corporation was an absolutely independent body, set on foot by business men before the Government intervened. It had never been supplied with any Government money. It was supported by the Bank of England through the Securities Management Trust, and he was assured that it had to pay interest on its money and that its money was a loan which must be repaid. The Lancashire Cotton Corporation was a large-scale amalgamation, able to buy largely and obtain all the benefits of large-scale operations. The Government had no money except the sums which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could raise by taxation. It could not provide a subsidy or a loan or grants from the Exchequer to relieve any industry, however depressed.

Mr. Clynes added:—"I make no complaint about difference of opinion on some of our recommendations, though I would add that many of them have been warmly received, and are, we are told, being put into practice. We do not wish to become involved in any compulsory legislation, but we have told the industry in our report that, if dissentient sections or minorities stand in the way of the redress which may be approved by the industry as a whole, we should not hesitate to ask Parliament for the necessary powers to prevent minorities doing any damage to the general textile trade interests."

A PROPOSED RENT STRIKE

In protest against County Court ejectment orders which have been obtained by the Edmonton Urban District Council against 12 of their tenants for being in arrears with rent, other tenants on the estate have proposed the rent strike. The evictions are due to take place on Monday. During this week the National Unemployed Workers' Charter Movement has held a series of meetings; a Tenants' Defence League has been formed; and an appeal is being made to the council to postpone some of the evictions on the ground that the tenants are out of work and have large families to support. Councillor George Perry, chairman of the Housing Committee, stated yesterday that every case had been fully investigated and the tenants given ample opportunities to pay. The council had been compelled to take action.

CLOSING OF REDUNDANT SHIPYARDS

THREE ESTABLISHMENTS PURCHASED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

National Shipbuilders Security, Limited (the company formed nine months ago to eliminate redundant shipyard capacity and to secure more economical costs by the resultant concentration of production), announces the purchase of three more shipyards for the purpose of dismantling, with restrictions on the sale of the sites that will prohibit their future use for shipbuilding.

The first of the three shipyards now purchased is that of Messrs. Napier and Miller, Limited, Old Kilpatrick, near Glasgow. It is an eight-berth yard, equipped for building cargo vessels up to 500ft. in length and capable of a maximum annual output of 40,000 tons.

The second is the South Yard of the Ardrossan Dockyard, Limited, Ardrossan, Ayrshire, a shipyard which was opened in 1916 to meet war needs. The Ardrossan Dockyard, Limited, has not sold its North Yard, its dry dock, or its fitting-out basin, and will continue its business of shipbuilding and ship-repairing, concentrating it in the old North Yard, where shipbuilding has been carried on for over 100 years. The Ardrossan South Yard, which will be dismantled, comprises five building berths, capable of building cargo vessels up to 500ft. in length.

The third establishment purchased is the small shipyard and engineering business of Messrs. John Chambers, Limited, at Lowestoft, builders of coasters, tugs, barges, dredgers, and other small craft. This business was in liquidation, and the purchase by National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, from the Receiver now awaits the formal sanction of the Court. The number of berths in this shipyard was six, capable of building vessels up to 250ft. in length.

It will be noted that these three yards are cargo-building establishments. They have not been fully employed for a long time past. The output of Messrs. Napier and Miller, Limited, in the last eight years has been 36 vessels, totalling 129,000 tons, and that of the Ardrossan yard 18 vessels, totalling 50,000 tons.

Messrs. Beardmore's yard was, of course, equipped for building large warships and high-class passenger ships. It is the policy of the company to have due regard to the balanced reduction of the various types of shipyard. In reply to a suggestion that National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, is operating unfairly in respect of the Clyde district, the company points out that no compulsion is put upon any firm. "The Clyde (the company adds) is the largest shipbuilding river in the world. Its capacity was increased to a greater extent than that of any other district to meet war needs, and, with the reduced amount of both naval and mercantile work now available, it is inevitable and, indeed, desirable, in order to enable the industry on the Clyde to operate at maximum efficiency in competition with foreign subsidized shipbuilding, that the work available for the district should be concentrated in fewer establishments."

The company is in negotiation with North-East Coast shipyards, but no definite decision has been reached in regard to them. No further negotiations are in progress in the Clyde area.

INSURANCE JUBILEE

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY CORPORATION

A dinner in celebration of the golden jubilee (1880-1930) of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, was held last evening at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Joseph Broodbank presided, and the large company included representatives of the corporation from all parts of the world.

Proposing "The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited," the CHAIRMAN said that 50 years ago the staff numbered about six, and to-day the staff and representatives exceeded 30,000. The great success of the corporation had been due first to the paramount principle of its policy of giving the public honest and liberal service in exchange for the payments made by its clients. They endeavoured to be just in all dealings, and if they erred at all it was on the side of the client. Secondly, there had always prevailed a feeling of real brotherliness and cooperation. In his long experience in the City he had never found in any organization such a sense of fraternity as existed with the corporation. They hoped that this spirit might long continue. The good name of the corporation was its most prized possession.

Recalling memories of pioneers who had served the Corporation in the past, the Chairman mentioned Lord Claud Hamilton, the first Chairman, who held the office for 45 years and laid down the principles which had guided the Corporation; Mr. Stanley Brown, the first general manager; Mr. Stanley Appleton, manager of the U.S. branch for 30 years; and Mr. F. Stancliffe, who was the first representative in Canada. He added that they had with them that evening Sir Philip Waterlow, who had served the Corporation for 50 years. The Corporation began with business in one department of insurance, and now they undertook every class of business dealt in by insurance companies. Last year their premium income amounted to nearly £8,000,000, and their assets, including the associated companies, were nearly £25,000,000. (Cheers.)

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, proposing "The Associated Companies," said he was the second oldest director of the corporation. The chief interest of insurance work is that it covered every reasonable human need from one end of the world to the other. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. E. J. SMITH (Clerical, Medical, and Life Society) replied.

SIR COURTAULD THOMSON and SIR CAMPBELL STUART proposed "The Officers, Branch Managers, and Agents," and Mr. W. E. GRAY (general manager), Mr. E. C. STONE (manager and attorney in the United States), and Mr. J. JENKINS (assistant manager in Canada) replied. The chairman's health was proposed by SIR EDWARD BOYLE.

There were also present:—

The United States Consul, Comte Henri de Lésdeuc de Kerouara, Sir Gordon Campbell, Sir George Blacker, Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir George Makins, Sir John Lloyd, Sir Harold Elverston, Sir Percival Horton-Smith-Hartley, Major Kindersley, M.P., Sir Philip Waterlow, Mr. J. Gray Buchanan, Mr. T. Cronk, Mr. G. A. T. Darby, Mr. E. E. Elser, Mr. W. Ellis Hill, Mr. G. R. Kemp, Mr. G. L. Lambert, Mr. H. M. Cohen, Brigadier-General F. F. Lance, Mr. P. W. Linscott, Mr. A. D. Renaud, Mr. H. D. Flower, Mr. J. A. Goudge, Mr. C. Maughan, Mr. H. J. J. McKeon, Mr. C. Mewburn, Mr. R. C. Martin, Captain B. E. Miles, Mr. Guy Radford, Mr. A. B. Poor, Mr. C. E. Roberts, Mr. R. C. Burton Howe, Mr. W. Crichton, Slazg, Mr. H. M. Trouncer, Mr. Grahame Wills, Mr. T. E. Keysell, Mr. W. J. Ralph, and Mr. L. C. T. Room.

Yesterday afternoon most of the 150 Canadian and United States representatives of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation who have been specially invited to this country to celebrate the jubilee of the corporation, visited Lloyd's under the guidance of Mr. W. S. Gray, an underwriting member, for the purpose of seeing how the business of insurance is transacted there. Mr. E. C. Stone, the United States manager of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, and Mr. John Jenkins, the Canadian assistant manager, were introduced by Mr. Gray to the chairman (Mr. Percy Hargreaves). Afterwards the visitors were conducted to the Committee Room, and they inspected the various other rooms.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE B.M.A.

The Council of the British Medical Association have appointed a committee "to report on the various medical problems presented by mental deficiency, more especially with regard to methods which have been suggested to reduce its incidence and to the facilities for medical education in this subject."

This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the council, and it was agreed that the following should be invited to constitute the committee:—

The officers of the association (*ex officio*), Professor R. J. A. Berry, Dr. R. Langdon-Down, Sir Ewen Maclean, Dr. R. G. Gordon, Dr. A. F. Tredgold, Dr. W. Langdon Brown, Dr. R. M. Stewart, Dr. E. O. Lewis (Board of Control), Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Dr. H. P. T. Young, Dr. J. S. Manson, Professor Eley Crew, Dr. H. C. Bristowe, Dr. L. A. Parry, together with one representative appointed by each of the following:—The Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Royal Medico-Psychological Association.

HONOUR FOR SIR WILFRED GRENFELL

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL delivered the inaugural address to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh last night, and received the Livingstone Medal, which is the highest honour that the society can confer. The address was on Labrador, the scene of Sir Wilfred Grenfell's life's work.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOSPITALS

QUESTIONS TO FRIENDS OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

The formation of a committee to consider the possibility of arranging sweepstakes to raise money for hospital funds is proposed by Sir Gordon Campbell, chairman of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Appeal Committee, and a number of his friends.

Sir Gordon Campbell stated yesterday that he and his friends considered that it was wholly illogical that turf betting should be legalized while sweepstakes, genuinely conducted and with proper safeguards, for the benefit of hospitals, should be forbidden. In view of the grave financial position of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the increasing difficulty of securing the necessary funds for hospital work, they were anxious to devise a scheme to prevent, if possible, money urgently needed in this country from going outside, and for this purpose they proposed to form a committee. Most people liked to indulge in an occasional "flutter," and no legal restrictions would prevent them. Consequently, a substantial sum of money went from this country each year to various foreign premium bond schemes and lotteries in France, Spain, and elsewhere.

A TENTATIVE SCHEME

"We think it desirable," he said, "to guide this natural instinctive sportsmanship in a direction which will both satisfy the public desires and at the same time establish an interest in and benefit our own worthy causes. Some limited scheme should certainly be legalized. For consideration we have evolved a concrete, though tentative, plan to benefit all our hospitals. We suggest that there should be one or more sweepstakes each year for the benefit of the hospitals; that 33 per cent. of the gross takings should be available for the hospitals concerned, and that expenses should be limited to clerical staff and the printing and distribution of particulars and tickets. On the question of conducting a sweepstake on these lines outside this country, in the event of the necessary legislation here being unobtainable our views are that, considering the large number of our countrymen who reside on or are visiting the Continent, there should be no insurmountable difficulty in such a sweepstake being organized and conducted on the Continent by a responsible committee resident over there. Some 2,000,000 people from this country visit the Continent every year.

"In order to ascertain the public feeling on this important matter Sir Gordon Campbell and his friends are considering the advisability of issuing to supporters of the hospital a *questionnaire* somewhat on the following lines:—

"(i) Do you object, on principle or on other grounds, to sweepstakes, with such reliable safeguards as will ensure their being honestly and fairly conducted?

"(ii) If a society were formed to advocate their being legalized in terms and for the objects above mentioned, would you support such a society by urging the claims for legalization upon your member of Parliament?

"(iii) Assuming that, before such a scheme could be legalized here, a sweepstake could be conducted outside this country, would you give it your support when visiting a country where sweepstakes are legalized?

The following statement was made on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital:—"Although the hospital as an institution could not be officially connected with the proposed committee mentioned by Sir Gordon Campbell, nor do we consider we are competent to enter upon the merits or demerits of sweepstakes, we are naturally in sympathy with an approved scheme to help us to overcome our grave financial difficulties, and we should welcome any substantial sum which any such scheme, properly conducted, would bring us."

IRISH SWEEPSTAKES

PRIZES FOR STARTERS AND NON-STARTERS

The Hospitals' Trust, Limited, of Dublin, last night issued the following statement:—

In the Schedule of Prizes for the Grand National it has been arranged that the margin between the prizes for starters and non-starters will be negligible.

For equal receipts as in the Manchester November Handicap, if there are 50 starters they will each receive about £400, while non-starters will receive about £320, if there is a total entry of 100.

It is considered that this small margin will effectively checkmate the entry of horses for the race solely with the expectation of an advantageous offer being received to run animals which have no possible chance of winning.

In the Manchester November Handicap Sweepstake starters will receive about £1,500 and non-starters about £500.

THE SALVATION ARMY

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS

The following statement was issued by the Salvation Army yesterday afternoon on the subject of the conference of Commissioners now taking place in London:—

Since the last report was issued the conference of Commissioners of the Salvation Army has discussed the Lifesaving, Scout, and Guard organizations in connexion with the Army with a view to further development. The social work of the Salvation Army in all lands has also come under review, particularly the hospital work in the eastern and western parts of the world. Attention was given to proposals for training staff for these hospitals as well as to the economic problems in connexion with this work.

The conference adjourned this afternoon in order to attend a public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, and will meet again on Monday for the final sessions.

MR. SCULLIN AT SHEFFIELD

FREEDOM OF THE CITY CONFERRED

Sheffield conferred the freedom of the City yesterday on Mr. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia.

Mr. SCULLIN, in accepting the honour, said he wanted to point out that he was not responsible for starting the policy of migration on a wrong basis. "I have never been a party to bringing people into a country by artificial means until you have made provision to absorb them," he said. "But it has been done. We have to absorb a population just as rapidly as the country can absorb them, but I am pained to read statements to-day that meetings are being held by English migrants petitioning the Government to send them back to England. That should not be, and that will not be if we can get the opportunity of setting the country right. We can absorb more people than are in Australia to-day if we can find markets for what they produce on the land of Australia."

Mr. Scullin signed his name on the Freemen's roll, which now contains 26 names, among whom are a number of Dominion statesmen. Mr. Scullin is the third Prime Minister of Australia to receive the city's freedom, his predecessors being Mr. Hughes, who received the honour in 1916, and Mr. Bruce, who was honoured in 1923. The scroll containing the resolution conferring the freedom was presented to Mr. Scullin inside a massive cabinet of cutlery similar to the one presented to Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, when he received the city's freedom on November 6.

Before the ceremony Mr. Scullin visited the steel works of the English Steel Corporation and Hadfields, Limited.

Speaking at a luncheon at the works of the latter firm, he said that in Australia they were trying to build up industries of their own, and they made no apology for the fact that they were endeavouring to make things that hitherto they had imported, but they frankly confessed that there were some things they could not make. They were not ambitious enough to think that they were going to compete with Hadfield's manganese steel and they would let that material go into the country freely. In certain sections of industry where Australians could not compete he hoped to see industrialists in this country in conference with Australian industrialists, so that they might work out the branches of any industry which should be set up and maintained in Australia and the branches of industry which should be maintained in this country. So long as he was in charge of the Government of Australia, Australians would play their part to increase the trade between the two countries.

The committee formed for the purpose of securing the preservation of Bulmershe Manor, an Elizabethan mansion at Woodley, near Reading, has resolved to disband. The Reading Town Council, to whom the property now belongs, will neither sell the site on which it stands nor defray the cost of restoring the mansion with a view to its being used for public purposes.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE

EXTENSIVE SCHEME FOR SAMARIA

The annual general meeting of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem was held last evening in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

PROFESSOR J. L. MYRES, the chairman of the Council, said he was glad to have the opportunity of making the first public announcement of an important archaeological enterprise. Harvard University had been considering a project for an intensive excavation of the famous site of Samaria. There had been excavations in Samaria and the results were already published; but Dr. Reisner excavated only part of the site and there was every reason to believe that there was much still to be found. Harvard University had most kindly invited the Palestine Exploration Fund, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to cooperate. The British Academy had also consented to cooperate and had made the work of the British wing of the joint expedition very much easier by contributing, for the first year, £1,000 from the accumulated income of the Schweich Fund.

The excavation would be under the direction of Mr. J. W. Crowfoot, the director of the British School in Jerusalem, who hoped to leave England early next year to survey the ground, erect the necessary workshops, and organize the necessary labour. The actual excavation would probably begin in March or early in April, according to the weather, and continue until the middle of the summer. The field party would consist of Mr. Crowfoot, Professor Kirsopp Lake and Mrs. Lake, of Harvard, and Dr. Sukenik, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, assisted by students of the British School. He was sure subscribers would appreciate the importance of this venture and would do all they could to secure the fulfilment of an undertaking to provide about £1,000 a year for the next three years to meet the liberal proportion which Harvard and its friends were providing.

The report of the Council for 1929-30 stated that the accounts showed that the general resources of the School had been still further reduced. Consequently, it had been necessary to draw on an already depleted balance and to take in hand substantial economies, which it was hoped might be temporary and would not be found to affect seriously the essential activities of the School.

Mr. ROBERT MOND (honorary treasurer), in presenting the accounts, said it was hoped that the excavation of the site of Samaria would stimulate more interest in the School, and would increase the number of those anxious to help it in its work.

The REV. PROFESSOR A. H. SAYCE, who presided after the business meeting, said the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem was maintaining its existence and carrying on its work under great difficulties. It had already received 19 students; its library, now stored in the rooms of the American School, had been kept up to date, and it had provided workers and directors for excavation. Thanks to cooperation with the Palestine Exploration Fund, excavation had been made possible, and its reports were promptly published.

DIFFICULTIES OF WORK

The excavator in Palestine was hindered by unusual difficulties. The country itself was small, while the southern part of it was a land of rocks and mountains. It had been occupied again and again by invaders and they now knew that there was a special reason for the rarity of inscriptions on stone or metal. Papyrus was the ordinary writing material and it was only in the dry climate of Upper Egypt that papyrus could be preserved. The Mosaic Law laid a ban upon the use of stone or metal for artistic purposes, and where the artist was wanting, the engraver of an inscription was usually absent also. The clay tablets of the Amarna Age was practically confined to foreign correspondence, and it was only in the rooms of the Foreign Office that it was likely to be found.

On the other hand the recent French discoveries in Syria had shown that the origin and use of the Phoenician alphabet went back to a much earlier period than we had supposed. Consequently we no longer had reason for thinking that the royal scribes of David and Solomon or of the library attached to the palace at Jerusalem employed any other system of script or any writing material except papyrus and possibly parchment. The library must have been founded by Solomon when the temple and palace were built and had survived the sack of Jerusalem by Shishak, since the proverbs compiled in his reign were "copied" or re-edited by the library scribes of Hezekiah.

Mr. J. W. CROWFOOT, director of the School, described with lantern slides the excavations at Jerash (Gerasa). He said that excavations were again carried out on both banks of the river. On the east bank a most interesting church at the north end of the town was excavated. The church was dedicated in 464-465 A.D. to the Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, and the plan, which was cruciform, was believed to be unique.

On the north bank work was resumed in the great group of Christian buildings round the Fountain Court, which threw unexpected light on the earlier history of the site. It was found that the cathedral of the fourth century was built above a small temple which probably dated back to the first century, and that this temple was approached by a flight of steps still in parts underlying the magnificent flight of steps which was cleared in 1929. There was reason to believe that the whole precinct might have been dedicated to the infant Dionysius like the smaller of the two great temples at Baalbek.

NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY

NEW CITY OFFICES OPENED

Though the Lord Mayor hopes to resume his duties on Monday, he had not yesterday sufficiently recovered to open the new offices of the National Building Society in National House, Moorgate-street, and Alderman and Sheriff Jenks took his place.

Mr. GEORGE ELKINGTON, chairman of the board of directors, said that the building society movement was enabling millions of their fellow-countrymen to obtain heal

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 21

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, opened an Exhibition of Pictures in aid of The Prince of Wales' British Legion Fund, on board the Cunard Line S.S. "Aquitania" at Southampton to-day.

The Duke of York will preside at a meeting of the General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors at the Trinity House on Tuesday, December 9, at 3.30 p.m.

The Queen of Spain, with the Infanta Beatrix and the Infanta Maria Christina, will leave London for Spain on Monday.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly will arrive at 24, Grosvenor-square next week on a short visit from Orton-Longueville, Peterborough.

The Marchioness of Londonderry left Sandringham yesterday for Ireland, where the Marquess of Londonderry will join her to-day. They expect to return to London on Thursday.

Kathleen Countess of Drogheda returned to 1, Park-row on Thursday from Paris.

Lady Albreda Bourke has left London for Roseborough, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Lady Eva Dugdale will return to 3, West Halkin-street on Monday from the country.

The Hon. Katherine Plunket will celebrate her 110th birthday to-day.

The Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Brownlow have arrived at Keythorpe, Bournemouth (telephone, 282 Bournemouth), which they have taken for the winter.

Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps left 1, Lygon-place, Grosvenor-gardens, yesterday for Cosheston House, near Pembroke, where he will remain until Wednesday. Lady Philipps has also arrived in Wales, where she will remain for three weeks.

Lady Gilmour paid a brief visit to 6, Cadogan-square last week before returning to Scotland to join Sir John Gilmour. Sir John Gilmour expects to arrive in London next week.

Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall have left London for Lincolnshire. Lady Weigall has been ill, but is now slightly better, although ordered by her doctors to have a complete rest for a few weeks.

Sir Martin Conway is making a good recovery after a sharp attack of pneumonia, but has been ordered abroad for the winter.

Mme. Titulesco, the wife of the Rumanian Minister, has returned to London from the Continent.

Mrs. William J. Locke is sailing in the Aquitania for New York for a short stay in America.

The Queen of Spain visited the showrooms of the General Trading Company (Mayfair), Limited, 6, Grantham-place, W., yesterday.

The Duchess of York will have a stall at the sale of Christmas presents of the Royal School of Needlework, Exhibition-road, S.W.7, on Tuesday, December 2.

Lady Malcolm announces that all the tickets for the Servants' ball, to be held at the Albert Hall on November 27, have been sold. The Prince of Wales has consented to allow his box, which holds 10, to be sold to the highest bidder. Applications should be made to Lady Malcolm, 57, Onslow-square, S.W.7.

M. Maurice Chevalier will be the guest of honour at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel on Sunday, November 30, at 8.30 p.m. The French Ambassador will preside. Tickets, 30s., can be obtained from the Secretary, W. G. Dumont, 41, Fitzroy-square, W.1.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. O. HARVEY AND MISS L. M. PRITCHARD

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Harvey, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., Central India Horse, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, son of the late Prebendary F. Clyde Harvey, vicar of Hailsham, and Mrs. Harvey, and Lily Millicent, younger daughter of Major General H. L. Pritchard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Pritchard.

MR. G. C. R. COLERIDGE AND MISS K. C. STEWART-SMITH

The engagement is announced of Guy C. R. Coleridge, of Bombay, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. R. Coleridge, Portman-mansions, W.1, and Katharine Ciceley Stewart-Smith, of Hermitage, Berks, youngest daughter of the late Sir Dudley Stewart-Smith, K.C., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, and the late Lady Stewart-Smith.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER T. ELLIS, R.N., AND MISS M. LEWIS

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander T. Ellis, Royal Navy, and Miss Molly Lewis will take place quietly at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on Saturday, December 20, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. H. R. THOMPSON AND MISS HILLIARD

The engagement is announced between Harrison Russell Thompson, elder son of Canon Harrison and Mrs. Thompson, of The Rectory, Chigwell Row, Essex, and Deborah Cary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hilliard, of Crosby House, Chigwell Row, Essex.

MR. T. LEE-ELLIOTT AND MISS P. BURNEY

An engagement is announced between Theyre Lee-Elliott, elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Lee-Elliott, of The Old Rectory, Blakeney, Norfolk, and Phillis, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Burney, of 37, Great Cumberland-place, W.1.

MR. T. W. KENNEDY-MOFFAT AND MISS KRABBÉ

The engagement is announced between T. W. Kennedy-Moffat, elder son of Mr. W. Kennedy-Moffat, of Auchencheyne, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire, and Ursula Mary Krabbé, only daughter of Major C. F. Krabbé, of Bridge House, Dymchurch, Kent.

MR. H. G. NEWMAN AND MISS J. F. ARNOTT

The engagement is announced between H. Gwynne Newman, assistant master, Fettes College, and Jean Fergusson, youngest daughter of the late Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, of Wyseby, Dumfriesshire, and of Mrs. Arnott, 2, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh.

MR. W. G. CASS AND MISS BINGLEY

The engagement is announced between William Geoffrey Cass, M.B.E., 30, Gordon-place, W.8, son of Mr. T. B. Cass and the late Mrs. Cass, and Marjorie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bingley, 45, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

MR. W. E. WILLIS AND MISS M. M. WHITTET

The marriage arranged between William Elliott Willis, M.B., Ch.B., son of the late Lieutenant R. A. Willis, R.N., and Mrs. Willis, of Edinburgh, and Mary Margaret Whittet, M.B., Ch.B., daughter of the late Mr. H. F. Whittet and Mrs. Whittet, of Edinburgh, will take place on December 4 in Edinburgh.

DENVILLE HALL

M. Maurice Chevalier has promised to appear at the gala *matinée* performance at the London Hippodrome on Monday, December 8, which is being organized in aid of Denville Hall, Northwood, the home for aged and infirm members of the theatrical profession. The Countess of Cromer is chairman and Lady Instone is vice-chairman of the *matinée* committee, which is working hard to help to raise an endowment fund of £20,000 for this much needed home. The following artists are also giving their services at the performance:—

Miss Evelyn Laye, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Dame Madge Kendal, Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Sydney Howard, Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Mr. Jack and Mr. Claude Hulbert, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Miss Joyce Barbour with Mr. C. B. Cochran's Young Ladies, Mr. Bobby Howes and Miss Betty Ferrey, Mr. Henry Ainley and Mr. Ballio Holloway, the Albert Sandler Trio, and Miss Lea Seidl. Miss Vacani is arranging a ballet by her pupils.

Tickets may be obtained from the Countess of Cromer, Lady Instone, and the usual agencies. The prices of stalls are three guineas, two guineas, and one guinea; dress circle seats are two guineas, one guinea, half a guinea, and 8s. 6d.; upper circle seats are 8s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; and amphitheatre seats are 3s. 6d.

LADIES' IMPERIAL CLUB

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Yule gave an address on Tariffs, which was followed by a debate, at the Ladies' Imperial Club on Thursday. Mrs. Charles Trimm presided, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Mrs. F. Mellows, and seconded by Mrs. Leslie Hird. Among others present were:—

The Hon. Catherine Lawrence, the Hon. Sara Lawrence, Miss Shaw Kennedy, Commander Michell, Miss Trask, Mr. Pratchett, Mrs. Robert Walker, Miss Hobson, Miss Carlyon, Mrs. Seagram Richardson, the Hon. Mrs. Davson, Miss M. A. Hudson, Mr. McKelvi, Lady Gallwey, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Laurence Hearee, Mrs. and R. S. Hewett, Miss E. Mayo, Mrs. Clayton, Miss Pearl Clayton, Miss M. Sutherland, Mrs. Cosso, Miss Campbell Renton, Miss Stella Pratt, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Shakespeare, Miss Nora Campbell Renton, Miss Vera Smith, Mrs. Doris Water, Miss D. Watson, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Munro Faure, Mrs. Otter, Mrs. Cripps Hobson, Miss Cullum, the Hon. Lady Whitehead, Mrs. Scott Hardon, Miss A. M. Wolstenholme, Mr. Charles Hobson, Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. Van den Bergh, Mrs. Oppenheim, and Mrs. William Phillips (Hon. Political Secretary).

GHARIALS FROM BORNEO

CROCODILES AT THE ZOO

By the gift of Mr. St. Alban Smith, the Zoo has received five young Eastern gharials from Borneo, a species which is sometimes exhibited in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but has never been exhibited in the London Gardens before. The Society already owns two specimens of the common Indian gharial from the Ganges, which, although their lower jaws were broken on arrival, have lived since 1912 and are still growing. Gharials are distinguished from crocodiles and alligators by the extremely long and narrow jaws, enlarged at the extremity, and, in the adult, with a knob on the upper jaw. They are said to reach a larger size than any of the other crocodilians. They prefer shallow water, and run along the muddy bottom with great agility. They have the reputation of not being specially dangerous to man, their chief prey being fish, but they also take refuse of almost any kind, including the dead bodies of human beings or other animals.

The Reptile House at present contains an unusually representative collection of crocodilians. Only two species of alligator are recognized—the well-known Mississippi alligator, abundant in the southern parts of the United States of America from the Carolinas to Texas, and, surprisingly, one in the Old World, the Chinese alligator of the Yangtze-Kiang and its tributaries. This is one of the puzzles of distribution, as alligators cannot live in cold water and it is difficult to see how two species of the genus can exist separated by the icy north. The Zoological Society has many examples of the common alligator and one of the Chinese species. Of the several species of caiman, crocodilians found in Central and South America in which, as in the alligator, the large canine teeth of the lower jaw fit into a pit instead of a groove in the upper jaw, the Society has one example, the spectacled caiman from British Guiana.

Crocodiles are typically natives of the Old World, but there are at least three species in South and Central America and the West Indies, of which the Society has an example of the sharp-nosed or American crocodile from Central America. Of the Old World species the Society has examples of the two typical man-eaters, the Nile crocodile, which has an extensive range over tropical Africa, and the large Salt-water or Estuarine crocodile from the lower regions of rivers in the East Indies generally. There are also examples of the most common Indian crocodile, the Mugger, of the Siamese crocodile and the West African Broad-fronted crocodile.

Although all the crocodilians are potentially dangerous, those in captivity soon get to know their keepers. Doubtless if a keeper were to slip or fall into a pool he might be attacked, but if he is alert the crocodilians will obediently get out of the way if pushed with a broom. There is a popular belief that of young crocodilians which make attractive pets, crocodiles are much more spiteful than alligators, but the differences seem more individual than specific, and crocodiles under a foot and a half in length can generally be handled quite safely by their owners.

MEMORIAL TO LORD HORNE

UNVEILING AT WOOLWICH

A memorial to Lord Horne was unveiled at St. George's Royal Garrison Church, Woolwich, yesterday, by Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and dedicated by the Chaplain-General to the Forces (Dr. Jarvis). The memorial is in the form of a marble pavement, and is situated immediately below the sanctuary on each side of the general War memorial placed in the church some years ago. The general design of the pavement is in black and white marble tiling, the whole enclosed within a mosaic border of red and white tesserae. In the middle of the southern section of the pavement there is inserted a classical wreath in mosaic, picked out in gold, with the simple word "Horne" in the centre; on the north side, the pavement is repeated, and four twisted statutory marble pillars of Byzantine type have been substituted for the lacquered brass railing of the lectern. The memorial was designed by Sir Nevile Wilkinson and its cost defrayed by public subscription.

Lady Horne and other members of Lord Horne's family were present at the service and placed a wreath of poppies on the memorial.

LORD PLUMER, in unveiling the memorial, said:—"This church is replete with emblems of sacrifice and of great and glorious service, and this memorial will find an honoured place among them, for, indeed, Lord Horne rendered great and glorious services to his country. Those services will be recorded in history. Suffice it here to say that he occupied many positions of eminence, responsibility, and importance, culminating in the command of the First Army during the Great War. Throughout the whole of his career, from subaltern to general, there was one keynote and motive power which governed all his actions—devotion to duty. It was this, together with his unfailing kindness, consideration, and sympathy towards all who served with him, that endeared him to us and won from all of us respect, admiration, and affection. This memorial cannot fail to be for those who worship in this church a guide and an incentive—a guide indicating the path to the altar and the service of God, and an incentive to high endeavour to follow humbly in the footsteps of one who was indeed the beau-ideal of a Christian soldier."

Lord Plumer having unveiled the memorial, the trumpeters of the Royal Artillery sounded the Reveille, after which the CHAPLAIN-GENERAL dedicated the memorial.

After the ceremony at the church a portrait of Lord Horne, which has been painted by Mr. Oswald Birley and presented by him as a gift to the regiment, was unveiled at the Royal Artillery Mess.

Among those present at the church were:—

Lady Plumer, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Sir Neville and Lady Beatrix Wilkinson, Brigadier B. Crozier, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Gillman, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Uniacke, Brigadier A. Goschen, Colonel M. P. Hancock (representing the British Legion), Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bagley, Brigadier-General Harding-Newman, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Jeudwine, Major-General Sir Stanley von Donop, Mr. Oswald Birley, and officers of the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Army Service Corps, and the Royal Military Academy.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MAJOR WALTER WARING OF LENNEL

A Memorial service for Major Walter Waring was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Carnegie officiated, and among those present were:—

Lady Clementine Waring, Miss Waring, Captain and Mrs. J. Campbell Ancrath, Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale, the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale, Lady Helen Hay, Lord and Lady Edward Hay, Sir Thomas and Lady Latham, Mr. Paul Latham, Mrs. Einstein, Mrs. Robert Leaf, the Marchioness of Crewe, Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, Sir George and Lady Marjoribanks, Miss Marjoribanks, Lady Davis, Mrs. George Verney, Sir Lionel and Lady Faudel-Phillips, Sir Lionel Darrell, Lady Helen O'Brien, the Hon. Caryl and Mrs. Baring, Sir John and Lady Barran, Sir Clive and Lady Pollin, Lady Malcolm and Lady Robertson, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Yorke, Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, Miss L. Fermor-Hesketh, Lady Denys-Burton, Lady (Clement) Hill, Lady Baring, Lieutenant-Colonel Powney (representing Household Brigade Lodge), Major Lawson, Mrs. Algernon Moreing, Captain A. C. Moreing, Sir Charles Barrie, Major Geoffrey Hall (representing Lady Cooper-Key), Mrs. Geoffrey Hall, Mrs. Roger Lumley.

Lord and Lady Forres, Lady Aberdour, the Hon. Joanna Douglas, Lady Cynthia Slesser, Mrs. Ian Macdonald, Mrs. Mark Oliver, Mrs. W. H. Askew Robertson, Mrs. Charles Kerr, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Wharry, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. J. Dunan, Mrs. Arthur Layer, Mrs. McEwen, Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. Baird, Mr. Robert Harcourt, Mr. Grey, Mr. James Walsh, Mr. F. Ure, Mrs. Brodie, Mr. Brodie, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mr. George Harwood, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. Reginald Wharry, Mr. Edward Marsh, Mr. Denzil Baring, and Miss Allen.

A trumpeter of the Life Guards sounded Reveille at the end of the service, and two Corporal Majors of the Life Guards from Windsor were also present.

A memorial service to Major Walter Waring was also held yesterday in Coldstream parish church, Berwickshire. The Rev. W. Brown and the Rev. A. E. Warr officiated. Among those present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Home, Lady Bridget Home, Lord George Scott, Colonel Trotter, Provost and Mrs. Carmichael, Major and Mrs. Balfour, representatives of the Lothians and Border Horse, and estate employees.

The funeral took place yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Mill Hill, where Canon Hughes officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Hyde and the Rev. F. R. Sheehan. The chief mourners included:—Lady Clementine Waring (widow), Captain and Mrs. Campbell (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Cecelia Waring (daughter), Lord Edward Hay and Lady Hay, and Mr. Paul Latham. Among others present were:—

Sir Norman Lamont, Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh and Miss L. Fermor-Hesketh, Mr. G. H. Craig, Captain Downing Fullerton, Mr. A. H. Blake, and Mr. Ellis Cunliffe.

Captain Harry Waring was prevented from being present by the serious illness of his father.

MR. G. E. MORRISON

A funeral service for Mr. George E. Morrison took place at St. Clement Danes, Strand, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. W. Pennington Bickford officiated, and the family mourners included: Mrs. Morrison (the widow), Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Aronson (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Janet Morrison (sister), and Mr. Peter Morrison (brother). Among others present at the service were:—

Mr. Percy L. Greene, Mr. Bernard Weller, Mr. William Hutcheon, Mrs. W. M. Fairlie, Mr. Henry Harries, Mr. S. R. Littlewood, Mr. B. H. Bromley Read, Mr. William Latey, Mr. H. V. Latey, Mr. Neil P. Grant, Mr. James Carew, Mr. D. S. Meldrum, Mr. John Parker (hon. secretary of the Critics' Circle), Mrs. Philip Henry, Mr. Harold Child, Mr. G. B. Burgin, Mr. Holford Knight, K.C., M.P., Mrs. Hutton, Miss Collins, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Pennington Bickford, the Rev. W. McLaren, Mrs. Kempton, Mr. W. Dockar-Drysdale, and Mr. Ronald Wells.

The burial took place at Brookwood Cemetery.

ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION

THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S PATRONAGE

The Duchess of York has consented to become Patroness of the Roads Beautifying Association and to allow two flowering cherry trees to be dedicated to the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret in the avenue which is to be reserved for children under the road planting schemes of the association.

The Children's Branch of the Roads Beautifying Association has been formed to instil into the younger generation a love of Nature, and to give them opportunities of taking their share in helping to restore and maintain the beauty of the countryside. Membership is at the cost of is. a year, with 6d. extra for a badge, and the cost of a flowering cherry tree in one of the Children's Avenues is two guineas, which includes the tree guard and nameplate. With the assistance of Mr. A. A. Milne, who has written a poem, and Mr. Ralph Peacock and Mr. Dacres Adams, who collaborated to illustrate it, the association has produced an attractive leaflet which is sent out in the hope that mothers will buy trees to commemorate the birth of their children. It is hoped that these Children's Cherry Avenues, which will be of great beauty in a very few years, may remain untouched by passing motorists and pedestrians, and that all members of the public will unite in protecting them from damage. Further information may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Children's Branch, 34, Chandos House, Palmer-street, S.W.1.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Sir Walford Davies, the Gresham Lectures on Music have been cancelled for the present term.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SIR BINOD MITTER'S ESTATE

The RIGHT HON. SIR BINOD CHUNDER MITTER, of London-street, Calcutta, and of Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W., who died on July 20, left £1,417 in England. He gives:—

Rupees 40,000 in trust for the advancement of health, sanitation, and education of the inhabitants of his native village; rupees 7,500 to the Sir Rames Chunder Mitter Girls' School; rupees 5,000 to the Gokhale Memorial School; rupees 10,000 to the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, for two beds; and a month's salary to each of his servants of five years' service.

MRS. MARY ANN STEPHENSON JONES, of Wantisden, Deanbridge-road, Bickley, who died on October 2, aged 85, widow of James Jones, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £82,475, with net personalty £78,889. She left:—

£500 to the Aged Pilgrims Friend Society; £4,000, a quantity of furniture and personal effects, to her "companion-housekeeper and dear friend," Georgina Diana Brown Blair Waugh; and £150 to her gardener, James Bates.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH BLACKBURNE-HALL, of Hazel Hall, Gomshall, Surrey, late of Watlington, Oxon, of Henfield, Sussex, and of Portslade, Sussex, who died on September 23, widow of Frederick Eardley John Blackburne-Hall, C.B.E., J.P., left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £82,427, with net personalty £76,139. She left:—

£500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in memory of her late husband; £200 each similarly to the Church Army, the Salvation Army, and the South African Church Railway Mission; £500 to St. John's School, Leatherhead; £300 to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association; £100 to the Medical Mission to Calcutta; £400 to her head gardener, Antony Kemp, and £50 to his wife; £100 to her chauffeur, Ernest Goodwin; and one year's wages each to the cook and housemaid in her service at her decease, if of five years' service and not under notice either given or received.

DAME MARY ANN CUNLIFFE, of Hou Hatch, South Weald, Essex, who died on October 6, intestate, wife of Sir Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £2,901, with net personalty £2,860.

Mr. MAYNE REID ROGERS, of Chantry-road, Moseley, Birmingham, who died on September 15, left estate of the gross value of £29,693, with net personalty £29,274. On the death of his wife he left:—

One thousand Six per Cent. Preference shares in Harland and Wolff, Limited, of Belfast, in trust to pay the income therefrom to the Minister of Glascar Presbyterian Church, Co. Down, Ireland, in perpetuity; £5,000 to Banbridge District Council, Co. Down, Ireland, the income to be distributed annually on Christmas Eve among deserving Protestant poor in Banbridge and Loughbrickland; and the residue of the property in equal shares to the General Hospital Birmingham, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Mr. ALMOND WILLIAM FRANEY, of Canterbury Lodge, Mount Adon-park, East Dulwich, S.E., builder and estate agent, who died on September 12, aged 52, left £32,153 gross, with net personalty £30,527. He gives:—

£50 each to William Henry Collins and Samuel Oldrey, if still in his employ.

Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, of Holmeside, Sunderland, stationer, a pioneer in photography, who died on May 26, aged 77, left £7,719, with net personalty £136. He left:—

£100 to his housekeeper, Miss Hall, "in recognition of her devoted services and nursing during my several illnesses."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAINES, Miss Ada Marion (61), of the Magdalen Hospital, Streatham, S.W., for over 21 years a ward matron of that hospital (net personalty £1,021)	£1,025
CAVE, Mr. Albert Edwards (45), of Strawberry Hill-road, Twickenham, carrying on business at King-street, E.C.2, and at Manchester, chartered accountant (net personalty £18,302)	20,113
CHAPMAN, Brigadier-General Lawrence Joseph, C.B., C.M.G., late R.A. (62), of St. Mary Abbots, Ringwould, Kent (net personalty £5,238)	5,319
CLEMENTS, Mr. James Hubbard (71), of The Cottage, Rosslyn-road, Watford, formerly principal of the firm of Clements, Jeakes and Co., heating and ventilating engineers (net personalty £27,366)	27,545
CUTHBERTSON, Miss Margaret Jamieson, of The Circus, Bath (personal estate)	15,205
DAWSON, Mr. William Roberts (45), of Moorclose, Kensington-road, Halifax, architect and surveyor (net personalty £6,549)	8,140
DE COMEAU, Mr. Ernest Alexander (35), of Camden-square, N.W., a Consular official, son of L. de Comeau, of Atherstone, Warwickshire (net personalty £3,055)	3,089
FELL, Mr. Edwin Thomas (91), of Slade-road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham (net personalty £34,187)	44,511
GOVEN, Dr. Charles Norman, M.C. (40), of Calder Grange, Mytholmroyd, near Halifax, Medical Officer of Health for Mytholmroyd, who saw service during the Great War as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the R.A.M.C., left estate, "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £1,147)	2,795
GROOOMO, Dr. Raby Montague, of Lombard, St. Mary's-road, Frinton-on-Sea (net personalty nil)	1,019
HANLEY, Mr. William (72), of Barnsley-road, Hemsworth, Yorks, head of the firm of Hanley and Sons, builders and contractors (net personalty £7,066)	15,381
HARBORD, Mrs. Mary Lucy, of Fairfax-road, Hampstead, N.W., widow of Edward Augustus Harbord (net personalty £8,381)	8,640
HELLER, Mr. Richard Williams, of Holmleigh, Fowey, retired shipwright (net personalty £4,844)	5,665
MACTAGGART, Colonel Charles, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.M.S. (retired) (69), of Dalintober House, Campbeltown (personal estate)	11,278
MARTIN, Mr. William James, of Merkland, Penpont, Dumfriesshire, farmer (personal estate)	17,552
MITCH, Mr. George (75), of Irvine-place, Aberdeen, and of Aberdeen House, Emmett-street, Limehouse, E., agent for the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, Limited (personal estate)	9,481
PALIN, Miss Mary Ann Frances Matilda, of the Hotel Imperial, Hythe (net personalty £28,814)	30,077
PERKINS, Mr. Thomas Eckersley (66), of Stockport-road, Manchester (net personalty £28,812)	30,143
PRICE, Mr. Thomas Plumer, of Westwood-road, Southampton, late manager of the National Provincial Bank, Avenue branch, Southampton (net personalty £10,101)	10,265
REYNOLDS, Lieutenant-Commander William Henry, R.D., R.N.R. (retd.), M.I.Mech.E., of Tregwynt, Waungron-road, Llandaff, Cardiff, district manager of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Limited (net personalty £1,542)	2,834
VARLEY, Mrs. Mary Rose (79), of Courtfield, Beckenham-grove, Shortlands (net personalty £6,196)	6,280
VICKERS, Captain Cuthbert, Indian Army (retd.), of Thornhaugh, Lustleigh, Devon, formerly of Teignmouth (net personalty £1,125)	4,600
WALKER, Mr. Frederick Ankstell, of Hove Park-villas, Hove, and formerly of Telford-avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W. (net personalty £18,441)	19,870
WIGNALL, Mr. Thomas (71), of West View-terrace, Keighley-road, Skipton, retired carting agent (net personalty £7,401)	11,976
WOOD, Mr. George Thomas, of Glencoe-street, Kingston-on-Hull, wood turner (net personalty £5,478)	6,491
WRIGHT, Mr. Frederick (77), of Ayresome-terrace, Roundhay, near Leeds, and formerly of Birmingham (net personalty £4,807)	5,769

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Southwark has made the following appointments:—The REV. O. C. QUICK, D.D., Residentiary Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, as one of his Examining Chaplains, and the REV. F. P. READ, vicar of St. Paul's, Wimbledon Park, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Shooter's Hill.

The Bishop of Chelmsford has appointed DR. L. ELLIOT BINNS to be an Examining Chaplain, and the REV. E. A. LEY, formerly vicar of Manningtree, and the REV. A. E. DEACON, formerly rector of Great Hallingbury, to be honorary chaplains.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have appointed the REV. E. W. BOLLAND, rector of Southwick-on-Wear, to be vicar of Pittington, Durham.

The Bishop of St. David's has appointed CANON A. W. PARRY, Principal of the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen, to be treasurer of St. David's Cathedral, in succession to CANON D. W. MORGAN, the dean-elect of St. David's.

The REV. DAVID AMBROSE JONES, vicar of Kidwelly, has been appointed by the Bishop of St. David's to be canon of Llanddewi Aberath in St. David's Cathedral.

The Bishop of St. David's has appointed the REV. J. JENKINS, rector of Llangunllo, Cardiganshire, to be vicar of Llanafan-y-Trawscoed, Cardiganshire.

NOTES

A lecture on the History and Architecture of Southwark Cathedral will be given in the Cathedral at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

The King of Italy has created the Rev. Dr. Alexander Robertson, who has been Church of Scotland minister in Venice for over 40 years, a Commander of the Crown of Italy. As a mark of personal esteem the King has sent Dr. Robertson the Gold Cross of the Order.

The Rev. William Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council, left England yesterday for Egypt, where he will be the guest of the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan. After meeting the Egypt Inter-Mission Council in Cairo and the officers of the Near Eastern Christian Council he will go to India to attend the meetings of the Indian National Christian Council, of which he was for many years the secretary. Mr. Paton will return to London in March.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

THE USES OF UNCERTAINTY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In short sentences expressing mingled perplexity at God's mysterious ordering of the world, and pity for suffering and distracted men, the Prophet, the Watchman of the Lord, replies to the cry of the Edomites, the people of Seir, who had appealed to him in the day of their distress. They were under the heel of their powerful enemies, and near to destruction. With no sign from Heaven they lived in the land of silence, and everything seemed to indicate that they must go down in the darkness of complete oblivion. What message might they look for from the Prophet? The oracle they received takes this form in our English version:—

One calleth unto me out of Seir,
Watchman, what of the night?
Watchman, what of the night?

The Watchman said:
The morning cometh, and also the night:
If you will inquire, inquire ye:
Turn ye, come.

The troubled people in the urgency of their distress repeat their call: "Watchman, what of the night?" They cannot even yet give up hope. It is true that the portents chill their souls, and every moment seems to threaten their complete destruction. Will this time of ever-deepening gloom end in darkness, or may they dare to hope for some gleam of light to cheer them in their bitter trial? With despair coming upon them they cry:—How much of the night has passed? How long must they endure this anguish? May they still look for the dawn of a new day? If only they could be assured that their present distress would have its ending in happier times they might still bear themselves with courage. Must they banish all hope of recovery? They have endured much, if only they could think that they had passed the worst they might be content. "Watchman," they cry, "how much of the night has passed?"

The Watchman confesses that he cannot answer them. He does not know, he is unable to read the signs of the times. All he can say is:—"Dawn approaches—and also the night." Now it seems as if it were about to dawn; and now it seems as if in the darkness all must end in pitiless doom. The Watchman is as troubled as those who appeal to him, and his answer only gives fresh poignancy to their distress. God hides all in mystery. It is noteworthy that, though these inquiring Edomites were the hereditary enemies of Israel, the Watchman of the Lord instead of expressing hatred manifests the deepest sympathy with them, but he will not claim a knowledge he does not possess, nor will he buoy them up with false promises. He shares their perplexity, but he encourages them to hope on.

With uncertainty comes the severest tests of our moral and spiritual life. If we were certain that in the end disaster would overtake us we should retire from the contest of life, and, accepting defeat, fall into the lethargy of those who live and die without hope. If success were assured we could never know the courage of those who fight against odds which any moment may prove overwhelming, nor could we know the thrill of victory gained by self-sacrifice and fidelity to duty. If life's uncertainties bring our severest trials, they are also the source of our finest achievements. Much that is noblest in human life and highest in its spiritual worth springs from steadfastness when we cannot tell what the next moment may bring with it. The Patriarch went out to seek a new country, not knowing whither he went. Again and again his plans were thwarted, but in the discipline of uncertainty he passed beyond inconstant circumstance to the eternal verities of Divine Providence and found life to be buoyant with the sense of adventure, while he grew in confident reliance on Him to whom obedience ever gained its own infinite satisfactions.

If uncertainty compels us to recognize our ignorance and acknowledge our feebleness, it encourages faith, which of all a man's powers is the most noble and mighty. So long as this is preserved, be the night never so dark and the silence never so deep, he will find a light within to cheer him and hear a voice bidding him, Fear not. To evoke this faith is the purpose of the Watchman's injunction:—

Would ye inquire, inquire ye:
Come ye again!

Pray! Pray again!

No one can tell what lies in the future, nor what may be the answer to man's appeal to God. One fact is clear. He remains unchanging in His loving purpose for the sons of men, and so long as a man prays he can never be entirely without hope. It is this lesson which we need to learn. Our predecessors 50 years ago boasted of the stability of our social system and the firm foundations of our national life. We, on the contrary, are conscious of the instability of even our most ancient institutions. We live in a revolutionary age, and though in this country there has been little violence and no bloodshed, we have entered on a new age and find ourselves driven on strange paths on which we find no resting place. We are puzzled and the darkness sometimes seems almost overwhelming, but as the Watchman more than two and a half millenniums ago called men to prayer, and bade them pray again and again, so to-day we are bidden to keep faith alive, assured that in all our anxieties and the bewildering uncertainties of life the cry of anxious and perplexed men can never be uttered in vain, if only it is the expression of our faith that beyond the silence and the darkness there lives One whose love never changes. Even so, those who have ears to hear are already aware of a new message.

The night is far spent: the day is at hand!

A new selection has been made of the religious articles from the Saturday issues of *The Times* under the title of "The Christian Year in *The Times*."

The first impression has been sold out, but a new issue will be ready on Monday.

The volume, of 304 pages, is bound in blue cloth, bevelled boards, with gilt top, and its size is 7¼in. by 5in. The price is 7s. 6d. net, postage 6d. extra, inland or abroad. Copies may be ordered from booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

A NEW CHURCH AT BECONTREE

The Duchess of York has consented to lay the foundation-stone of St. Elizabeth's Church, Becontree, on Saturday, May 23, 1931. This church is being built by the members of the Mothers' Union in the diocese of Chelmsford, and it will be the third of the nine permanent churches which the Bishop of Chelmsford is planning to build on the L.C.C. estate. Already there are 100,000 people living in Becontree, and the completed scheme of the L.C.C. will provide housing for 130,000.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Black letters should be used for names and addresses.

PLANTING TIME

SELECTION BY EXPERIENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

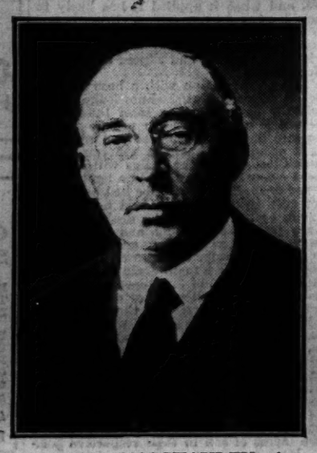
Gardeners who failed to avail themselves of the weeks of delightful planting weather that October brought with it in the south of England should make the most of every opportunity winter gives them or defer the work till early spring; but for months they cannot expect the ground to be in such a genial state again as it was a few weeks ago.

The coming season may be as open as was last year's, when only the sodden state of the ground interfered with continuous planting. In our average southern winters planters have many opportunities which are denied to those who live in countries where

RECLAIMING THE ZUYDER ZEE: THE FIRST 50,000 ACRES DRAINED

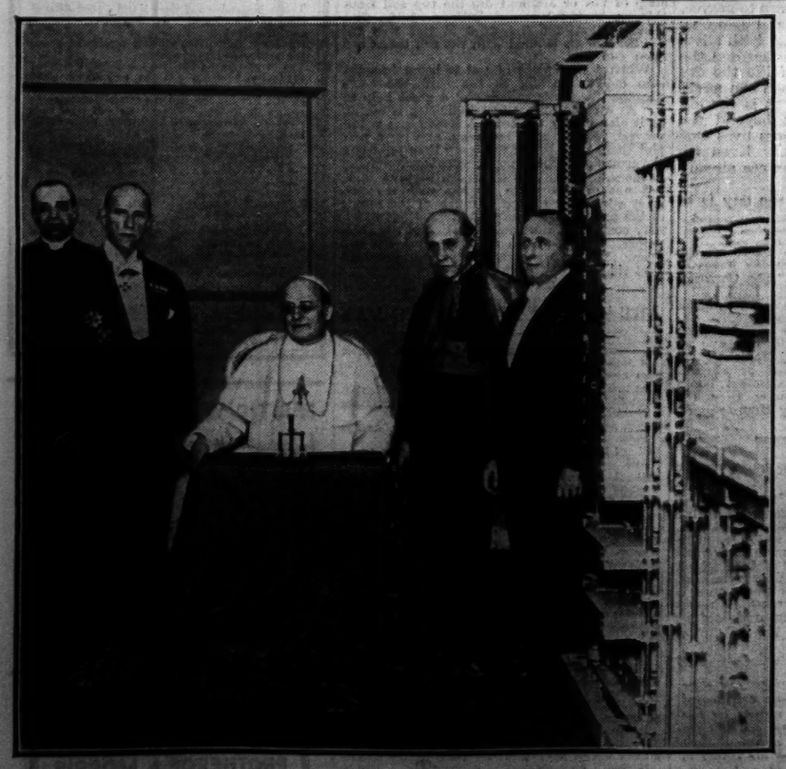
FORMERLY UNDER THE SEA.—An aerial view giving a general impression of the progress which has been made this year in the reclamation of land from the Zuyder Zee. It shows in the foreground the town of Medemblik and beyond some of the 49,420 acres which less than a year ago were under water, with the network of canals now being constructed on the former sea-bed. This is the first of the four polders it is hoped to reclaim, and extends from Medemblik northwards to the small island of Wieringen.

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB, the eminent woman doctor, who died in London yesterday at the age of 85.



SIR HERBERT STANLEY, who has been appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

AT MEDEMBLIK.—A section of the new dyke at Medemblik. It extends to the eastern end of Wieringen, cutting off the drained land from the Zuyder Zee.



THE PAPAL EXCHANGE.—The Pope about to open the new telephone exchange at the Vatican. He set the machinery in motion by moving the lever seen on the table in front of him. The exchange is connected with the Roman and State telephone systems.

IN THE AQUITANIA.—Prince George opened yesterday an exhibition of works by living British artists on board the Cunarder Aquitania. He is seen with Commander Diggle and, on left, General Dawes, the American Ambassador.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE ADVENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. R. T. Howard, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Stanford in C), Introit, "Let my prayer" (Middleton), H.C. (Macpherson in G); Canon O. C. Quick, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Gray in A), A., "Behold . . . Then shall your light" (Mendelssohn); the Rev. W. W. Longford, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. T. Guy Rogers, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Noble in B minor), A., "Remember now thy Creator" (Steggall); Canon F. Lewis Donaldson, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Nicholson in D flat), A., "Behold, all flesh" (Brahms); the Ven. A. E. J. Rawlinson, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. C. G. T. Colson, 11, H.C. (Noble in G minor), Motet, "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" (Elgar); Canon C. E. Wilson, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in B minor), A., "Remember now thy Creator" (Steggall).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Bishop of Exeter, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Boyce in A), A., "I go on my way in the strength of the Lord" (Mendelssohn); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Arnold in A), A., "Incline thine ear" (Himmel).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon V. F. Storr, 11.15, Te Deum (Stanford in A), A., "Remember now thy Creator" (Steggall).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Te Deum (Barnby and Goss), A., "God sends the night to bid us rest" (Rathbone).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Chaplain-General to the Forces.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. Hugh Allen; 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 3.30, Festival Service, the Rev. E. L. Metcalfe.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, A., "I am Alpha and Omega" (Stainer), and 3.30, the Rev. W. K. Firminger.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C. (sung), the Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Money.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Boyd.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, E., the Rev. E. Bailey.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. A. Burton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls', South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. W. P. Dott; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church.—11, the Rev. W. E. Roome; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, the Archdeacon of Bermuda.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—H.C., 8 and 12; Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards, 11, and 6.30, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; Children, 3.15.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11, the Bishop of Stepney; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10 (sung), and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. F. T. R. Kirk; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. F. L. Wheeler; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, the Rev. P. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. F. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. J. Potter; 6.30, Canon Durell.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C. (sung), the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6.30, Canon F. W. Merryn.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. N. B. Chard; H.C., 8.15.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10 (sung); 11.15, Canon Alexander, A., "God liveth still" (J. S. Bach); 3, Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rector; 7, the Rev. A. C. Ruby.

Mayors' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twinsday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. A. S. Reeve; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. M. Bickersteth.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8; 11, the Rector; E., 6.15; lantern lecture on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30, Canon Haigh.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. H. L. Drew.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "Give ear unto my Prayer" (Arcadelt), Canon Savage; 6.30, A., "Lead Kindly Light" (Stainer), musical service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30, the Rector, Handel's *Messiah* (Part 3) (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—9, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 6.30, E., Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley; 6.30, the Rev. R. Free.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Sacerdotes Domini" (Byrd); 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild; 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30 M.P.; 11, H.C. (sung), the Rev. R. H. Bigg; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C. (sung); 6.30, E., the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. L. G. Pears.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.15, the Ven. C. E. Lambert, A., "Lord for thy tender mercies' sake" (Farrant).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Stocks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, Archdeacon Hayes; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. Reeve.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3.15 (Children), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. C. P. Cowley.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30, the Rev. A. Bradley.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. Moor; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. H. J. Matthews.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (Bach), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 7.45; 11, the Rev. Douglas H. G. Sargent; 6.30, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Peanyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15 (sung), H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People (Crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.; 7.15, the Rev. W. Graham Moeran.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. H. Handley, A., "Sleepers, wake!" (Mendelssohn); 7, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "To God enthroned" (Gounod).

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M. and H.C., the Rev. E. M. Radford; 6.30, E., A., "Remember now thy Creator," the Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Bishop of London; 3 (Children), the Rev. A. V. Dixon; 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. A. Dunn.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P.; 6.30, A., "Hear my prayer" (Mendelssohn), the Rev. H. A. Baynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8, 11.30, and 7, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds; 6.30, the Rev. G. R. Sampey.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, the Rev. J. Ellison, A., "O Lord my God" (Wesley); 6.30, the Rev. J. Ellison.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. R. Godwin.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street, E.C.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. Eric Hamilton (Solemn Eucharist); 3 (Children), the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Clarke.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice; 11.30, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. C. R. Gould.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 3, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, Archdeacon of Auckland, A., "Whom have I in heaven but Thee" (West); 3 (Children) and 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Marshall; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, 10.30, and 12.30; 11.30, 3.30 (Children), and 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, and 9.45, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, H.C., the Vicar; 6.30, the Vicar.

St. Stephen's, Bow.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Lancaster, A., "O give thanks" (Elvey).

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11, M.P. (A., "Remember now thy Creator") and 6.30, E., the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. I. R. Gilian; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Simile est" (Vittoria); L.M., 12, the Very Rev. J. McCarthy; V., 3.15, Mag. (De Lassus); Comp., 7, T.L. (Whyte), N.D. (Oldroyd), A., "Salve Regina" (Howells), the Rev. R. Whelan.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. J. Corbalis; 6.30, V., the Rev. C. O'Callaghan.

Parm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. A. F. Day; 3.30, the Rev. F. Woodlock.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M. (Stanford); 3.30, V.; 7, Night service.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Lelievre.

Eglise Protestante Française de Londres, 8 and 9, Soho-square, W.—11h., service en Français présidé par M. le Pasteur Daniel Couve, Directeur de la Société des Missions de Paris.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. Donald Davidson (Edinburgh).

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11, the Rev. A. S. M. Anderson; 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Gray (St. Leonards).

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. H. N. Burton.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk; 3.30, the Rev. E. J. B. Kirtlan.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, Dr. J. Pickthall.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. J. Lewis.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. Arthur Hird.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station.

Second Church, Pelham Gardens, Jarrow, Notting Hill gate.

Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Bloomsbury Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A RELAY FROM AMERICA

A running commentary on the football match between Yale and Harvard, at Soldier's Field, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be relayed from America this evening between 8.45 and 9 in the National programme. This will be the first running commentary on a football match played in America to be broadcast in this country, and the National Broadcasting Company's description of the game will be relayed to Savoy-hill by means of the Transatlantic telephone service. The commentary occurs shortly before the end of the match, which is always keenly contested. Listeners to the National programme will have the opportunity of comparing British and American methods of describing sporting events, for Mr. George F. Allison's commentary on the second half of the Arsenal and Middlesbrough Association football match will be relayed from Highbury during the afternoon. At 9.35 p.m. Mr. Godfrey Brown will conduct the B.B.C. Orchestra in a concert which will include compositions by Handel, Dvorák, Lalo, and Debussy. The principal items in the London Regional Programme are a violin recital by Mr. Louis Godowsky and a variety entertainment to which Mr. Ronald Frankau and Mr. Melville Gideon will contribute.

Nikolai Malko will conduct the fifth concert in the Sunday orchestral series, to be broadcast at 9.5 p.m. from the London Regional station. Mr. Arthur Catterall will be the soloist, and the chief pieces in the programme will be Tchaikovsky's Concerto in D and Prokofiev's Symphonie Classique. At 4.45 p.m. the Northern Wireless Orchestra and the Manchester Cathedral Choir, conducted by Mr. T. H. Morrison, will take part in a programme for St. Cecilia's Day, which will be relayed from Manchester Cathedral and broadcast from the National station. The ninth talk in the "Science and Religion" series will be given by Professor Sir Arthur Eddington.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 22, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10-12:—Hobbies and Handicrafts, 10—Wood Carving, by Mr. H. H. Grimwood. 11-12:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre. 3.5:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3.10:—Arsenal v. Middlesbrough: A running commentary on the second half of the match, by Mr. George F. Allison, relayed from the Arsenal Football Club Ground, Highbury. 4.15:—London Regional programme. 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: Jane Welsh comes home. The last of the Southward Ho! series (Franklyn Kelsey). 6:—A Recital of New Songs, by Aileen D'Orme (mezzo-soprano). 6.15:—Weather; News; Football Results; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—London Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Schubert's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music played by Johanne Stockmarr. 7:—Whenever I watch a Game, by Mr. Howard Marshall. 7.20:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. 7.30:—A Popular Concert, arranged by Allan Brown: The Central Band of H.M. Royal Air Force, conducted by Flight-Lieut. John Amers; Bessie Jones (soprano); A. G. Lane (xylophone); E. J. Tamplin (cornet); Leonard Henry (entertainer); Harry D'arth (bass); Allan Brown (organ), relayed from Kingsway Hall.

8.45:—Harvard-Yale Football Match at Soldier's Field, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.: A running commentary, relayed from America by courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Shipping Forecast. 9.20:—Edges of the World, 12—A Doctor in Papua, by Dr. C. E. G. Gill. 9.35:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Godfrey Brown. 10.35-12:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3.10-4.15:—National programme. 5.15-10.35:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m.:—National programme. 1-2:—National programme. 3.30:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Evelyn Hanson (soprano); Tom Bromley (pianoforte). 4.45:—National programme 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News: Football Results. 6.40:—London Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; John Thorne (baritone). 8:—A Violin Recital by Louis Godowsky. 8.25:—Regional News. 8.30:—The Spirit of Adventure (8), Charles Sturt's Exploration of Australia, by Mr. Michael Redgrave. 9:—Joan and Nancy Allen-Brown, in songs and duets with ukulele accompaniment; Gustave Ferrari (tenor); A Chinese Scena. Flower of a Thousand Nights, book and lyrics by Gladys Hay-Dillon, music by Walford Hyden, adapted by Dennis Hoey, with Gladys Hay-Dilion, Isabelle Marden, Dennis Hoey, B. Currington and Orchestra, conducted by Walford Hyden; Ronald Frankau (entertainer); Melville Gideon; The Weekly Theatrical Cartoon—Impressionist, Elizabeth Pollock, material by Herbert Farjeon—Marion Lorne; Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra will play throughout the programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-12:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30:—London Regional programme. 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children—Toots and Prattle, a flute for a Franc, by Frances Pearman; Songs by Bernard Sims (baritone); Musical Selections by The Hilo Hawaiian Melody Makers; The World around us, a Topical Talk, by Kenneth Lawson. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Nigel Dallaway. 7.15:—Popular Concert—Phyllis Archibald (soprano); Sherlock Thomas (baritone); Elsie Roberts (violin); Herbert Leeming (entertainer), relayed from the Central Hall, Walsall. 8.25:—Midland News. 8.30:—London Regional programme. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Edinburgh. 3.5-3.10:—National programme. 3.30:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Lindesmere Children's Society, from Glasgow. 4.40:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See Edinburgh. 6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—See Edinburgh. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Edinburgh. 7.30:—See Glasgow. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20:—National programme. 9.35:—See Glasgow. 10.35-12:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 3.5:—National programme. 4.15:—Dance Music. 5:—David John (oboe). 5.15:—Children. 6:—Music. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Mr. K. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. 7.15:—Mr. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. 7.30:—Orchestra. 8:—Alahamby Bound, with Phyllis Scott, John Rorke, and Harry Hopewell; Echoes of Old London, with John Rorke; Phyllis Scott at the piano. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News; Sports Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1-2:—National programme. 3.5-12:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-12.45:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Lucia Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite. 3.5:—National programme. 4.45:—Dance Orchestra, from the Grand Spa Hotel, Clifton. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Wales To-day and To-morrow—Mr. Isaac Williams, The Artistic Standpoint. 7.20:—National programme. 7.30:—Dance Orchestra. 7.45:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Lucia Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Ben Williams (tenor), Keith Whittaker (solo flute), relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Welsh Regional News. 9.20:—National programme. 9.35:—A Programme by the Bristol Lieder Club—Eileen Mackenzie (soprano); Ernest Reginald Russell (baritone); Duets by Eileen Morgan and Reginald Russell; Percy Smith (entertainer at the piano). 10.35-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—News. 7.40:—Time and Talk. 7.45:—Irish Lesson. 8:—Concert. 9.30:—Announced Programme. 10.30:—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 12:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 1.55:—Children. 2.55:—Birthdays. 3.5:—National programme. 4.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 4.45:—National programme. 5.15:—Local Sports Bulletin. 5.45:—National programme. 6.15:—Local News; Naval Notes. 9.30-12:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-12.45:—See Cardiff. 3.5:—See Cardiff. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.40:—National programme. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.30:—National programme. 8.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-12:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—See Manchester. 3.5:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—See Manchester. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Manchester. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.20-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—9 a.m.:—Time Signal; News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Report. 9.5:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News. 10.5:—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Opera Relay from the National Theatre, Zagreb. In the interval at 8.30:—News. After the Programme:—Gramophone Concert.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30 See Hamburg. 4.30:—Talks. 6.30:—Programme for All Souls, relayed from the National Academy for Church and School Music. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Programme from Hamburg. 9.30:—News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.15:—Selections from the Winterreise, Song Cycle for Baritone (Schubert). 6.40:—Topical Programme. 7:—Concert from the Works of Conradin Kreutzer. 8.15:—News; Sports Notes. 8.25:—Programme for Peasants. 8.45:—Aria from Il Trovatore (Verdi); Aria from Manon (Massenet); Aria from the Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); Duet from Carmen (Bizet); Aria from Tosca (Puccini); Aria from Don Sebastian (Donizetti). Prelude and Siciliano from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni); Jewel Waltz from Faust (Gounod); Duet from Madame Butterfly (Puccini). 9.30:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes; followed by Concert of Light Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw. 6.30:—Time and Weather. 6.50:—Talk. 7:—Popular Programme:—Orchestra and Mandoline and Accordion Selections. 8.20:—Concert by the Italian Kursaal Orchestra. 9:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Concert by the Kursaal Orchestra. 9.45:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—7.15:—See Prague. 8:—Programme from Brno. 9:—See Prague. 9.30:—Programme Announcements. 9.35:—Programme from Moravska Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 252kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.),—5.50:—Orchestral Concert. 6.30:—Weather. 6.35:—Talk. That will interest you! Surprise Programme. 7:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.15 (in an interval):—Time, Weather, Sports and Programme Announcements. 9.20:—Programme from Hamburg.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw. 4.15:—See Prague. 8:—Mandoline and Banjo Concert. 9:—See Prague. 9.30:—News and Gramophone Notes. 9.35:—Programme from Moravska Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 15kw.—5:—Gramophone Concert. 5.40:—Programme for Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Local Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Concert. 7.30:—Talk. 7.40:—Advanced English Lesson. 8:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8.10:—Brittany:—Literary Readings from the Works of Chateaubriand, Flaubert, and André Savignon. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Dramatic Programme: The Different Quarters of Paris—the City (Revell), by M. Denis d'Ines and his Company. 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 9.30:—Organ Recital from the Old Conservatoire—Prelude and Fugue in A minor (Bach); Fugue in C major (Buxtehude); Scour Mosque (Couperin); Canon (Schumann); Prelude, Fugue and Variations (Franck); Prelude, Fugue in G minor (Duprè); Toccata (Widor).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw. 6.15:—News. 6.20:—Talk: Mozart at Prague. 6.35:—Humorous Stories. 7:—Mandoline and Banjo Recital from Brno. 8:—Time; News; Chimes, and Sports Notes. 8.20:—News; Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. 8.25:—Review of Film and Announcements.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (333m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.56:—Chimes, Weather and Economic Notes. 6.3:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 8.45:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News and Notes and Weather. 10.30:—Orchestral Concert.

HAMBURG—Call ha (392.2m.), 1.5kw. and BREMEN (357.6m.), 1.5kw. and FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.): 3:—Concert on board the Liner Bremen. 4.30:—A Trip through the Balkans, by Wilhelm Unde and Fritz Hardekopf. 5:—Symphony Concert. 6:—Concert of Dance Songs and Popular Melodies. 6.55:—Weather. 7:—Over the Big Pond—Popular Play with Songs in Five Acts (Adolf Trapp). 8.30:—Weather, Political Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 8.40:—Instrumental Cabaret by the Scarpa Orchestra. 10.50:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Organ Recital. 8.40:—Gramophone Records. 9.40:—Recitations. 10.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 11.10:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Sextet Concert. 1.25:—Recital of Songs. 2.25:—Concert. 3.55:—German Language Lesson. 4.40:—Talk. 5.25:—Children. 6.25:—Orchestral Concert. 7.25:—Talk. 7.40:—Choral Concert from Amsterdam; News in the Interval.—Gramophone Records after the Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Concert. 11.10:—Religious Address. 11.40:—Police Notes. 11.55:—Sextet Concert. 1.25:—New Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Children. 3.55:—Programme to be announced. 4.25:—Gramophone Records. 5:—News in Esperanto. 5.85:—Weekly Press Review. 6.15:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—Esperanto Lesson. 6.55:—Talk. 7.25:—Police Notes. 7.40:—Orchestral Concert. 8.40:—Gramophone Records. 8.55:—Concert. 9.10:—News. 9.25:—Concert. 10:—Gramophone Records. 10.15:—Talk.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.4kw.—11.45:—Talk. 6.5:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the University.—Concerto in G Minor (Handel); Concerto in A major for Piano and Orchestra (Mozart); Symphony in C major No. 1 (Beethoven). 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—5:—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Talks. 7:—Variety Programme. 7.45 (in an interval):—News. After the Programme:—News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6:—Talk. 6.30:—Kouradin Kreutzer Programme. 7.30:—Rhenish Programme, relayed from Langenberg. 9:—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme, Announcements, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes. Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Film Review. 7.30:—Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 8.30:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Musical Comedy Selection, followed by News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (502m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (272.2m.), and GENOA (281m.).—6.30:—Announcements. 6.50:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Primarosa—Operetta (Dietz). In the intervals: Talk and Review of New Books. After the Programme:—Dance Music from the Cafe Alfieri, Turin.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (298m.).—6.30:—Concert of Trio Music. 7:—A Hetaizad auf der Alm—Peasant Sketch with Song in Three Acts (Franz Muller)—Music by Hugo Bohlig). 8.30:—Orchestral Concert. 9.20:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.45:—Concert and Dance Music, relayed from the Odeon Casino.

OSLO (1,040m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (537m.), NOTODDEN (448m.), FORSGRUND (Moravska-Ostrava).—6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Samson and Delilah—Opera in Three Acts (Saint-Saëns), adapted for Wireless. 9.30:—News, Advertising Notes, Press Review. 9.50:—Time, News, and Topical Talk. 9.5:—Film Review and Gramophone Records. 9.45:—Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals, at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 2.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Children. 4.30:—News. 4.45:—Concert from the Salle Gaveau. 6.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7:—Talks. 7.30:—Advanced English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Brittany:—Literary Readings from the Works of Chateaubriand, Flaubert, and André Savignon. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Dramatic Programme: The Different Quarters of Paris—the City (Revell), by M. Denis d'Ines and his Company. 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 9.30:—Organ Recital from the Old Conservatoire—Prelude and Fugue in A minor (Bach); Fugue in C major (Buxtehude); Scour Mosque (Couperin); Canon (Schumann); Prelude, Fugue and Variations (Franck); Prelude, Fugue in G minor (Duprè); Toccata (Widor).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw. 6.15:—News. 6.20:—Talk: Mozart at Prague. 6.35:—Humorous Stories. 7:—Mandoline and Banjo Recital from Brno. 8:—Time; News; Chimes, and Sports Notes. 8.20:—News; Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. 8.25:—Review of Film and Announcements.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (333m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.56:—Chimes, Weather and Economic Notes. 6.3:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 8.45:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News and Notes and Weather. 10.30:—Orchestral Concert.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 45kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Radio Revue. 8.40:—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (505m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.), 4.5-11.30:—Programme from Frankfurt. 10 (in an interval):—Programme Announcements and News. 11:—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.15:—Exchange Quotations. 6.30:—Dance Music. 6.45:—Exchange Quotations. 6.55:—Orchestral Selections. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Song Recital. 8.30:—Accordion Recital. 9:—Time Signal. 9.3:—Concert. 11.45:—Military Music. 12 (midnight):—News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (263.2m.), 2.5kw. Relayed by MILAN (272.2m.), and GENOA (281m.).—6.30:—Announcements. 6.50:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Primarosa—Operetta (Dietz). In the intervals: Talk and Review of New Books. After the Programme:—Dance Music from the Cafe Alfieri, Turin.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (383.5m.), KLAGENFURT (482.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—5.20:—Orchestral Concert. 6.20:—Talk. 6.35:—Programme arranged for the Frankfurter Zeitung. 6.30:—Sports Notes. 6.30 (till close down):—Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Marge) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (517.6m.), FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (464m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—a.m.:—Translation Recital. 7.30 p.m.:—News and Programme Announcements. 7.40:—Talk. 8.45:—Service for the Dead, relayed from St. Stephen's Church. 10:—Organ Recital. 10.45:—Opening of the Exhibition of the Dresden Society of Arts. 11.15:—Orchestral Concert dedicated to the Memory of the Dead. 11.56:—Weather. 1:—Connection for Wall Weather Forecast from the Universal Garden.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—4:—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. 6.15:—Talks. 7:—Variety Programme. 7.45 (in an interval):—News. After the Programme:—News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6:—Talk. 6.30:—Kouradin Kreutzer Programme. 7.30:—Rhenish Programme, relayed from Langenberg. 9:—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme, Announcements, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

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ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (333m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.56:—Chimes, Weather and Economic Notes. 6.3:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 8.45:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News and Notes and Weather. 10.30:—Orchestral Concert.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 45kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Radio Revue. 8.40:—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (505m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.), 4.5-11.30:—Programme from Frankfurt. 10 (in an interval):—Programme Announcements and News. 11:—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.15:—Exchange Quotations. 6.30:—Dance Music. 6.45:—Exchange Quotations. 6.55:—Orchestral Selections. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Song Recital. 8.30:—Accordion Recital. 9:—Time Signal. 9.3:—Concert. 11.45:—Military Music. 12 (midnight):—News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (263.2m.), 2.5kw. Relayed by MILAN (272.2m.), and GENOA (281m.).—6.30:—Announcements. 6.50:—Concert of Light Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Primarosa—Operetta (Dietz). In the intervals: Talk and Review of New Books. After the Programme:—Dance Music from the Cafe Alfieri, Turin.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (298m.).—6.30:—Concert of Trio Music. 7:—A Hetaizad auf der Alm—Peasant Sketch with Song in Three Acts (Franz Muller)—Music by Hugo Bohlig). 8.30:—Orchestral Concert. 9.20:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.45:—Concert and Dance Music, relayed from the Odeon Casino.

OSLO (1,040m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (537m.), NOTODDEN (448m.), FORSGRUND (Moravska-Ostrava).—6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Samson and Delilah—Opera in Three Acts (Saint-Saëns), adapted for Wireless. 9.30:—News, Advertising Notes, Press Review. 9.50:—Time, News, and Topical Talk. 9.5:—Film Review and Gramophone Records. 9.45:—Gramophone Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals, at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 2.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Children. 4.30:—News. 4.45:—Concert from the Salle Gaveau. 6.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7:—Talks. 7.30:—Advanced English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Brittany:—Literary Readings from the Works of Chateaubriand, Flaubert, and André Savignon. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Dramatic Programme: The Different Quarters of Paris—the City (Revell), by M. Denis d'Ines and his Company. 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 9.30:—Organ Recital from the Old Conservatoire—Prelude and Fugue in A minor (Bach); Fugue in C major (Buxtehude); Scour Mosque (Couperin); Canon (Schumann); Prelude, Fugue and Variations (Franck); Prelude, Fugue in G minor (Duprè); Toccata (Widor).

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**TURIN—Call 1TO (263.2

The List of Applications will be opened on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1930, and closed on or before Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1930.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

ISSUE OF £6,000,000

Central Electricity 4½ per Cent. Stock, 1951-1973,

Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, the Central Electricity Board (Increase of Borrowing Powers) Special Order, 1930, and the Central Electricity Board Borrowing Regulations, 1928, pursuant to a Resolution of the Board dated the 20th day of November, 1930.

Interest will be paid Half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July.

A first payment of £1 : 10s. per £100 will be made on the 1st July, 1931.

PRICE OF ISSUE

£95:10s. PER CENT.

The GOVERNOR AND COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised by the Central Electricity Board to receive applications for the above issue of Stock, payable as follows :—

	Per Cent.
On Application	£ 5
On Tuesday, 16th December, 1930	£10 10s.
On Friday, 30th January, 1931	£15
On Friday, 6th March, 1931 ..	£25
On Friday, 10th April, 1931 ..	£40
	£95 10s.

The Stock now issued and the interest thereon rank *pari passu* with £3,000,000 Central Electricity 4 per Cent. Stock, 1959-1989, and £7,000,000 Central Electricity 5 per Cent. Stock, 1950-1970, already issued, and are a first charge on the whole undertaking and the net revenues of the Board.

The Board reserve power to create and issue further Stock ranking *pari passu* with the above Stocks.

The Stock of the present issue will be redeemed by a Cumulative Sinking Fund, commencing not later than the year 1937, sufficient to repay the whole of the Stock by its maturity date. This Sinking Fund will be provided out of the Redemption Funds which the Board are required to provide for the amortisation of their capital expenditure and will be applied in the purchase of Stock when the price, exclusive of accrued interest, does not exceed par, and any balance which cannot be so applied will be invested temporarily in accordance with the Borrowing Regulations. Any Stock not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on the 1st January, 1973, but the Board reserve the right to redeem at par on any interest date on or after the 1st January, 1951, all Stock then outstanding on giving at least three calendar months' previous notice by advertisement in two London daily newspapers.

The Central Electricity Board were constituted by the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, and are acting under statutory powers in adopting and carrying out the Schemes referred to in the Statement appended.

The Board are empowered, with the consent of the Electricity Commissioners, to borrow £50,000,000. Of this sum the Electricity Commissioners have already given consents in respect of £23,000,000, of which £5,500,000 is in respect of standardisation of frequency, and £17,500,000 is in respect of the construction and acquisition of main transmission lines and other purposes. The proceeds of the Stocks already issued and of that now being issued form part of the sum of £23,000,000 mentioned above.

The proceeds of the present issue will be used to provide further funds for the construction and acquisition of main transmission lines, the cost of standardisation of frequency and other authorised purposes including payment of interest on the 4 per Cent. Stock already issued until the 31st December, 1936, on the 5 per Cent. Stock already issued until the 31st December, 1937, and on the Stock now being issued until the 31st December, 1938, if and so far as the expenditure does not become remunerative at an earlier date.

The Register of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England. The Stock will be transferable by ordinary Transfer Deed in multiples of one pound.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the Stock applied for, should be sent to the Issue Office, 5 & 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3. In the case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as a deposit will be applied towards the first instalment, but any balance should there be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications for sums of £50 or multiples thereof.

Payment may be made in full after allotment under discount at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum. In the case of full payment being made before the 16th December, 1930, discount will be allowed from the latter date. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Interest on the Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July. Warrants will be transmitted by post.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer with coupon attached for the interest payable on the 1st July, 1931, will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters. Fully paid Scrip Certificates may be registered on and after the 16th December, 1930.

A Commission of 5s. per £100 will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 & 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom, or at the Head Office of the Central Electricity Board, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.2, or at any of the District Offices of the Board.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON, E.C.2.
21st November, 1930.

STATEMENT.

The Central Electricity Board consists of a Chairman and seven Members, appointed by the Minister of Transport pursuant to Section 1 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926. The present Members are :—

SIR ANDREW R. DUNCAN, *Chairman.*	MR. FRANK HODGES.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD BARNBY, C.M.G.	MR. W. WALKER.
SIR JAMES DEVONSHIRE, K.B.E.	SIR DUNCAN WATSON.
	SIR RALPH L. WEDGWOOD, C.B., C.M.G.
	MR. W. K. WRIGHAM.

The main functions of the Board are to construct main transmission lines (commonly known as "the grid"), to concentrate the generation of electricity at standard frequency in the most efficient stations, to supply electricity in bulk for distribution, and by these means to increase the availability of electricity throughout the country and reduce the cost of production.

The revenues of the Board will be derived from the sale of electricity in bulk and by a levy by the Electricity Commissioners under section 9 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, on the whole of the electricity supply industry within Great Britain of annual sums equal to the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of money borrowed for the standardisation of frequency.

The following Schemes have been adopted by the Board under section 4 of the Act :—

(1) Central Scotland Electricity Scheme, 1927;
(2) South East England Electricity Scheme, 1927;
(3) Central England Electricity Scheme, 1929;
(4) North West England and North Wales Electricity Scheme, 1928;
(5) Mid-East England Electricity Scheme, 1929;
(6) North East England Electricity Scheme, 1929;
(7) South West England and South Wales Electricity Scheme, 1930;
(8) East England Electricity Scheme, 1930.

These eight Schemes cover the whole of England and Wales and the industrial belt of Scotland.

The rapid growth of the Electricity Supply industry can be judged from the figures given below, which are taken from the Official Returns of the Electricity Commissioners. These figures show the total amount of electricity generated during the last few years by all authorized undertakers and railway and tramway authorities in Great Britain; a few non-statutory undertakings are also included, but generation by private plants is excluded :—

Year ended	Units Generated.
31st March, 1922	4,884,666,038
31st March, 1923	5,738,718,485
31st March, 1924	6,681,524,272
31st March, 1925	7,415,375,529
31st March, 1926	8,122,981,823
31st March, 1927*	8,365,857,198
31st March, 1928	9,927,850,830
31st March, 1929	10,878,980,925
31st March, 1930	11,961,621,985

* Year of General Strike.

The annual output of the Industry in Great Britain is thus nearly 12 times as much as it was 8 years previously.

The Board are satisfied from detailed estimates of the financial operation of the several Schemes which have been adopted by the Board that when those Schemes are in full operation the revenue will provide ample margins over and above the amount required to meet the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the total expenditure on the said Schemes.

Over 400 miles of the main transmission lines are now in operation. In addition some 500 miles of such lines have been completed or are in course of construction, and further sections will be brought into use at early dates.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY 4½% STOCK, 1951—1973.

PRICE OF ISSUE £95 : 10s. per Cent.

To the GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/we request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 21st November, 1930,

£..... say.....
pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby agree to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £..... being the amount of deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

Signature .....

Name in full .....
(Block Letters) (State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

Address .....

Date .....1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for not less than £50, and for multiples of £50 thereafter, and should be made payable to "Bearer" or "Cashier".

Bank of England,
a/c Central Electricity Loan.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4705

CITY NOTES

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY PROSPECTUS

END OF THE GROCERY MERGER PROJECT

The prospectus of the new issue of the Central Electricity Board is published to-day, but the list of applications will not be opened until Monday. As already stated, the amount is £6,000,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, and the price of issue 95½. At this price the yield is £4 14s. 3d. per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 10½ per cent. on December 16, 15 per cent. on January 30, 25 per cent. on March 6, and 40 per cent. on April 10. The first interest payment, amounting to £1 10s. per cent., will be made on July 1. The stock will rank *pari passu* with the £3,000,000 of Four per Cent. stock and the £7,000,000 of Five per Cent. stock already issued, which constitute a first charge on the whole undertaking and net revenues of the Board. The stock will be repaid at par not later than January 1, 1973, but the borrower reserves the right to redeem it on any interest date on or after January 1, 1951. A cumulative sinking fund beginning not later than 1937 will be established to repay the whole of the stock by its maturity date. This fund will be applied to the purchase of stock at or below par, and any balance which cannot be applied in that way will be invested temporarily. With the consent of the Electricity Commissioners the Board is empowered to borrow up to £50,000,000. The Commissioners have already consented to a sum of £23,000,000, and the present issue forms part of this total. Its proceeds will be used for the construction and acquisition of main transmission lines, the cost of standardization of frequency, and for other purposes.

Security for the Stock

The function of the Board is to supply electricity in bulk for distribution, and by means of the "grid" to increase the availability of electricity throughout the country, and to reduce costs of production. Its revenues are derived not only from the sale of electricity, but also from a levy under section 9 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1926, on the whole of the supply industry in Great Britain of annual sums equal to the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of money borrowed for standardization of frequency. Eight schemes have now been adopted by the Board covering the whole of England, Wales, and the industrial belt of Scotland. When these are in full operation the Board is satisfied that the revenue will provide ample margins over and above the amount required to meet the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the total expenditure on the schemes. There are over 400 miles of the "grid" now in operation, and about 500 miles have either been completed or are in course of construction. Figures are given in the prospectus showing the rapid growth of the electricity industry, the annual output being nearly two and a half times as much as it was eight years ago. An exceptionally large queue was formed outside the Bank of England Loans Office yesterday to obtain supplies of the prospectus, which indicates that the loan is likely to be heavily "stagged" and therefore over-subscribed. Although not a trustee security, the stock is a first-class investment.

Treasury Bill Results

A keen demand was experienced for the Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender yesterday, and though the amount on offer had been increased from £40,000,000 to £45,000,000, there was, as a result of the easier condition of the short loan and discount markets, an appreciable decline in the average rate of discount compared with last week's figure. Applications were £61,620,000, against £54,175,000, and the whole amount on offer was allotted, the average rate of discount being £2 3s. 2.31d. per cent., against £2 4s. 0.37d. Tenders at £99 9s. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 25 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 9s. 2d. for bills dated to-day week secured allotment in full. The amount of bills maturing next week falls short by £10,000,000 of the total to be taken up, and the amount falling due in the following week is also £10,000,000 less than the total to be offered next Friday, which is again £45,000,000.

The Grocery Store Merger

Both the Unilever group of grocery store companies and the International Tea Company's Stores have now issued circulars to their shareholders informing them of the breakdown of the resumed negotiations for merging their interests under the title of Allied Stores, Limited. The Unilever group's circular is brief, but states that the directors of the different companies have definitely abandoned the negotiations. The International Tea Company's circular, which was published yesterday, is more informative, and if read in conjunction with the correspondence between the parties published on October 22 by the Unilever group of companies, will provide all the information that is necessary to enable shareholders in the different companies to appreciate the reasons for the breakdown and the practical wisdom of the step that has now been taken by both sides. It is apparent that irreconcilable differences developed between the directors of the Unilever companies and the International directors regarding the conduct of the business of Allied Stores. These differences developed after the shareholders had passed the resolution in July last authorizing the merger, and became more marked as time passed. On the one side, the International directors felt that the advantage of the amalgamation which they had foreseen, and had caused them to recommend the merger, could not be realized. Consequently, they decided not to proceed with the scheme without further authority from the shareholders, the merger still being subject to the sanction of the Court. In the circumstances the directors could scarcely do otherwise. While they actually refrain from making any recommendation to the shareholders, none is really necessary, since the scheme has become impracticable. The eleventh hour attempt to compose the differences of view was not successful, because terms acceptable to both parties could not be evolved. There the matter ends.

Forestal Land Company's Scheme

Shareholders in the Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Company are invited to attend an extraordinary general meeting on December 4 for the purpose of approving an agreement provisionally made for a sale of the company's Argentine assets to a subsidiary undertaking formed under Argentine law. The reasons for the step were given at the annual meeting held in May. The chairman (Baron Emile d'Erlanger) stated that it was considered to be a matter of prudence to minimize the burden of double taxation, and the formation of the new company was regarded as essential if any amalgamation with a view to the rationalization of the quebracho industry was to be effected. The keystone of any such scheme, he said, would be the Forestal Company, but no company engaged in industry in Argentina or Paraguay would accept incorporation into an English company at the cost of having to pay heavy British income-tax on dividends, depreciation, and reserves. As consideration for the sale the English company will hold the Ordinary shares of the new Argentine company, together with issues of Six per Cent. and Four per Cent. Debentures. As security for the English company's £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. Ten-Year Notes, up to £1,000,000 of debentures secured by a floating charge are to be created and handed to the trustees. It is pointed out that while the Argentine company will be administered by its own board and not by the board of the Forestal Company the directors of the parent concern will, through their holding of shares of the Argentine company, be in a position adequately to protect their shareholders' interests, just as they do in the case of the company's other subsidiary companies. The Forestal Company is to continue as heretofore its activities outside the Argentine Republic.

British Ropes Report

From the report of British Ropes, Limited, for the 12 months ended August 31 it appears that while certain of the company's redundant properties were disposed of during the year their realization has by no means been completed, and the auditors again state that the value of the fixed assets in the balance-sheet appears to be largely in excess of present values. Doubtless the trade reaction has adversely affected the realization of these assets. Presumably as an outcome of the sales that have been made, the value of the fixed assets in the balance-sheet has fallen from £2,627,092 to £2,314,043. Sales have only been effected at a considerable reduction on the balance-sheet values, for there now appears a suspense account of £223,940, being the excess of book value over assets realized, less the transfer of the capital reserve account balance of £41,173. It has for long been recognized that a reorganization of the capital would be necessary, and the directors state in their report that they consider that until trading conditions are more settled it would be inopportune to proceed with plans. Profits for the year, before providing for depreciation, were £61,405, and there is a balance of £55,273 at credit of profit and loss. But there can be no question of dividends until depreciation has been dealt with and the company's finances placed on a sound basis.

Combined Pulp Project Dropped

It was announced last evening by the directors of the Combined Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, that the response to the Debanture issue project proposed in their letter to shareholders on November 13 is not sufficient to allow the directors to complete the purchase of the Silesian shares and the redemption of the pledged securities. Accordingly, such application moneys as have been received are to be returned in full. The failure of the Debenture scheme will not cause surprise, in view of the large sum that was required. Many shareholders probably felt that the record of the company had been so disappointing that to subscribe further money might prove to be a case of throwing good money after bad. Shareholders will be further informed of the position of the company at the annual meeting, which will be held some time next month.

Yields on Endowment Policies

In a prospectus just issued by the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company devoted to the difference between investment and speculation, an effective example is included of the results that may be expected from an endowment assurance. The illustration is of a 20-year endowment assurance effected by a man aged 25 next birthday for £500 with profits. The rate of bonus declared by the Law Union and Rock at the last quinquennial valuation was £2 5s. per annum on the sums assured and existing bonuses, and on the assumption that this high rate of bonus is maintained the assurance may be estimated to work out as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Annual Premium	24	12	6
Less Income Tax Abatement at 2s.	2	9	3
	22	3	3
Value of Policy at Maturity (Estimated)	765	0	0
Total of net investments ..	443	0	0
Profit	322	0	0

The profit is equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest, free of tax, on the yearly investments, and it is pointed out that in the case of policies taken out at later ages the rate of interest would be slightly less in proportion to the increased hazard. The result is, as regards the return on the money invested, not the best that might be realized, since it assumes the payment of all the premiums provided for until the normal date of maturity. Should death occur in the early years of the policy the yield would be very much higher. The example indicates that in the case of a policy which is continued in force until the normal date of maturity the assured would have been able to invest his money with absolute safety, have secured a satisfactory yield of interest, and could be said to have had the protection of life assurance during the period without cost. Since results such as these can be secured by policyholders the appeal of life assurance as an investment is undoubtedly strong.

Paper and Plantation Dividends

Yesterday's dividend statements included the declaration of an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary capital of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919) on account of the year 1930. Shareholders will regard this as an encouraging indication of the results of the company for the current year, for it is the first interim payment the company has made. For 1929 the Ordinary shareholders received a dividend of 10 per cent., and for 1928 8 per cent. The company has greatly extended its operations in recent years, and now controls a large proportion of the production of high-grade paper in this country. The reduction from 15 to 2½ per cent. in the final dividend of the Rajawella Produce Company, making 5 per cent. against 20 for the 12 months ended June 30, was to be expected, for a large part of the company's estates is devoted to rubber cultivation, which doubtless produced poor results owing to the heavy fall in the price of the commodity. Any dividend by a purely rubber plantation enterprise is in these days rare, and shareholders of the Lumut Rubber Estates will appreciate the announcement of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year to September 30, though for 1928-29 the company paid 22½ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE

INDUSTRIALS, OILS, AND MINES WEAK

DEALINGS IN NEW ISSUES

The stock markets yesterday retained the characteristics that have for some time been familiar. On the one hand, fresh strength developed in British Government and other high-class securities, while, on the other, the tendency for Ordinary shares of nearly every kind was heavy. A moderate amount of selling led to further falls in leading industrial shares, oil shares, and mining shares, the last-named group being affected by the non-payment of an interim dividend by the Central Mining and Investment Corporation. The official report on the Argentine crops, which stated that yellow rust had caused a loss of 2,000,000 tons of wheat, was responsible for acute weakness in Argentine railway stocks. Dealings began in several new issues. Cape Town "Fives" opened at ¼ premium, and after rising to 9-16 premium closed at ⅝ premium. The Hertfordshire loan was quoted at 99⅛, and Carlisle at 88⅞. Dealings in the Assam Railways and Trading Company new Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures took place at from ⅞ to 1 premium, the scrip closing at the former price.

Continued strength was shown by Gilt-edged securities, and the market closed firm, although final prices were not in all cases quite the best. The Five per Cent. War Loan met with strong support, rising 3-16 to 102⅜. Four per Cent. Consols closed ⅛ higher at 93, and there were rises of ⅛ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81⅛) and Four per Cent. Victory Bonds (97). Treasury Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1932-34, rose ⅛ to 102.

The HOME RAILWAY market displayed a firmer tone, a more reassured view being taken with regard to the outcome of the negotiations over the wages question. Rises of ⅛ were established in L.M.S. Ordinary and Southern Deferred and Preferred. Great Western was quoted ⅛ higher, and the Second Preference stock of the London and North Eastern recovered a point.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian Government bonds remained steady, but a fall took place in the loans of the State of San Paulo; the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee bonds fell to 77, the Seven per Cents to 83, and the Six per Cents to 59. European Government loans were steady. Chinese bonds, after giving way slightly in the morning, hardened towards the close. The 1912 "Fives" rallied from 49 to 49½. Official news of damage to the crops from rust was responsible for a further fall in Argentine railway stocks. B.A. Gt. Southern closed a point lower at 71, having been 70, B.A. Pacific fell 2 to 61, and that price was also quoted for B.A. Western and Central Argentine, each of which showed a fall of a point. Entre Rios dropped 2½ to 70. Leopoldina remained a heavy market, falling to 25½.

There was renewed selling of Oil shares, Royal Dutch appeared to be the chief sufferer, the shares closing ⅛ lower at 24⅞. Shell fell 9-16 to 3⅛, and losses of 1-32 were shown by Burmah, V.O.C., Trinidad Leaseholds, and Lobitos. Mexican Eagle gave way to 6s. 10½d., Canadian Eagle falling to 7s. 6d. Little change took place in Rubber shares. The price of the commodity was 1-16d. lower at 4 9-16d. The Tea market was dull. James Finlay were quoted 1s. lower at 79s., and among the producing companies Budla Beta went back 1s. to 60s. Consolidated Estates were also easier at 2½.

FALL IN CENTRAL MINING

The Industrial market opened in heavy mood, and on balance a number of leading shares showed further losses, though here and there a tendency was shown at the close to bid for shares that had previously been on offer. In the Tobacco group Carreras gave way 3-16 to 5 3-16, and Imperial lost 1-32 at 4 21-32. Imperial Chemical closed easier at 19s. 9d., and Courtaulds went back 1-32 to 2 1-32, similar falls being shown in Unilever (2 1-32) and Turner and Newall (52s. 6d.). Dunlop Rubber declined to 11s. 9d. Wall Paper Deferred, after touching 32s., closed 1s. lower on balance at 33s. 3d. Pinchin, Johnson were 6d. to 40s. 6d., but Crittall Manufacturing were a little better at 19s. 4½d. Bovril Deferred relapsed to 37s. 6d. Cable stocks were lower, the Preference falling to 72½, the "A" to 22½, and the "B" to 12. Little business was transacted in the International group. There were fractional falls in Nickel (19), Brazilian Traction (26½), and Hydro Electric (27½), but Columbia Graphophone remained firm, the shares closing 1-32 higher on balance at 2½. A number of Bank and Insurance shares were quoted slightly lower, and dullness also characterized the Brewery group.

The South African market was influenced by the passing of the Central Mining Company's interim dividend. The shares of that company were little better than 10 at the opening, but a rally from that level took place and the closing price was 11¼, which left a net fall of 1½. Rand Mines gave way 3-32 to 2 11-16, and the shares of other finance companies were dull in sympathy, Union Corporation being only 2 13-32 and Johannesburg Consolidated 32s. Shares of gold-producing companies were quoted slightly easier. Daggafontein was an exception, the shares rising 1s. to 24s. 9d. De Beers weakened to 5½. The Rhodesian group was also lower, Chartered falling to 29s. 6d., although copper rallied to the extent of 17s. per ton. Tin shares were irregular, falls in London Tin and Tavoy being accompanied by small rises in Ayer Hitam, Gopeng, and Idris. Rio Tinto fell ¼ to 31½. Burma Corporation were firmer at 9s. 10½d.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The opening was barely steady, with trading exceptionally dull. There was little feature throughout the day, but the list, with the exception of Consolidated Mining and Smelting, which was affected by realizing, tended higher, and closed very steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	—	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
Abitibi ..	No bid	9¼	Dom. Glass ..	103	104
Asbestos ..	1¼	1¼	Dom. Textile	No bid	79½
Do., Pref. ..	11⅜	11⅜	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	21½	21½	Fraser Cos...	8½	8½
Brat. Track.	26	26½	Hollinger ..	5¼	5¼
B.C. Pwr., A	36	35¾	Int. Nickel ..	18½	18¼
Do., B ..	13	13	Massey, H...	14⅞	14⅝
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1	No bid	Montreal L't.	57½	56¾
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew...	25½	25½
Do., 2nd Pf.	2½	2½	Nat. Steel Car	32½	32
Calgary ..	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	280	285
Can. Car. ..	17½	17⅞	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref...	24½	24⅞	Power Corp.	54¼	53¼
C. Cement ..	14	14	Price Bros...	44	44
Do., Pref...	91	90⅞	Quebec Pwr.	43	No bid
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	S. Law'ce C.	4⅛	4
Indus. Alcohol, A ..	31¼	31½	Shawinigan	50¼	49⅞
Do., B ..	2⅛	2	S. Canada Power ..	28	28
C. Power ..	6⅛	6⅜	Steel Co. of Canada ..	46¾	46¾
C. Steamship	6	6	W'peg Elec.	20	20
Do., Pref'd.	19	19	Bk. Montreal	280	285
Cockshutt ..	11⅛	11½	Can.Bk.Com.	234	223
Cons. Mining	148¾	151	Royal Bank	280	280
Dom. Bridge	55⅞	55			

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Before leaving for Europe to-day Señor Viriato Gutierez, a Cuban Senator and the head of a committee representing Cuban sugar growers, expressed the opinion that the International Sugar Conference which is opening at Brussels on December 4 would evolve a definite plan to bring production and consumption into alignments. He declared that the participation of the Dutch growers who took no part in the previous conference was in itself a good augury of success. In addition to Germany, Belgium, Cuba, Java, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, Señor Gutierez said that Great Britain, Santo Domingo, and Peru might also participate in the conference. —*Reuter.*

SUEZ CANAL COUPONS

PARIS, Nov. 21.—According to reliable reports, says *Le Temps* this evening, the British Government will be represented as shareholder at the hearing of the appeal of the Suez Canal Company, due to come before the Paris Courts on December 10.

The case is one in which a group of shareholders claim recognition of their right to the payment of statutory interest in gold francs. The Court of First Instance pronounced in favour of the plaintiffs.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Though general trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was quieter, activity was noticeable in one or two directions, and the market after early irregularity developed a much brighter appearance. Sales were returned at 2,238,000 shares.

Overnight price levels were barely maintained at the opening, owing to a resumption of realizing in anticipation of a technical reaction. Trading subsequently became quiet, with irregular but slight fluctuations. The withdrawal of selling pressure prompted scattered "bull" support, and this was reflected in rather sharp rebounds in prices of pivotal stocks. The action of the market later revived speculative confidence and the buying of motor stocks was resumed. Rails received better support on an estimation that the fourth quarter earnings will show improvement, while increased outside buying was noticeable in standard issues.

The persistent firmness of standard issues throughout the afternoon encouraged further support for several specialities with a thin market, notably Case Threshing Machine and Worthington Pump, both of which rallied sharply. Merchandising issues were also supported, particularly Montgomery Ward following reports that October was the most profitable month for this company in the current year with prospects that the earnings for November and December will be even larger. Week-end realizing appeared later in the afternoon but caused only a slight reaction, the feature in the late trading being the sharp rise in rails due to anticipations of more favourable October earnings' statements and reports that the western roads contemplate applying for higher freight rates. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.84⅞	4.85⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight..	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 1/2
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 19/32	4.85⅝
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅜
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84 11/16	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅞	3.92¼
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.21	40.20⅞
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.83¾
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74¾
Prague, cheques..	100kr.		2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85	23.85
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.94¼	13.94¾
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.38¼	19.38½
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	11.25	11.35
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.06⅝	14.06⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen.	3.17	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables.	1000din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.18	34.24
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.00	9.86

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Nov. 21	Nov. 20		Nov. 21	Nov. 20
Atchison ..	198	193	Int. Amer.	10	12¼
Atl. Coast	125	120	KansasCity	43⅛	39¼
B. & O. ..	80¾	76	Louisville	100	100
Do., Pref.	77	77	Min. St. P.	10	—
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	35¾	35
M. Pref.	65¼	65	Do., Pref.	100⅜	101½
Can.P.(Nw)	44⅛	42¾	N.Mex.1 Pf.	⅛	—
Cent., N.J.	205½	205½	Do., 2 Pf.	⅛	⅝
Ches. & O.	44⅛	43¼	N.Y. Cent.	137	134½
Ch. G.W.	8½	7⅝	Norfolk ..	211	209¼
Do., Pref.	28½	27¾	N. Pacific	56½	54¾
Ch. N.W.	45½	43¼	Pennsylv'a	64	60⅞
Ch.M'.&St.P	8	7¾	Reading ..	95	91
Ch.Lock Is.	67¼	65	S.L. & S.F.	68	66½
Det & Hud.	149½	146	S.L. & S.W.	34	30
Del., Lack.	93	87½	S. Pacific	106½	103¾
Erie	32½	30½	Southern.	68	67
Do., 1 Pf.	44	43¼	Do., Pref.	82¼	82¼
G.N., Pref.	65	64½	Union ..	193	191
Illinois ..	85½	84½	Do., Pref.	85¾	85¾
InterBoro'			Wabash ..	20½	19
Rapid Tr.	28	29	Do., Pf. A	48	46

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	107½	104¾	Int. Nickel	18½	18⅛
AlliedChem	209½	207	Int. Paper	8⅜	7½
Amer. Agr.	2⅛	2	Int. T. & T.	30	29⅛
Do., Pref.	12	11⅞	Kennecott	28⅛	28
Am.Br.Bov	11½	10	Kresge S.S.	27¼	27
Am. and F. Power ..	41¼	40¾	K'ger, S'ps	24¼	24½
Am. Can	119¾	117¼	Liggett&M.	84	84
Am. Loco.	32½	32	LooseWiles	53	52
Am.Rolling Mills ..	34	33½	Mack Teks.	48½	47½
Am. Smelt.	52	52	Montg'y W.	21⅝	20⅛
Am.Sm.& R.	48	48	Nash Mtrs.	30⅞	30⅛
Am. Tel..	191	190½	Nat. Bisct.	79	78
Am. Tob.	107	105½	Nat. Cash R.	32⅝	32
Am.Wool'n	6	6	Nat. Dairy	44⅝	44
Anaconda	36⅜	36	N. Amér...	74⅜	72⅞
Armour Pf.	75	71	Packard ..	9¾	9⅝
As.DryGds.	29¼	28¼	Pan A. Pet.	42	43
At'tic Ref.	228⅜	222⅜	Pub. Ser., N.J. ..	77	76½
Baldwin ..	24⅞	24¼	Pullman ..	62	61¼
Barnsdall A	14⅞	14⅝	RadioCorp.	18⅛	17⅝
Beth. Steel	66	64⅛	Rem'g'n Rd	17⅞	16
Celanese ..	14⅛	15½	Ryl. Dutch	39⅛	39⅛
C.de Pasco	30	30	Sears R'b'k	53½	51⅛
Chile Copp.	28¼	28¼	Shell Trans.	33⅛	33⅝
Chrysler ..	19⅝	19⅝	Shell Un.	8½	8½
Col. Fuel ..	26⅛	26	Simmons ..	51	51
Colum. Gas	39⅛	38⅛	Std. Brands	15¾	15⅝
Col. Graph.	12⅛	11½	Std. Gas ..	70¼	71
Cons. Gas	90¾	90¼	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	50½	50¾
Cont. Can	50	50	Std., N.J.	54⅜	55
Cont. Oil	12⅜	12½	Do., N.Y.	25½	26
Corn Prod.	82	81⅜	Studebaker	25⅞	25⅝
Crucible ..	60	59	TexasCorp.	38¼	37⅞
DavisonCh.	17¾	17½	Tex. G.Sul.	53	53
Deng. Inc.	67¼	67½	Timken ..	68	68⅜
Du Pont..	94	92½	Tr.Cont.Cp	9⅛	9
Eastman K	170½	168¼	Un.Carbide	63¼	62
Elec. P.&L.	47¼	45¼	Un. Corp.	20¼	19⅞
Elec. Stor.	58	57	Un. Fruit	66¾	66½
Fox. Films	34⅞	33⅞	United Gas	28⅝	28⅛
Gen. Elect.	51¼	50¼	U.S. L'ther	5½	5¾
Gen. Foods	52	51¾	U.S. Rbr.

MONEY MARKET

EASY CONDITIONS

FRENCH EXCHANGE LOWER

Money was plentiful in Lombard-street yesterday, 1½ per cent. being the general charge both for fresh accommodation for the night and for the renewal of day-to-day advances from lenders other than the clearing banks. Discount rates were again inclined to weaken, and 2 3-16 per cent. became the market's rate for three months' fine bank bills, business occasionally being reported below this quotation. The result of the Treasury Bill allotment accorded fairly closely with the final market estimates. Home banks were buyers of January maturities at 2 5-32 per cent. Foreign exchanges were inclined to move against sterling, the Paris rate further declining to 123.61f. Spanish currency, however, was weak.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	2	2 5/16–2 1/4	2 5/16	2 1/4	2 5/16

Discount (Treasury Bills)		Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2 1/16–2 1/4	2 5/16–2 5/16	3–3 1/2	3 1/4–3 1/2	3 1/2–4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Leading Foreign Exchanges generally moved against this country. The New York rate was finally $4.85½, a decline of 1-16c., and the Montreal rate fell ⅛c. to $4.84 15-16. A further decline occurred in the Paris rate, which closed at 123.61f., a fall of 2¼c. Other Continental rates that moved against sterling included the Milan (92.76½l.), Amsterdam (12.07fl.), and Berlin (20.37½m.) exchanges. Violent fluctuations occurred in the Spanish rate, which after touching 42.58p. during the earlier hours, moved to 43.90p. and finished at 43.45p., a movement of 52¼c. against the peseta on the day. The premium on forward Spain was 4c., one month, and 14c., three months. Among the Eastern exchanges the Kobe rate declined 1-16d. to 2s. 0 15-32d. The Argentine exchange was slightly higher at 38 15-32d., but the Rio rate at 4 25-32d. showed a decline of 1-32d. Peruvian currency appreciated.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 31/32–4 32/32	4.85 29/32–85 1/4
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.84 7/8–85 1/8	4.84 7/8–85 1/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.56–67	123.63–68
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.09	34.82½–82¾	34.82½–82¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74–92.79	92.74–92.79
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05½–06¼	25.05½–06
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	192.23	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid	Pes. to £	42.35–43.20	42.35–43.20	42.35–43.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	108.00	108¼–108½	108¼–108½
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¾–07¼	12.07–07⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–38¼	20.37⅝–38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49–34.52	34.48–34.51
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.75	27.67–27.70	27.67–27.70
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2227	163½–163⅞	163½–163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43 5/16–43⅝	43 5/16–43⅝
Riga	Lats. to £	25.2215	25.20–25.26	25.20–25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Czech'slvk	Kcs. to £	124.1	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼–27 7/16	274¼–27 7/16
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¾–48⅞	48¾–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.850	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20–18.23	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18 13/32–18 5/8	18 13/32–18 5/8
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼–09½	18.09¼–09½
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16–97 31/32	97 15/16–97 31/32
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5 29/32	1/5¾–1/5 15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5 29/32	1/5¾–1/5 15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¾–1/5 29/32	1/5¾–1/5 15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 31/32–1/3 7/8	1/3 31/32–1/3 7/8
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/32–2/0 5/16	2/0 7/32–2/0 5/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7–1/7 1/16	1/7–1/7 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/32–3 13/32	2/3 11/32–3 13/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07¾–08¼	12.07¾–08¼
Manila	Per peso	24.866d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 3/4–4 13/16	4 13/16–4 29/32
B. Aires	Per $ gold	47.377d.	38 3/4–38 15/16	38 3/4–38 15/16
Montevideo	$ to £	40	39.88	39.87
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38¾–39¼	38¾–39¼
Lima	Soles tot	12.186	15.67½	15.75
Mexico	Pesos tot	9.76	10.40–10.60	10.40–10.60

* 90 days. † Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 19 3	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £211,498 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been an efflux of £523,407, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
—	£	—	£
Nov. 20	Nil	Nov. 20—	
		Bar gold	291,909
		Sovereigns	20,000
Nov. 21	Nil	Nov. 21—	
		Bar gold	211,498
Efflux	523,407		
Total	£523,407	Total	£523,407

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,507,655; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a few bars of gold were available, and the price was advanced ½d. to 85s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver was easier, the price declining 1/16d. to 16½d. per oz. for cash, and 16½d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on November 17 to midday on November 20 were £922,522, including £815,600 from South Africa, while exports were £1,335,313, of which £1,223,609 went to France. Silver imports were £13,858, and exports £54,795.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	17,064	17,032
The reserve against it was held in the following form :—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	12,272	12,298
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,228	3,228
Securities (Govt. of India)	1,342	1,296
Do. (British Govt.)	222	210
Total	17,064	17,032

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 5/16	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1 7/8	2
Paris	2½	2	1¾
Berlin	5	4¾	4-6
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 5/16	½
Brussels	2½	2½	1

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD RETURN

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board, with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars) :—

—	Nov. 19	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,949,980	+ 12,480
Reserves other than gold	150,900	+ 1,540
Total bills discounted	205,040	+ 13,380
Bills bought in open market	178,270	− 29,070
Total bills on hand	383,310	− 15,690
Total U.S. Govt. securities	506,770	− 5,530
Total bills and securities	905,380	+ 21,210
Total resources	4,959,010	− 9,110
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,383,600	+ 12,450
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,448,750	− 41,540
Government deposits	57,140	+ 12,940
Total deposits	2,514,260	− 25,490
Total liabilities	4,959,010	− 9,110
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	81·9%	+ 0·7%

Other Foreign Bank Returns appear on page 21

AFTER-EFFECTS OF OUSTRIC FAILURE

BOURSE SETTLEMENT OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 21

The Bourse throughout the week remained under the shadow of the Oustric failure. Though the direct consequences of this have already been dealt with, there remain the after-effects, which will entail a good deal of preparation if the settlement at the end of the month is to be achieved without further dislocation. Every effort is being made to prevent any undue extension of these after-effects, and in the measures now being taken to prepare the way the principal banks are cooperating. This step has done much to allay the general nervousness and uncertainty.

The Bourse has indeed presented a curious picture of fluctuations. The favourable opening was strengthened by the Government's success in the Chamber in connexion with the debates on its foreign policy. The promise of measures of guarantee in the Oustric settlements was reassuring. Then followed the decline in sympathy with New York, which was accentuated by the resignation of the Minister of Justice, from which the probability of a Cabinet crisis was inferred. Large offers from abroad further depressed markets, and towards the close of the week, after an attempt at recovery, there were renewed signs of nervousness accompanied by heavy realizations, presumably in preparation for the settlement.

The artificial character of these fluctuations was shown by the repeated and persistent recovery of markets under the most adverse circumstances. There is no doubt that far-sighted investors are making good use of the opportunity afforded by the present unfounded depression. Meanwhile, in addition to the normal economic indications, the reports of the more important companies continue to present a fairly optimistic outlook for the immediate future of their undertakings. However, a certain cautious note can be detected in these utterances. It is due perhaps to the realization that in the present state of diminished purchasing power France cannot hope to escape indefinitely from all participation in the general economic crisis.

DURATION OF GOLD MOVEMENT

In the money market there is no change and very little business. The rates for day-to-day money and private discount are unaltered. The exchange on London declined from 123.68½ at the beginning of the week to a closing rate of 123.63½. All the circumstances of the movement of balances and credits point to the continuation of gold withdrawals from London in the present daily quantities throughout December. One effect of the crisis has been the repatriation of French credits from abroad to meet emergencies, and this demand for francs has helped to weaken the sterling rate. On the other hand it is being accompanied by increases in current accounts and in the note issue, resulting in a rise in retail prices. The ultimate effect of this may be to diminish still further the margin between French exporters' prices and those of their competitors.

CABLE AND WIRELESS RATES REDUCED

NEW CHARGES TO SOUTH AMERICA

In September Imperial and International Communications, Limited, announced a reduction of 4d. a word in the charges for telegrams over its cable and wireless circuits to South America. This is now to be followed as from December 1 next by a further reduction of a penny a word, charges for the deferred and letter telegram services being reduced proportionately. The extent of the reductions in tariffs effected by Imperial and International Communications may be gauged from the fact that prior to August, 1927, the telegraphic tariff from this country to the Argentine and Chile, for example, was 2s. 9d. a word, whereas the rates for fully-paid telegrams to those countries as from December 1 will be 2s. 1d. a word.

The new rates are shown in the following table :—

From Great Britain	Ordinary			British Govt.		Night Letter Telegrams		
						Per word		Minimum
	Fr.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Argentine Republic	2.60	2	1	1	0½	0	8½	14 2
Bolivia : Wireless offices	4.25	3	5	1	8½	0	10*	16 8*
Bolivia : Other offices	3.00	2	5	1	2½	0	10	16 8
Brazil : Pernambuco	2.00	1	7	0	9½	0	9	15 0
Brazil : Amazon 1st zone	4.20†	3	4	1	8	1	1½	22 6
Brazil : Amazon 2nd zone	5.70†	4	7	2	3½	1	5	30 10
Brazil : Acre district	5.20†	4	2	2	1	1	5	28 4
Brazil : Other offices	2.70	2	2	{1 11½ / 1 7}		0	9	15 0
Chile : Wireless offices	3.20	2	7	1	3½	0	10½	17 6
Chile : Other offices	2.60	2	1	1	0½	0	8½	14 2
Falkland Islands : Port Stanley	4.15	3	4	2	3	—	—	—
Fox Bay	4.775	3	10	2	8	—	—	—
Paraguay	2.60	2	1	1	0½	0	8½	14 2
Peru : Tacna	2.60	2	1	1	0½	0	8½	14 2
.. Other offices	3.10	2	6	1	3	0	10	16 8
South Georgia	5.40	4	4	3	3	—	—	—
Uruguay	3.20	2	7	1	3½	0	10½	17 6

* Post La Paz.

‡ This rate applies to Bahia, Ceara, Maceio, Maranhao, Para, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, S. Catharina, Sao Paulo, Santos, and Victoria Espirito Santo only, *via* Madeira, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo only, *via* Marconi.

† *Via* Imperial, Empiradio and Marconi these rates apply only if routed *via* "Westam" for Amazon Company's Stations and *via* "Western Radio" for Acre District. Otherwise the charge is the same as for Brazil : other offices.

§ *Via* Marconi these rates are increased by 2d. Urgent telegrams are admitted at triple ordinary rates. Deferred telegrams are admitted at half ordinary rates.

OCEANA CONSOLIDATED

NEW FINANCING PROPOSALS

Meetings of the Oceana Consolidated Company, Limited, were held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, to receive the directors' annual report and consider the proposal to issue new Preference shares.

Mr. B. F. CONISGRAVE presided over a crowded attendance of shareholders, and there were frequent noisy interruptions.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the directors' report, said that the company's operations had suffered from a combination of adverse circumstances over which the board could exercise no control. He desired to make it quite clear that the company was a finance company, and not an investment trust company. Unless he were greatly mistaken, the present adverse conditions would pass away and the Oceana Company would come by its own if it were put in the position of receiving the additional capital to square its position with the banks until such times as conditions improved.

The board, he said, was only too happy to suggest that they would welcome an advisory committee, composed of people representing substantial interests in the undertaking. Various groups of shareholders had suggested for such a committee the following gentlemen if willing to act :—Sir Arthur Lowes Dickinson, M.P., E. C. Changeat (representing important French interests), Mr. H. C. Bayldon, and Major H. Hely Pounds.

In the course of an acrimonious discussion complaint was made that the assets had depreciated 70 per cent. in seven months, and it was urged that the company should be wound up.

Amendments to defer the adoption of the report and accounts until the shareholders had been given a full list of the company's securities, and for the appointment of an independent committee, were ruled out by the CHAIRMAN, who, in reply to a question, said that he had an overwhelming number of proxies by which the resolution could be carried.

After further discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting, and the CHAIRMAN declared it carried. A large section of the meeting challenged his ruling on the point.

The election of the retiring directors and the auditors was carried amid considerable disorder.

With regard to the board's proposal to deal with the existing financial situation by the issue of redeemable Preference shares, the CHAIRMAN said that, in view of an eleventh-hour suggestion of amendment, the directors had decided to withdraw the resolution authorizing the issue. They had certain borrowing powers under the Articles of Association, and they would probably proceed to an issue of Eight per Cent. Income Notes participating in surplus profits. Very likely they would issue a circular on the matter in the next few days. The object they all had in view could probably be attained by means which would not necessitate the calling of another meeting of shareholders.

COMPANY RESULTS

WIGGINS, TEAPE

TYRE INVESTMENT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Chesters Brewery (Manchester)	Int. 7½	Same	—	—	—
La Guaira and Caracas Rly.	Int. 11½	21½*	Dec. 11	—	—
Lumut Rubber Estates	5	12½	—	5	22½
Rajawella Produce	Fin. 2½	15	Dec. 20	5	20
United Velvet Cutters Assoc.	Nil Int.	4½	—	—	—

* Tax free

Western Sugar Refineries.—Dividend for the year to September 30 last of 10 per cent., tax free, against 7½ per cent., tax free.

Scottish Industrial and General Investment.—Final dividend of 4½ per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year, the same as for the preceding year.

Renolds and Coventry Chain.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. actual. The company is an amalgamation of Hans Renold, Limited and the Coventry Chain Company, incorporated in August last.

Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919) (paper makers).—Interim dividend of 3 per cent., payable on December 1. This is a maiden interim dividend, previous distributions having been made by one payment at the end of the year. For 1929 the dividend was 10 per cent.

Chloride Electrical Storage.—Interim dividend on the "A" and "B" Ordinary shares of 5 per cent. actual, free of tax (against 10 per cent.), payable on December 1. The capital was increased in May last by the creation of 395,550 "A" Ordinary and 112,907 "B" Ordinary £1 shares, which were distributed among shareholders as a 100 per cent. bonus. The present distribution is, therefore, equivalent to that of last year.

Tyre Investment Trust.—The board has decided that it would be unwise to borrow in advance of the Dunlop Rubber Company's final dividend, in order to pay the dividend on the Preference shares of the trust for the half-year ending November 30, and consideration of any payment in respect of the Preference dividend is, therefore, postponed until the declaration of the final dividend by the Dunlop Rubber Company, for their financial year ending December 31, 1930.

W. BUTLER AND CO.

The report of W. Butler and Co., brewers, of Wolverhampton, states that the net profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £121,629 (against £122,828 for 1928-29), and £31,392 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., thus maintaining the total distribution at 15 per cent., tax free. In the year under review £50,000 reserve receives £10,000 (the same) and £30,000 (against £35,000) is placed to reserve, which will then stand at £365,000, and the balance of £34,921 is to be carried forward. Meeting, Nov. 28.

WORTHINGTON AND CO.

The accounts of Worthington and Co., brewers, which is under the control of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, show a profit of £368,370 for the year ended September 30 (against £360,605 for 1928-29). Interest on Debenture stocks and dividends on Preference shares again take £20,720 and £42,130 respectively. The dividends paid on the Ordinary shares of this company are not disclosed. The balance-sheet shows a 50 per cent. increase in the issued Ordinary share capital, which now stands at £1,206,000. As to the £600,000 increase, this is presumably been accomplished by capitalizing part of the undivided profits which stood at credit of profit and loss account.

ANSELLS BREWERY

Ansells Brewery earned a net profit of £174,733 for the year ended September 30 (against £189,329 for 1928-29) and £243,414 was brought forward. A final dividend of 6¼ per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., both tax free, making 16 per cent. on paid-up the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 15 per cent., tax free, for the year (unchanged), and £40,000 (against £50,000) is to be added to reserve, increasing it to £320,000. The balance to be carried forward amounts to £253,147. In accordance with a resolution passed in June, the directors have capitalized £200,000 of the reserve and have allotted 40,000 Ordinary £5 shares to Ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one in three. Meeting, November 26.

WEARDALE STEEL, COAL, AND COKE

An increase in net profit from £43,257 in 1928-29 to £75,136 in the year ended September 30 last is reported by the Weardale Steel, Coal, and Coke Company. The Preferential Ordinary share dividend absorbs £30,000, and a dividend of 6 per cent. is again to be paid on the Deferred Ordinary shares, requiring £13,500, while £30,000 (against nil) is to be added to the reserve account for general purposes, including depreciation. The carry-forward is increased from £41 to £20,277. The balance-sheet shows that the general reserve has been debited with £40,000 (reducing it to £735,000 before making the above-mentioned allocation from profits) for depreciation of investments to September 30, 1930. Investments, other than those in subsidiary companies, are now shown at £652,835 (against £790,473). Meeting, November 28.

HENLYS (1928)

The accounts for the year ended August 31 of Henlys (1928), motor-car dealers, show a net loss, after providing for income-tax and depreciation of £32,978, which compares with a profit of £33,858 for 1928-29, after providing for managing directors' commission. The half-year's dividend at the fixed rate to February 28, 1930, on the Preference shares was paid out of the sum brought in, and the balance of £4,968 remaining after this payment reduces the debit to be carried forward to £29,005. Last year a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary and Preference shares and £6,479 was written off preliminary expenses. The report states that the activities were maintained, but the profit had to be reduced. The general depression prevailing during the spring and summer of this year made profitable trading in cars most difficult. Reductions in expenditure have been made, and the benefit of these should be shown in the results of the current year. Meeting, December 1.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

The gross revenue of the International Hydro-Electric System and subsidiary companies for the quarter ended September 30 last amounted to $2,802,156 (against $11,297,067 for the corresponding quarter of 1929), and the net revenue to $6,408,800 (against $5,582,175). From this amount sums totalling $5,930,516 for interest and amortization of discount on funded debt, depreciation, and other charges are deducted, leaving a balance to be added to surplus of $478,284 (against $133,281). For the 12 months period ended September 30 the gross revenue totalled $50,408,916 and the net revenue $28,030,559. The balance added to surplus for the 12 months was $8,812,847, and the total surplus at September 30, after paying Class "A" stock dividends amounting to $1,604,206, was $14,359,287. It is stated that for the year ended September 30 last the balance available to cover the 5% cumulative dividend requirement on the Class "A" stock amounted to $4.58 a share on the average number of Class "A" shares outstanding during the period.

GENVAL

Genval, Limited, was formed early in 1929 to acquire certain natural mineral water springs and bottling works at Genval-les-Eaux, near Brussels. The first report, which covers the period from March 4, 1929, to May 31, 1930, states that there was a loss for the period of £16,371 which, in the opinion of the directors, was entirely due to the poor response by the public to the issue in March, 1929, and the failure of the Continental and General Trust, which underwrote the whole issue of £135,000, to carry out its obligations to the extent of £61,277. Not only was there no surplus cash available for working capital, but there was a shortage of £8,612 in the cash required to carry out the original programme. Nevertheless, so far as possible, the directors have carried out the extensions and improvements outlined in the prospectus and have endeavoured, while so doing, to obtain further subscriptions. The directors believe that negotiations which were commenced recently will result in the company obtaining sufficient extra finance, but they believe it will be impossible for them to bring these negotiations to a satisfactory completion unless adjustments are made to the company's capital. If it is found that this extra finance is obtainable, the directors will convene an extraordinary meeting to obtain shareholders' approval, if this course is necessary, for a special resolution dealing with the capital. In the opinion of the auditors the underwriting and over-riding commission of £3,338 should not have been paid as the underwriter failed to carry out its obligations to the company. Brokerage paid to Continental and General Trust amounting to £1,391 was overpaid by at least £999. Meeting, November 28.

BRITISH ROPES

The report of British Ropes states that the company's trade has been satisfactorily maintained both at home and abroad during the year ended August 31. The serious slump in commodity prices throughout the world affected very adversely the trading results for the year. Throughout the period there was a heavy and sustained fall in the price of all fibres, and general trading conditions proved extremely difficult; but in view of these circumstances the directors consider the results of the year's operations are not unsatisfactory. The substantial stocks held by the company have been written down to market value wherever such market value was below cost. The directors have referred in the past to the fact that efforts were being made to realize that portion of the company's assets no longer required for manufacturing purposes, and certain of these properties have been disposed of during the year. The directors had hoped to submit with the balance-sheet a scheme for the reorganization of the company's share capital, which it is apparent will have to be undertaken, but they consider that until trading conditions are more settled it would be inopportune to proceed with their plans in this direction. The accounts show a profit, before depreciation, of £81,405 (against £84,890 for 1928-29, after providing £25,000 for income-tax. A credit of £728 was brought in, and after reserving £4,850 for the annual redemption of First Mortgage Debenture stock a balance of £55,273 is carried forward. The auditors' report states that, with the exception of sums amounting to £11,711, no provision for depreciation has been made since August 31, 1926, on the freehold and leasehold lands, buildings, and plant, which appear in the balance-sheet as valued on a current going concern basis, and the value as stated (£2,314,043) appears to be largely in excess of present values. Meeting, December 2.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.30 (previous, 86.50); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101 (101); 4% 1917, 100.30 (132.25); 4% 1918, 99.60 (99.75); 5% 1920, 134.35 (132.45); 6% 1920, 104.92 (104.95); 6% 1927, 104.60 (104.75); 5% Credit National, 1919, 620 (620); 5% 1920, 564 (565); 6% 1921, 545 (545); 5% 1922 (14), 528 (526); 6% 1923 (18), 555 (552); 6% 1924, 555 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, — (354); 3½% Italian Rentes, 91.60 (91.80); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 345 (350); 5% Russian, 1906, 3.70 (4.10); 4½% Russian, 1909, 1.50 (1.70); 4% Turkish Unified, 38 (37.80); Banque de France, 20.260 (20.405); Banque de Paris, 2,500 (2,515); Banque Parisienne, 1,355 (1,376); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,685 (1,690); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 5,350 (5,570); Credit Lyonnais, 2,680 (2,675); Banque d'Orient, 298 (297); Banque Ottomane, 727 (751); Suez Canal Shares, 16,405 (16,550); Chargeurs Reunis, 522 (525); Messageries Maritimes, 198 (199); Transatlantique, 548 (565); Raffinerie Say, 1,735 (1,750); Sucreries d'Egypte, 624 (640); Wagons-Lits, 364 (369); Thomson-Houston, 623 (625); Lautaro Nitrate, 310 (310); Ford of France, 215 (221); Rio Tinto, 3,870 (3,900); Tharsis, 432 (443); De Beers, Def., 675 (686); De Beers, Pref., 1,218 (1,224); Jagersfontein Estate, 159 (161); Central Mining, 1,585 (1,570); Chartered, 181 (182); Brakpan, 351 (353); Crown Mines, 449 (450); East Rand, 49 (51); Geduid, 430 (435); General Mining, 72 (73); Consolidated Goldfields, 134 (143); Johannesburg Consolidated, 194 (200); Randfontein Estates, 76 (78); Rand Mines, 336 (352); Tanganyika, 198 (202); Transvaal Consolidated, 117 (122); Union Corporation, 294 (296 x.d.); Mozambique, 35 (37); West Rand Mines, 40 (41); Caoutchoucs, 88 (93); Eastern International, 61 (67); Gula Kalumpong, 97 (96); Kuala Lumpur, 135 (144); Malacca, 142 (150); Mexican Eagle, 42 (43); Royal Dutch, 30,150 (30,550); Shell Transport, 451 (459); Platine, 1,650 (1,655); Ocean Consolidated, 5.75 (6.25). Exchange on New York, 25.45¼ (25.45⅜); exchange on London, official average, 123.60½ (123.65); cheques, closing market rate, 123.62 (123.65). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1¾% (1¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1024 (101⅛); 2½% Dutch, 56⅛ (57); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 44¼ (—); 5% Peruvian, 5⅝ (4⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 32⅛ (32); Erie, — (30¼); New York Ontario, 6¾ (6⅛); United States Steel, 146⅞ (147⅞); Southern Pacific, — (104⅞); Union Pacific, 189 (—); Royal Dutch, Petroleum, 292¼ (298½); Anaconda, 74⅛ (77⅛); Dell Batavia Rubber, 63 (60⅛); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 274 (275¼); Deli Mij, 265½ (265¼); Senembah Mij, 300¼ (305); Amsterdam Rubber, 113¾ (115¼); Margarine Unie, 206½ (209½); Philips Lamps, 217 (218); Exchange on Berlin, 59.23½ (59.24½); London, 12.07⅛ (12.07⅛); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅜); Paris, 9.76½ (9.76½).—

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 60.25 (previous 63.25); Kali Industrie Kassel, 127.50 (129.50); Salzdetfurth, 245.50 (253); Rhein. Braunkohlen, 154.50 (156); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 142.25 (144.10).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.10 (previous 6.30); Mexican Consols, 16 (16.38); Reichsbank, 213.25 (217); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 126 (125.75); Commerz and Privat Bank, 110 (110.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 147.50 (148.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 108 (109); Dresdner Bank, 108.50 (109); Gelsenkirchen Berkwerke, 83.80 (84.50); Harpener, 79 (80); Allgemeine Elekt., 105.50 (108.50); Farbenindustrie, 133.25 (134.75); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 90.12 (90.25); Hamburg Amerika, 68.60 (69.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 69.50 (71); A.K.U., 65.50 (67); Verreinigte Stahlwerke, 65.50 (66.80); Svenska Tandsticks, 272 (274); Polyphon, 145 (145); Siemens and Halske, 168.30 (170.60); Schuckert, 122.80 (126.50); Ford Motors, 170.50 (170). Exchange on London, 20.37⅝ (20.37⅞); Paris, 16.48¼ (16.47⅞); Amsterdam, 168.80 (168.78); New York, 4.19½ (4.19⅝). Short term (30-55 days), 4¼% (4¼%); long term (55-90 days), 4¼% (4¼%). Call money, 4%-6% (4¼%-6½%).

FRANKFURT, Nov. 21.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 107¾ (previous, 108¼); Darmstadter Bank, 147⅞ (148½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 151¾ (151¾); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 85 (85½); Farbenindustrie, 132½ (134⅞); Harpener Bergbau, unquoted (80); Mannesmann, unquoted (68½); Phönix Bergbau, unquoted (62¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 83¾ (85); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 104 (108); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, unquoted (130¼); Siemens and Halske, 166 (170); Schuckert, 121½ (unquoted); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 129 (unquoted); Philipp Holzmann, 73½ (75); Zellstoff Waldhof, 105 (unquoted); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 69¾ (71½); Hamburg Amerika, unquoted (69¾); Süddeutsche Zucker, 134½ (135); German Liquidation Loan, 5.31⅛ (5.31⅛); German Railroad 7% Pref., 87½ (87½); German Protectorate Loan, 2.16 (2⅜); Anatolian Railway Loan, unquoted (111⅛); Mexican Silver 5% Loan unquoted (8⅞).

BUDAPEST, Nov. 21.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 216.50 (previous, 216.70); British Hungarian Bank, 72.40 (72); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.90 (64.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.50 (85.50); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 101 (101); City Savings Bank, 64 (64); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75.50 (75.50); Hungarian Central Savings Bank, 78 (78); First National Savings Bank of Pest, 170.50 (170.50); Totis Coal, 471 (477.50); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30.50 (30.50); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 53.50 (53.60); Hungarian Colliery Works of Urikany-Zalivoky, 83 (83.50); Arms and Machine, 182 (182.50); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 66.80 (67); Rima Iron, 54 (54.50); Ofa Timber, 59.20 (59); Union des Usines de Nasic, 100 (100.50); Sugar Works of Vedki Beszerek, 90 (90); Hungarian Sugar, 87.80 (89); United Glow Lamps, 114.30 (114.20); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 22 (22.20); Electric Power Traction, 107 (107); Cellulose of Brasso, 18.10 (18.50). Exchange on London, 27.77½ (27.77½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundani (Austrian Issue), 107.05 (previous, 107.25); Donau-Save-Adria, 12.38 (—); Donau-Save-Adria, Pref., 86.47 (86.35); Oest. National Bank, 310.25 (310.25); Wienet Bank Verein, 16.90 (16.80); Oest. Credit Austalt, 46.50 (46.30); Niederoest Sakompte, 1.57 (157.50); Zivnobanka Bank, 89.35 (89.55); Donau-Dampschiffahrts, 19.40 (19.25); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 17.55 (18); Oest. Brown-Boveri, — (143); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 169.90 (168.50); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 41.10 (41.30); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 584.50 (587); Oest. Alpine Montan, 19.32 (19.62); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.25 (185.10); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.80 (95.75). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.91 (285.91); London, 34.50⅜ (34.49⅞); New

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day ..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅛ 53⅜	..
89⅞ 81⅞	Do., 4% ..	93⅝ 93⅞	+⅛
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅛16 102⅜16	+3/16
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% * ..	100⅞ 101	..
91⅛ 83⅜	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	..
97⅜ 94⅜	Victory, 4% ..	96⅛ 97⅛	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96⅜ 97⅛	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	81¼ 82	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	102⅜ 103	..
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	105⅞ 106⅛	..
101⅜ 97⅜	Treas. 5% '32-48 ..	103⅛ 103⅝	..
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-32 ..	101 101¼	..
98⅛32 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34 ..	101⅞ 102⅛	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33 ..	101 101¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	62⅛ 63⅛	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	68¼ 69¼	..
65⅛16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	69⅜ 69¾	..
84¼ 80	Transl 3% '23-53 ..	85 85	..
266 239	Bank of England ..	270 272	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	84 86	..
77¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	64¾ 64¾	..
110¼ 104	Do., 4% ..	93⅜ 93⅝	..
51⅞ 44	Do., 5% ..	46½ 47⅛	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	102¾ 103	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	86⅛ 87⅛	..
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 106½	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	68 69	+⅛
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79 80	−⅛
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	105½ 106½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	68 70	..
67 58⅜	Do. "A" ..	68 69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	89½ 90½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., 4% ..	65 66	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B " ..	87 88	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	102¼ 103¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust. 6% '31-41	92 97	..
99¼ 90½	Do. 5% '45-75	82 87	..
91⅜ 86¼	Can. 4% '40-60	94½ 95	..
85¾ 78⅜	Do. 3½% '30-50	87¼ 87¾	..
95¾ 91⅛	Cape 4% '38-58	97½ 98	..
85⅜ 78¾	Do. 3½% '29-49	86¾ 87¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do. 3% '33-43	85¾ 86¼	..
113⅜ 108½	G.Cst. 6% '45-70	110½ 111	+⅛
104¼ 99	Kenya 5% '48-58	104½ 105	..
85⅜ 81⅛	N'Z'l. 5% '46	104¼ 104⅝	..
76⅛ 72½	Do. 4% '45-59	98¾ 98¾	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W. 3% '35	75 80	..
77 69¼	Do. 3½% '30-50	55 60	..
94¾ 90½	Do. 4% '1933	86 91	..
99⅛ 89¼	Do. 5% '45	79 80	..
102 92	Do. 5½% '47-57	78 83	..
104 98⅛	N.Zeal. 5% '46	104¼ 104⅝	..
97⅛ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98 98½	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88½ 89	..
89⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	90¼ 90⅝	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '1945	81¼ 81¾	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
100 89	QTd., 5% '40-60	74 81	..
94 73⅝	Do., 4% '50-70	62 67	..
104¼ 99⅝	S. Af., 5% '45-75	104¼ 104⅝	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	91 91½	..
99⅜ 89	S.A'st.5% '45-75	77 82	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd.,5% '34-49	103½ 104	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas's,3½% '40-60	73 78	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	77 82	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	57 62	..
99⅝ 91	W.As., 5% '45-75	77 82	..
90⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '29-35	78 85	..
81¾ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	80 85	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Nov. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¼	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85 87	..
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	79 81	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91 92	..
104¼	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
109¾	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
79	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78 80	..
45½	Brazil, 5% .. 1889	44½ 45½	..
53⅛	Do., 4% Rescission ..	53 55	..
54½	Do., 5% 1915	53 55	..
71½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	71 73	..
76	Do., 6½% 1927	74 76	..
56	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	55 57	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75 78	..
90½	Chile, 6% .. 1926	89 91	..
85	Do., 5% 1911	83 86	..
104	Do., 7½% 1922	102 104	..
99¼	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	99 100	..
88½	Do., 4½% 1898	87 88	..
49	Do., 5% 1912	49 50	+½
68	Do., 5% 1913	66½ 67½	..
61½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	58 60	+1
34	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	33 36	+1
34	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	33 36	+4½
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109 111	..
71½	Egyptian Unified ..	70 72	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	20⅜ 20⅞	..
20⅝	Do., 4% ..	20¼ 20⅝	..
105	Midl. 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105	Nord, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105	Orleans, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105⅞	P.L.M., 6% ..	105⅝ 106½	..
104	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	103½ 104½	..
100½	German, 7% ..	100 101	..
76	Do., 5½% .. 1930	73½ 74½	..
63½	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
81	Do., 5% .. 1914	75 81	..
101⅛	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100⅜ 101⅜	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½ 91½	..
102	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101½ 102½	..
18¼	Italian, 3½% ..	17½ 18½	..
100¼	Do., Cdt.Consort."B"	99½ 100½	..
77½	Japan, 4½% .. 1899	76½ 77⅛	−¼
93	Do., 5% .. 1907	92¼ 93¼	..
102	Do., 6% .. 1924	101½ 102½	+¼
95¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94¾ 95¾	..
16½	Mexican, 5% ..	15 17	..
58	Peru, 6% .. 1928	53 56	..
82	Polish, 7% ..	80 84	..
43½	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	43 44	..
42½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	42 45	..
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1 2	..
2	Do., 5% .. 1906	1 2	..
79½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	76½ 77½	−½
84½	Do., 7% .. 1930	82 84	−½
104¼	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	103½ 104½	..
8½	Turkish, 4% .. Unified	7½ 8½	..
60	Uruguay, 3½% ..	59 61	..
41⅞	Peruvian Corporation	41¾ 51¾	..
32½	Do., Pref. ..	31½ 35½	..
102	German Potash, 7% ..	101 102	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68½	Great Western ..	67¾ 68¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	92½ 93½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100½ 102	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95½	−¼
32¾	L. Mid. and Scottish.	32¼ 33¼	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81½ 82½	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78½ 79½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	64 65	..
6¼	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	6 6½	..
17	Do., Pref. ..	16¾ 17½	+¼
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	58¼ 59¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74½ 75½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	56½ 58	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	40⅜ 42	+1
69⅛	Metropolitan ..	69 70	..
76½	Met. Dist. ..	76 77	..
23	Southern, Defd. ..	22⅝ 23½	+½
67¼	Do., Pref. ..	66½ 67½	+½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½ 85½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91 92	−¼
24/0	Underground, £1	24/3 24/9	..
104½	Do., Income ..	103½ 105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

48	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	44 47	−1½
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	64 66	−4
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	25½ 27½	..
77	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	70 72	−1
70½	B.A. and Pacific ..	60 62	−2
65	B.A. Western ..	60 62	−1
45	Canadian Pacific ($25)	43¾ 44	−1¼
65	Central Argentine ..	60 62	−1
65	Central Uruguay ..	62 64	−1
14½	Cordoba Central ..	13 15	−½
22	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	20½ 22½	..
29	Costa Rica ..	28 30	..
75	Entre Rios ..	69 71	−2½
8	Int. Cent. America ..	10 15	..
28	Leopoldina ..	24½ 26½	−½
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4 6	..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾ 3	..
165	San Paulo ..	161 165	..
7	United of Havana ..	6 8	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝	..	Lloyds, A ..	64/6	..
Alexanders	68/9	..	Martins ..	73¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅜	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	9¼	..	Midland, £1	79/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7½	..	Do. £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	59	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	91⅜	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	28½	..	Nat. of N.Z.	51⅛16	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0*	−3d	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅜16	..
Barclays, A	9⅜16	..	Nat. Egypt	27¼	−⅛
Do., B ..	57/3	−3d	Nat. India ..	43	−½
Do., D.C.O.	26/0	..	Nat. Prov.,£4	13⅝16	−3/16
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	58	..
Can. Com. ..	46	..	Ryl. of Scot.	356	..
Can. India ..	15¼	+⅛	Standard, A.	15¼	..
District ..	65/0	..	Un. of Aust.	8	..
Eng. S. & A.	5*	..	Un. Discount	9⅝16	..
Hambros ..	8⅜	−⅛	Westminster	79/0	..
Hongkong ..	113	−½	Do., £1 ..	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21¼	..	Phœnix, Lp.	14⅛*	−⅛
Atlas Assur.	15½	..	Prudential	25	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Do., "B"	40/6	..
Com. Un. ..	24⅝	..	Royal	8⅜16	..
Eagle Star ..	12⅜	..	R. Exchange	6¼16	..
Empl'rsLiab.	71/6	..	Scottish "A"	16⅜*	..
Gen. Accdt.	15⅝	..	Sea ..	74/6	..
Guardian ..	10⅝16*	..	Sun. Insur.	..	..
Lds. and L.	28¾	−⅛	£1 (5s. pd.)	81/9*	−3d
Ldn. Assur.	10⅜	−¼	Sun Life ..	53	..
N. Brit. & M.	35⅞	..	Y'shire (50/-)	67⅜	..
Nthn. Assur.	16¾	..			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	7½d	..	Engl.Cotton	11⅝16	..
Bleachers ..	18/6	..	Fine Spinners	20/6	−3d
Borax, Def.	9/0	..	Hoyle ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21/6	..	Imp. Chem.	19/9	−3d
Brit.Celanese	9/6	+3d	Do., Defd.	5/9	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/3	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B. Cot. Dyers	3/7½	+4d	Linen Thread	15⅜	..
Brit. Enka	4/6	..	Lister ..	13/0	..
Calico Print.	9/9	−3d	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can. Celanese	2¼	+⅛	Rylands ..	16/6	..
C'n'so Amer.	5⅝	..	Salt Union ..	13⅛	..
Coats ..	59/6	..	Salts (87⅛'re)	2¾	..
Cook, Son ..	7/6	..	Snia Viscosa	8/9	+3d
Courtaulds ..	21¾	−⅛	Wardle&Dav	12⅞	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	22/3	..	Hydro Elec.	27¼	−⅜
Atlas ..	22/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	55/0*	..
BarcelonaTr.	25	..	Metrop. Elec.	42/3	..
B'mouth&Pl.	61/6	+6d	Mex.Lt. Com.	5⅝	+⅛
Braz. Tract.	26⅞	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	74	..
Brit. Insuld.	70/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/6	..
Brush Elec.	106	..	N'we'n Elec.	25/0	+3d
Callenders ..	65/0	..	Perak River	5/0	..
City of Lond.	54/6	..	Siemens ..	21/6*	+3d
County Lond.	49/5	..	Teleg. Const.	17⅛	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅜16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/6	..	Whitehall,Pf.	25/7½	..
Bosley's Tel.	5⅛16*	..	Yorkshire ..	54/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & R. Trad.	6/9	..	Imperial Tob	42⅞	−1/16
Am. Dent. Dl.	3/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	37/9	+5d
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Int. Nickel	19	−¼
Asst. Cement	25/6	..	Kreuger & T.	24⅛	−¼
Beovil Ind	37/6	−9d	Lautaro Pf.	29⅛	+1/16
Brit. Alum.	35/9	..	Do. Def'w'rs	4¼	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛	..	Lever 7% Pf.	24/5	..
Brit. & S.Pac	12/0	..	Liverpool Str.	7/0	..
Brit. Match	24/7½	+1½d	London Brick	39/10½	..
Brit.Oil Cake	28/3	..	Maabre G.Dd.	16/9	+6d
Brit.PortCm.	2⅜16	..	Marconi Mar.	1⅞	..
Brit. Ropes	3/0	..	Do. Can. ..	9/16	−1/16
Cab.&W."B"	12	−1	Mather & P.	1 15/16	..
Do. 7½% 'A'	22½	−1	Nalm M.&G.	1⅞	..
Do. 5½% Pf.	72¼	−¼	New Tam'g'l	15/0	..
Carreras "A"	53⅛	−⅛	P. & O. Def.	41/6	..
Col. Graph.	2½	+1/32	Phillips (G.)	19/4½	..
Crittall	19/4½	+7½d	Pinchin J'son	40/6	−6d
Cr.&Bl. 1 Pf.	11/7½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	24/6	..
Cunard St'm	16/0	..	Royal Mail	12½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/9	−1½d	Sm&Arg.Mt.	7/6	..
E.ReadyG.B.	18/6	−1½d	Sth. Met. Gas	105	..
Finlay Jas.	79/0	−1	Spillers ..	21/9	−2d
Furness W.	33/3	..	Stwd.Mtch.B	13⅜16	−⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19/9	..	Tarapaca Nit	4/0	..
Gaumont Br.	14/4½	..	Turner & N.	52/6	−1/3
Globe Tel. ..	14½	..	Utd. Dairies	31/9	..
Gramophone	23⅛32	−1/32	Utd. Molasses	19/6	..
Harris'sa&C.	4¼	..	Unilever ..	21⅛32	−1/32
Imp.Con.Gas	350	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4	..
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	..	Wall PaperD.	33/3	−1/-

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/0	..	Howard & B.	15/32	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock&W.	52/0	−3d	Pease & Pins.	1/9	..
Baldwins ..	2/0	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal ..	6/0	..	Powell Duff	5/9	..
B.S.A. ..	3/0	..	Richds. Steel	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	14/0	−6d	Ruston & H.	3/6	..
Brown(John)	2/0	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0	−1½d	Staveley ..	20/10½	+1½d
Consett ..	5/5	..	Steel&L.Def.	23/6	−1½d
Cory (Wm.)	59/3*	..	S. Durham	18/3	..
DormanLong	4/6	..	Swan Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	6d	..	Tata Deb. ..	98	..
Guest Keen	26/6	..	Thomas R. ..	1/7½	..
Hadfields ..	7/6	..	Vickers ..	7/6	..
Harld.&W.P.	5/7½	..	Weardale Dl.	19/3	+1/9
Hopkinson ..	24/9	..	Yk.Am.A&D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	27/0	..	National Bus	23/0	..
Dennis Bros.	35/0	..	Rolls-Royce	40/6	+6d
Ford ..	63/9	+1/3	Rover (8/0)	5/9	..
Guy Motors	10/6	..	Singer ..	18/6	+6d
Humber ..	15/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	4/6	..
Imp.Airways	19/9	+3d	Smith, S., Pf.	2/9	..
Leyland ..	55/0	..	Thornycroft	33/9*	..
Lucas, J. ..	67/9	..	Til. & Brit.	43/3	..
Morris,7½Pf.	21/10½	..	T.S. Motors	6/0	−3d
Napier, D...	10/0	..	Tilling, T...	4 1/16	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/6	..	Hoare ..	62/0	..
BarclayPerk.	26/0	−3d	Ind. Coope..	63/3	..
Bass., Ratcl.	65/9	−3d	Meux's ..	35/3	−6d
Benskin's ..	37/0	+3d	Mitch's & R.	51/3	..
C. of Lon.,Pf.	12/2	..	S. African ..	58/6	..
Courage ..	59/9	..	Taylor Wkr.	32/9	−3d
Distillers ..	60/6	..	WalkerP.&C.	10/9	+3d
Guinness ..	107/0	−6d	Watney, Dl.	57/3	+3d

STORE CATERING AND HOTEL

Aërated B...	18/9	+3d	Lewis, Pld.	47/0	..
Army & N...	38/3	+3d	Lipton ..	4/1½	+1½d
Barker ..	57/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4 3/32*	..
Bonds PureD.	5 15/16	..	Maple ..	29/0	..
Carlton ..	24/6	−6d	Maple, Def.	8/6	..
Debenhams	6/0	+1½d	Maypole,Def.	4/9	..
Fredk.Hotels	7/9	−3d	Savoy Hotel	27/6	..
Gordon Htls.	11/0	−1½d	Selfridge, Pfd	23/0	..
Harrods ..	58/6	..	Smart Bros.	19/6	..
Harrds(B.A.)	14/3	..	Spl'rs&P.10/-	17/9	..
Home&C.4/0	13/6	..	Waring & G.	5/6	−1½d
Internat. Tea	19/7½	+1½d	Whiteley ..	41/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	31/0	..	Daigety ..	8	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	17/0*	..	Forestal ..	12/9	..
Aust. Est. M.	43	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	20/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	3½	..	Hudson's B.	11 5/16	..
Brit.N. Born.	4/6	..	Kassala Cot.	2	+⅛
City Ld.Real	17/0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	82	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	2 1/16*	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
An.-Dutch ..	25/0	..	Lumut ..	1¼	..
An.-Java ..	1/0	..	Malacca ..	⅜	..
An.-Malay ..	13/32	..	Malavalam ..	17/1½	+1½d
Bah. Lias ..	⅜	..	Mendaris ..	1/-	..
Bajoe Kidoel	18/1½	..	Merlimau ..	1/4½	..
Batu Tiga ..	12/6	..	Pataling ..	⅝	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak ..	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	1/6	..	Rembau Jelei	16/3	..
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24/6	−3d
Consolidated	2/10½	..	Sarawak ..	0/9	..
Duff Devt. ..	5/32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/6	+1½d	Sennah ..	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	11/9	..	Sialang ..	1 1/16	..
Gula Kalump.	⅝	..	Straits Rbr.	21/32	..
Highlands ..	1	..	Sum. Para..	1/7½	..
Java Invest.	1 1/16	..	Tandjong ..	⅝	..
Java United	1 3/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	2/32	..
Jugra&Carey	9/6	..	Telogorodjo	19/32	..
Kapar Para	1 3/16	..	Ulu Selangor	2/7½	..
Kuala Lump.	1 5/32	−1/32	U.Sua Bet'ng	2 1/16	−1/32
Labu ..	1 5/16	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	3/16	..	U. Temiang	1/3	..
Linggi ..	1 1/16	..	Vallambrosa	8/9	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	17¼	..	Eastn. Prod.	68/0	..
An.-Ceylon ..	11¼	..	Empire ..	11⅛	−6d
Assam Co. ..	1 7/16	..	Galaha ..	2 2/16	..
Assam Prop.	20/9	..	Imperial Tea	31/0	..
Bogaw't'awa	3¾	..	Jhanzie ..	45/9	−3d
Brahmap'tra	3 1/32	..	Jokai ..	2⅜	..
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorchaut ..	3	..
Budla Beta	60/0	−1/0	Lanka Plant.	1⅞	..
Calcutta ..	2/16	..	Lebong ..	76/0	..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅝	..	Lungla ..	10/6	..
Chargola ..	8/6	..	Makum ..	33/6	..
Chubwa ..	3/32	−1/32	Nedeem ..	1⅞	..
Cons. T. & L.	18	−⅛	New Dhubula	5/-	..
Darjeeling ..	2 7/32	..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅝16	..
Darj. Cons.	3½	..	Pabbojan ..	5 1/16	..
Deundi ..	13/6	..	Scot. T. & L.	2 31/32	..
Dooars ..	1 15/16	..	Singlo ..	2⅜16	−1/32
Doom'Doma	73⅛	+6d	Travancore ..	43/6	..
Eastn.Assam	68/0	..	Upper Assam	36/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	10/0	−3d	Lobitos ..	1¼	−1/32
A.-Egypt, B	1 13/16	..	Mex. Eagle ..	6/10½	−1½d
A.-Persian ..	2 29/32	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	11/6	−7½d	Phœnix £1sh	6/10½	..
Attock ..	1	..	R. Dutch ..	2 4⅝	−⅝
Brit. Borneo	5/6	..	Shell ..	3⅝	−1/16
Brit. Burmah	4/3	..	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Brit.Cont.,Pf	3 3/4	−1½d	Steaua Rom.	5/6	..
Burmah ..	3 9/16*	−1/32	Trinidad C.	2/0	..
Canad. Eagle	7/6	−3d	Trinidad L.	1 3/32	−1/32
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4/6	−3d
Creole ..	14/6	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	3/3	..	V.O.C., Ord.	1 1/2	−1/32

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/9	..	Modder. B.	12/3	..
Angl.-Amer.	15/9	..	Modder. Deep	1⅛	..
An.-French ..	⅝	..	Modder. East	1 5/16	..
Brakpan ..	2¾	−1/32	Mozambique	5/6	..
C.Mining, Br.	1 1¼	−1¾	Natal N. Con.	21/32	..
City Deep ..	1 1/04	..	New Lagers.	1⅛	..
Cons. Diml'ds	5/1⅛	+1½d	New Modder.	3¼	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1 3/32	..	New State A.	1 15/16	..
Cons. M.R..	16/9	−3d	Nourse ..	10/6	..
Cons. M. Sel.	10/0	..	Randftn. E.	12/6	−6d
Crown ..	1 3/32	−1/32	Rand Mines	2 11/16	−1/32
Daggafontein	24/9	+1/0	Rand Select.	7/5	..
De Beers, D.	5¼	−⅛	Rob. Deep B.	8/9	..
Durban Deep	11/9	..	S.A. Town..	6/6	..
East Geduld	2 3/32	..	S.W. Africa	15/9	..
East Rand..	8/0	−3d	Springs ..	3 1/32	−1/32
Geduld ..	3½	−1/32	Sub Nigel ..	2 3/32	..
Gen. Mining	⅝	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 1/32	−1/32	Union Corp.	2 13/32*	−1/32
J'b'g'C'mlnv.	32/0	−3d	V.Ryn Deep	1 11/32	−1/32
Knights ..	8/9	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 5/8	..
Langlaagte	23/9	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/7½	−3d
Meyer & C...	1 5/16	..	West Springs	13/0	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb	8/10½	..	Rhod.Cong.B	9	..
Cam & Motor	2 1/32	−1/32	Rhod. K't'ga	7/8	−1/32
Chartered ..	29/6	−4½d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	7/8	−1/32
Gdns. Rhod.	5/9	+3d	Roan Antel.	3¾	−1/16
Loanjwa ..	2/3	..	Selukwe ..	3 1/16	..
Lonely Reef	7/8	..	Shamva ..	1/0	+3d
N'Changa ..	2 1/16	−1/32	Tang'ka Con.	1 15/32	..
Rhod. Ang.A	3/4	..	Wankie Coll.	1 3/16	..
Rhod. B. H.	1 7/32	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 9/32	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	4/9	..	Bisichi ..	5/6	−3d
Ashanti ..	32/3	..	Fanti Cons.	8/3	..
Assoc.Nigeria	3 1/01	..	Naraguta ..	9/32	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/0	+3d	Pahang Cons.	7/0	..
Bangrin ..	13/6	..	Petaling ..	9/6	..
Gopeng ..	21/32	+1/32	Renong ..	7/8	..
Hong-kong..	16/6	..	Siamese ..	7/0	..
Idris ..	7/6	+3d	Sthn. Mala'n	11/0	..
Ipoh ..	15/0	..	Sth

Foreign Amer. and Gen.. 3% Deb.. 96
Forgs. Rlys., 6½ ½
Globe Telegraph, 2½
Gt. Nthrn. 5% Deb., 95‡
Guardian Invest., 106
Do., 4½% Pref., 84
Industrial Invt. 5% Pref., 80
Industrial and Gen., 4% Deb., 80 80
Invest. Trust Corp., 5% Deb., 99
Lake View, 21/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 90½ 2 1¼ 90½
London and N. York Invest., 282
London, Border and Gen., 70‡
Do., 5% Pref., 84½ 3
London Scottish Amer., 4½% Prefd., 85½
London Co., 4% Deb., 79½††
Mercantile, 5% Pref., 96½ ¼
Metropolitan, 3683
North. Securities, 5½% Pref., 84
Premier, 136
Railway Deb. and Gen., 4½% Deb., 90
Rio Claro Rly., 164
Scottish American, " B," 37/6
Scottish Mortg. 5½% Pref., 95½
Trustees Corp., 8% Deb., 146½†† 8 9 8
Do., 5% Deb., 99¼‡
Standard, 4½% Deb., 90‡
Sterling, 325
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Traction and Gen., 318
Trans-Oceanic, 5% Pref., 83½‡
Trust Union, 4½½ Pref., 89½
Trustees Corp., 8% Deb., 146½†† 8 9 8
Ud. States and Gen., 5% Prefd., 95††
Do., Deb., 267
Ud. States Deb., 241 1 39 7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 600
Scottish and Caledonian, 5% Pref., 82†† 4††
English and Scottish, 6% Pref., 85½††
Lond. Border and Gen., 4½% Deb., 85‡
Romney, 6% Deb., 93‡
Second Consolidated, New 5% Deb., 95¼

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Armstrong, Whitworth Securities, -/5¼ -/5¼
Do., 4% Deb., 69½ 70
Babcock and Wilcox, 51/6‡ 2/1½
Bengal, 4/††
Brymbo (Iron), fully pd., 1/9‡
Cammell, Laird, -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 1/3‡
Corv., 30/6 ¼
Dorman, Long, 3/9‡ 4/4½
Do., 6% Prefd., 5/9‡ 7/3
Guest, Keen, 26/6 -/4½ -/6
Do., Pref. (free of tax), 3½ ¼
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/3
Hadfields, 5/7½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/6
Lysaght, 31/6 Deb., 102½ 3½ ½
Palmers Shipbuilding, 6½% Deb., 81½††
Powell-Duffryn, 5/6‡
S. Durham, 6% Pref., 17/-
Do., 4½% Deb. 72½
Staveley, 20/10½ -/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 22/9
Thornycroft, 34/4‡
Ud. States Steel, 131½ 1 1 1 ¼ 50¼
Vickers, 7/6†† -/7½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref., 17/9††† 18/-†† -/1½ 18/- 18/-
18/- -/1½ 17/9 18/11½ 17/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 101½½†† 2††
Weardale, 6% Pref., 16/10½
Do., 4% Deb., 68½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allied Ironfounders, 2/3‡
Do., 7% Pref., 10-‡
Bolsover Coll., 13/6‡
Bom. Steel and Coal, 6% Deb., 87
Dorman Long, New 5% Prefd., 9/-
Duffield Iron, 2/3‡
Hadstone, 7% Pref., 1/3
Sheepbridge, 9/9‡
Skoda, 6% Deb., 93½ ½ 3 3 ¼ ¼
Yorkshire Amal., 9/-‡

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 7½ ½
Ashanti Goldfields, 32/1½ -/1½ 2/- /3
Camp Bird, 5% Pref. (free of tax), 7/6
Cons. Gold Fields of S. Africa, 21/3 /3 -/3‡ -/10½
20/3¼ -/3¼ 1/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 17/1½ -/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 15/3
De Beers Deferred (Bearer), 9⅞
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 9⅛ ⅛
Geduld Prop., 70/- 2/-‡
Globe and Phoenix, 18/7½ -/5¼ -/7½
Lyd. Tin, 3/6††
Do., 7½% Pfrd. Pref., 5/-†† 4/7½‡
Mysore Gold, 10/3††
National, -/4½ -/6¼ -/4½
Oversum, 4/-
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 7/3
Pahang Cons., 6/6‡
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 31¼
Do., 5% Pref. (Bearer), 88/9
Tanganyika Concessions, 27/6‡ 8/1½ 7/6‡ 8/1½
Thai Cpr., 40/- 40/- 7/6
Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, 9% Bds., 102

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Lake View and Star, 8/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/4½
London, Australian and Gen., -/1½‡ -/1½‡
Mount Lyell, 6% Deb., 88
Nth. Kalgurli, -/3‡ -/5‡
Sons of Gwalia, 1/1½ -/1½
Sth. Kalgurli, 8/10½
Wiluna, 15/-‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 1/1½†† 1/- 9/10 -/10¾ -/10
Balkis, 5/-
Bolivia Deb., 15/3 -/7½ -/7½
Broken Hill Prop., 13/3 2 13/-, 12/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/6
Burma Corp., 10/- 9/1½‡ -/9¾ -/6 10/- 9/10½
Geevor, 2/9‡ -/3
Gopeng, 2/6
Indian Copper, 1/3
Kent (P.M.), 4/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/3¼
Killingdon (Lst. all pd.), 7/4½
Kinta Kellas, 5/6 -/6 -/7½
Malayan Prodr., 18/1½
Malaya Tin, 4/3 8/10½‡
Mining Corp. of Canada, 6/3 -/3 -/7½ 8/7½††
Mining Trust, 8/- 7/11¼ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/11¾ 6/- 7/10½ -/6 -/6
New Goldfields of Venezuela, 2/8¼ -/9 -/9 3/-
Russo-Asiatic Cons., 3¼ -/3¼ -/3¾ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3½ -/3¼
4/7- -/3¼ -/3¼ -/4¼ -/4¼ -/3¾ -/3 -/4¼
San Finx Tin, -/6¼
San Francisco de Mexico, 16/10½ -/10½
Santa Gertrudis, 2/9‡
Sth. Kalgurli, 1/4½
Sthrn. Malayan Dredging, 11/1½ -/1½ -/1½ -/3¼
Sthrn. Tronoh, 6/4½
Tavoy, 12/3 -/3
Tronoa, 5/1½ -/3¾†† -/6
Zinc Corp., 20/7½ -/7½
Do., Pref., 80-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 83¼ 2½ 1†††
Brakpan, 53/9 -/9 5- -/7½ -/3¼ 5- -/3¼ 5/- 6/3‡ 4/4½ 5/7½
Bwana M'Kubwa, 8/9 9 - 8/10½ -/10½
Cent. Mining and Inv. Corp., (Bearer), 11 12½ 11½ 12 11½
Charterland and Gen. Explor., 8/10½††
Do., 6% Pref., 73††
City Deep, 4/6 -/6 -/6
Consld. Diamond, 5/3 5/- -/1½ -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 5/9
Crown Mines, 72/6 -/9¼ 1/10½
Daggafontein, 25- 4/6 5/- 5/- 4/6 -/6 -/9
Do., Opt. Certs., 4/22 -/6 -/4½ -/3‡ -/6 -/4½ -/3‡
Durban Roodepoort, 11/9
East Consld., 4/3
East Rand Prop., 8/3
Ferreira Estate, 12/10½‡
Geduld, 4/6††
Geldenhuis, 8/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/5¼
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 5/8¼
Govt. Areas Modderfontein, 21/9‡ -/9 -/9 -/10½
Henderson's Transvaal, 2/4½†† -/7½ -/6¾ -/6 -/6 -/6
Joburg Consold. Invest., 32/6 -/11½ -/4½ -/4½ 2/- /3 2/-
Lace Prop., 12/3
Langlaagte, 23/11½ 2/9‡ 3/- 2 -/4½ 2/10½‡ 3/6 -/7½ -/7½
Langlaagte Estate, 2/9 -/9 -/9 -/9
Lond. and Rhodesian, 1/7½†† -/6¾†† -/6¼
Lydenburg Esta., -/9
Do., 4% Deb., 70
Meyer and Charlton, 15/- 16/- 15/6 16/-
Modderfontein Deep, 23/11½
N'Changa, 41/3 39 41/- 40/3 1/6¾ -/3
New Kleinfontein, 3/- 2/9 -/3
New Modderfontein, 65/10½‡
New State Areas, 37/7½‡ -/7½‡ 9/4½ -/4½
Northern Areas, 2/7½‡
Potgietersrust Platinums, 1/0½
Rand, 53/6 -/9 -/7½ 2/9½
Rand Selection, 4/-
Randfontein Est., 11/9½†† 12/7½ -/6 -/6 -/9 -/4½‡ -/6
-/7½ -/3 -/4½
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1/3‡ -/6 -/4½‡
Rhodesia Copper and Gen., 1/9¾
Rhodesian Corp., 1/1½ 1 -‡
Rhodesian Selection, 18/3¼ -/6 17/7½ -/9
Rose Anteelope, 15/6 16/- 15/7½ -/7½ -/6
Selukwe Gold, 3/3 -/1½ -/1½ 3/- 3/-
Sherwood Starr, 14/4½ -/3¼
Simmer and Jack, 2/4½‡ -/6¼††
S. African Townships, 6/1½‡ -/1½‡
S.W. Africa, 15/10½
Southn. Rhodesia Base Metals, 4/3
Springs, 61/3 60/3¼ 1/3
Sub Nigel, 5/6 - 6/- -/3 6/- 5/7½ -/7½ -/7½ 5/- -/11¼ 5/- 5/-
Village Deep, 5/10½ -/9
Wankie, 2/4 - 4/- -/3 -/4 3/3 4/3
W. Rand Cons., 6/10½ -/5¼ -/9 -/9
W. Springs, 13/- ††† 13/-
Witwatersrand Deep, 1/- 3‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Anglo-Continental, 4/6
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/11¼
Naraguta Karama, 1/3‡
Tavoia and Aboseo, 2/5†† -/7½ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/6½ -/7½
-/6¼ -/6¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 50/6†† 1/3 50/- 1/3 -/6¾ -/10½ 2/3¼ 1/3 2/3¼

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 9/10½ 10/3¼ 10/- 10/- 10/- -/11½
Anglo-Persian, 56/10¼ 7/- 8/1½ 7/6 8/5¼ -/11½ 6/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 28/- 8/- 8/-
Do., 9% Pref., 29/-
Do., Deb., 101½
Attock, 20/-
Burmah, 71/3 70/11¼ -/3¼ 1/3 -/6¾ 70/11¼ 2/6 1/10½ -/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 103
Canadian Eagle, 7/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6¾ -/5¼ -/6 -/6
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/3¼ 12/- -/3
Kern River, 3/3½ -/3½ 3/- -/3½ 3/-
Lobitos, 24/10½
Mexican Eagle, 7/11½ 7/- -/3¼ 6/11¼ 7/0¾ 7/- 6/11¼
Phœnix and Trnsprt., £1 Shs., 7/-
Phœnix Products, Pref. (8%), 15/10½
Royal Dutch Co., 24/7½ 5‡† 45¼ 9½ 9¼ 5
" Shell " (Regd.), 73/11½ -/9 2/6 3/11½ -/9 68/9‡ 73/5¼
-/3¼ 1/3‡ 2/9¼ 3/11½ -/5¼ -/9 2/9¼ 3/5¼ 2/9¾
70/7½ 2/2¼ -/9 3/11½ 2/3¼ -/9¼ 3/- 2/6 1/3‡ 2/6
2/-
Do. (Bearer), 73/9 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 10-
Shell Trans. and Trdg., 23/-†† 4/11¼†† 5/11½ -/11½ 4/10½
5/9¼ 4/11¼ 5/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, 75/-
Apex, 12/- 11/7½ -/9 -/4½ -/11¼
Baku Cons., " B," 4/-
Brit. Controlled, 1/4½
Creole Petroleum, Temp. Certs., 14/7½†† -/3 -/4½
Can-American Petroleum, 9/4‡
Petroleum Storage, 22/6††
Standard, 5% Pref., 104½‡ 3‡ 4¼ 4 4 4¼
Tampico, 5/7½ -/6
Trinidad Leaseholds, 23/9 -/9 -/4½
Ud. Brit. of Trinidad, 4/8½
Venezuelan Concessions, 29/4½ 30/3

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 9/4½††
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 25/3 -/3 5/-††
Do., 8% Deb., 97½
Anglo-Java, 1/7 1/- 0/11½ -/11¼ 1/- 0/11††
Anglo-Malay, 8/3
Bah Lias, 11/6
Bakap Kidoel, 19/-
Bertam Cons., 2/6¾
Besoki, 19/9
Brit. Malay, 6/3
Ceylon (Para), 3/6††
E. Asiatic, 1/6½‡
Gula-Kalumpang, 11/6
Jugra Ld. and Carey, 9/10½‡
Kuala Lumpur, 22/- 3/1½‡
Linggi, 12/11½ -/9 14/4½
London Asiatic, 9/10½††
Mendaris, 9/9 -/6‡
Merlimau Pegoh, 1/3
Rubber Estates of Johore, 6/- 6/-
Sialang, 14/9
Tanjong Malim, 14/9‡
Ud. Lanest, 1/3‡
Ud. Serdang, 5/6‡ -/7 -/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Java, 5% Pref., 1/2¼ -/2½ -/3 -/1 -/2½ -/1
Bandoeng, 17/6‡
Bandoeng Java, 7/9 8/-
Bunut, 2/-††
Bus, 17/9‡
Chersonese Selangor, 2/3
Bukit Cheh, 3/9
Bukit Kalong, 6/3‡
Cheng, 2/-‡
E. Java, 6/3 5/-

Gadong, 5/-
Glen Muar, -/9½
Jasin, -/10¼
Kuala Lumpur, -/3
Kuala Caledonia, 5/11½ -/9
Kuala Kellas, 1/10†† -/10½††
Klanang Prod., 3/4½ -/1½
Kota Tinggi, 1/5
Lankat, 4/9
Lower Perak, -/11
Malay United, 5/7½ -/6
Malaysian Plantns., 14/6 17/1½ -/1½
Nth. Lahat, 7/6
Patani Para Plantns., 2/1½
Rambutan, -/5½††
Rubber Ests. of Malaya, 4/3‡
Sarawak, -/11¼ -/8
Silverdale, 2/6‡ 2/4½
Starbrook, 8/-
Straits, 13/1½ -/9
Sungkai-Chumor, 1/4½††
Tapah, 1/9¼ -/9½
Ud. Temiang, 1/2½††
Waterfall, -/6 -/5½

SHIPPING

Argentine, 23/6 -/3
Do., Pref. (6% Ptg.), 22/- -/4½‡
Clan, 7% Deb., 101¾ ¾
Cunard, 16/11½ -/1½ 1½
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/0¾
French, 6½% Bds., 102¼ ½
Furness, Withy, 33/2¼ -/3 -/2¼
Houlder, 2½‡ 1
P. & O., Defd., 41/9 -/9
R.M.S.P., 14/11½
Do., 4½% Deb., 65 5
Do., 5% Deb., 89½
Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 10/3
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/-†† 8/9 -/9 9/- 8/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, -/9½
Do., Pfg. Pref., 6/- 5/9 6/1½ -/2¼
Do., 5% Certs., 15‡

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam Co., 28/3
Consolidated Estates, 41/3 3/9
Docara, 39/-†† 7/6
Dumont, 8/-
Eastern Assam, 66/3
Eastern Prod. and Ests., 66/10½
Empire of India and Ceylon, 29/-‡
Jhanzie, 45/11½ -/6
Jorehaut, 58/9†† -/9‡
Ouvah Ceylon, 68/11½ -/11½ -/9 -/9
Pandan, 13/7½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bagracote, 40/- A
Barcoora (Sylhet), 20/- A††
Brit. Assam, 47/6
Bulla Bula, 60/3 1/3
Lunuya, 41/3 -/4½
Mayfield, 90/6 6/-
Mooloya, 5½ ½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 198 7 ½ ½ 8
Anglo-American, 60
Do., 6% Prefd., 103 3 2 3 2 2
Anglo-Portuguese, 18/7½
Cables, Pirelli-Wireless, 7½% " A," 23†† 21½‡ 3½ ¼ 21½
3 3 2½ ¼ ¼ 21½ 21½ 2¾
Do., " B," 12½ ½ 1½ ¼ ¼ ¾ ½ ½ ¾
Eastern, 4% Deb., 79 9
Gt. Northern, 29½‡ ½ ½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 36/10½ 7/6 6/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 12/6
Radio Corp. of Amer., 81⅞ ½ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ⅛ ⅞ ⅞

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 38/- 7/6 -/6
Do., 4½% Deb., 68½‡
Brazilian Tract., 29¾ ¼ ¾ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ 7‡ 6¼ 7 7 6⅝ 11⅛
Do., 5% Pref., 13¾ ¼ 11½
Brit. Columbia, 5% Pref., 96†† 7½
Do., 4½% Deb., 68†† 5½ ½
Brit. Elect. Trust, 5% Partcp. Pref., 128‡
B. Ayres Lacrose, 5% Ext. Debs., 71½‡
Shanghai, 41/9 -/9
Torquay, 28/- 8/- -/3 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Birmingham, 6% Pref., 20/3 -/9 -/9
Brazilian, Tract. Cert. (Feb., 1930 Iss.), 8¼ ⅛
Hants and Dorset Motor, 61½ Pref., 21/- 1/- 1/-

WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 114 14
Shanghai, 22½
S. Essex, 5% Pref., 99‡ 9‡
Tarapaca, 61/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Colne Valley, 7%, 130½‡ 1¼‡ ¼

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—India (4½% 1948-58) 1 to 86-88.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Belfast (3½% 1935) 1 to 96-98, Birmingham (3% 1947) 1 to 66-68, ditto (3% 1932) 1 to 66-68, Croydon (3% 1940) 1 to 66-68, Derby (6% 1940-60) 1 to 106-108.

PUBLIC BOARDS, SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY.—RISE.—Metropolitan Water (all 3% Debs.) 1 to 64-67.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—British Columbia (3% 1941) 1 to 86-88, Newfoundland (4% 1895) 1 to 98-100.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Wellington (5% Debs., 1940) 2 to 100-102.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chilean (4½% 1886) 1 to 100-102, ditto (5% 1892) 1 to 99-101, ditto (4½% 1893) 1 to 95-97, Guatemala (4% Ext. Debt Bds.) 1 to 49-51, RAILS.—Brazilian (4½% 1883) 2 to 63-68, ditto (4½% 1888) 1½ to 58-60, Chinese (4½% 1898, German Iss.) ½ to 84½-85½, ditto (5% Reorg., 1913, lssd. in France) 1 to 64-66, ditto (8% Treas. Bills) 1 to 18-20, ditto (6% Treas. Nts.) ½ to 18-23, Colombian (6% 1913) 1 to 87-90, Rio de Janeiro (5½% Conv. Ln.) 2 to 70-75, San Paulo (7% Wtwks. Ln., 1926) 1 to 78-80, Siamese (7% 1922) ½ to 103½-105½.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Canadian Nthn. Ontario (4% Perp. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 76-78, FALL.—Can. N. Ontario (5½% Dom. Gtd. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 82½-84½.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Alabama G.S., 9½ to 92-97, Do. (Prefd.) 7½ to 92-97.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Benguella (3% Debs., Series " A," " B," " C" and " D") ½ to 65¼-67½, Leopoldina Termi. (Debs.) 1 to 78-80, FALL.—Antofagasta (Ch.) and Bolivia (Pref.) 1 to 66-69, Arg. G.W. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 81-83, B.A.G.S. (5% N.C. Pref.) 1 to 81½-83½, Cordoba C. (3% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 60-62, Do. (2nd Deb. Stk.) ½ to 45-47, Mexican ½ to 11½-12½.

BANKS.—FALL.—B. of Australasia ⅜ to 9½-10, Mtge. of Bogota (7% Stlg. Bds.) 1 to 93-96.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Guinness (A.) (Pref.) 1 to 121-124, N'hampton (6% Pref.) 1/0 to 18/0-20/0, Do. (5% Perp. Deb. Stk., 1887) 1 to 84-87, Do. (5% Deb. Stk., 1896) 1 to 81-84, St. Louis ½ to 2½-2¾, Showells (4% Pref.) 1 to 54-56, Threlfall's ½ to 21½-23½, Do. (Deb. Stk.) 1 to 75-78, Walker (P.) Warrington and Burton (7½% " B," Pref.) 3d. to 23/3-24/3, Do. (4% Debs.) 1 to 73-76, Walker (P.) (W'ton) and R. Cain (Pref.) 9d. to 21/22/9.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Allied Newsp. ⅛ to 7⅛-1, Assam. Rlys. and Trdg. (" B " Stk.) 5 to 185-195, Assoc. P. Cement (Pref.) 3d. to 20/3-21/3, British Ins. Cables (5½% " A " Pref.) ⅛ to 1-1⅛, Brit. Thomson-Houston (Deb. Stk.) 2 to 102-105, Chinese Eng. and Mining (1st Debs.—Kailan Bds.) 1 to 96-100, Fairey Aviation 3d. to 11/0-12/0, Harrisons and Crosfield (Prefd. Ord.) ⅛ to 11⅛-12⅛, Int. Paint and Compositions ⅛ to ⅛-1¼, Manbré and Garton (Pref.) ⅛ to 18⅛-19⅛, Price's Patent Candle (5% Deb.) 4 to 86-87, Smithfield and Arg. Meat (7½% Pref.) ⅛ to 11⅛-11⅜, Van den Berghs (15% Prefd. Ord.) 6d. to 11/0-12/0, FALL.—Brit. Celanese (1st Pref.) 3d. to 10/3-11/3, Breuger and Toll (Ptcptg. Debs.) ¼ to 24¼-25¼, Port Alfred Pulp and Paper (5½% 30-yr. Deb., Ser. " A ") 7 to 65-70, River Plate, Brit. and Cont. Meat (7% 1st Deb.) 2 to 75-80, ditto (8% Prefd. Chge.) 2 to 45-50.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Elect. Finance and Sec. 1/16 to 2¼-2⅜, Isle of Thanet (6% Pref.) 1 to 12½-13½, Pachuca L. and P. (5% 50-yr. Bds.) 3 to 68-73, Pennsylvania Water and P. 3 to 65-70, Quebec Power (5% 1st Mt. and Coll. Trust Deb.) 1 to 100-102.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—N.Z. Ln. and Merc. Agency (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 68-71, FALL.—Hungarian Ld. Mt. (7½% Bds.) 1 to 93-97.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—London and Manchester Assce. ⅛ to 13½-14.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—American Investment (Prefd.) 1 to 95-100, Anglo-American Debenture (Deb.) 1 to 77-80, Bankers' (Prefd.) 3 to 87-90, British Steamship (5% Deb.) 3 to 99-102: Compass (5½% Pref.) 3 to 90-93, Foreign and Colonial (5% Pref.) 3 to 96-100, Industrial and General (4% Deb.) 2 to 78-81, International (4½% Prefd.) 1 to 84-88, London Scottish American (4½% Prefd.) 2 to 85-88, Scottish National (5% Deb.) 4 to 95-98, Third Scottish National (5% Deb.) 2 to 95-98, Traction and General 3 to 310-320, FALL.—Continental and Industrial 3½ to 217-223, Foreign Railways 5 to 65-70, Rio Claro Railway 4 to 162-167.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Guest, Keen (5% Cum. Pref.) 1¼ to 5⅜-5⅝, Palmers Shipbuilding (6½% Deb.) 1½ to 6-10, Vickers (5% Cum. Pref.) 3d. to 17/6-18/6, Weardale (6% Prefd.) ⅛ to 15⅛-15¾, ditto (4% Deb.) 3 to 67-72, FALL.—Dorman, Long (8% Pref.) 3d. to 7/0-8/0, Ransomes, Sims (5½% Pref.) 1/32 to 13/32-13/32.

MINES.—RISE.—Ooregum (10% Pref., fully pd.) 1/32 to 11/32-13/32, FALL.—Anaconda ½ to 7-8.

OIL.—FALL.—Anglo-Persian (8% 1st Pref.) 3d. to 27/6-28/6, Canadian Eagle (Ptg. Pref., Bearer) 3d. to 9/6-10/6, Phœnix Transport (1/0 shares) 1½d. to 3/4½-3/10½, " Shell " Transport (Bearer) 1/32 to 3½/32 3½/32.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Sapong 1/16 to 5/16-7/16.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—British India (5½% Pref.) 1 to 96-99, FALL.—Great Eastern Train Ferries 6d. to 11/6-13/6.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—East Surrey (" B " 7%) 1/2 to 12½-13, Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley (10%) 1/2 to 17-18, ditto (7%) 1/2 to 12-13, ditto (4½% Pref.) 3/8 to 8-8½, South Staffordshire (" A " 10%) 4 to 125-130, ditto (" B " 7%) 3 to 122-128, ditto ("C" 8%) 3 to 123-128, ditto (5% Pref A. B, C, and D) 1 to 93-96, ditto (5% Pref. E and F) 1 to 93-96. FALL.—Monte Video, 2 to 113-118.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef during the week were 24,000 quarters lighter than those of the preceding week, but mutton and lamb shipments were 10,000 and 41,000 carcasses heavier respectively. Details are shown below:—

	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcasses	Carcasses
To London	61,000	8,000	63,000
„ Liverpool	25,000	6,000	43,000
„ Rest U.K.	13,000	1,000	6,000
Total to U.K. ..	99,000	15,000	112,000
Total last week to U.K.	107,000	10,000	71,000
Total so far this year to U.K.	5,193,000	1,144,000	2,981,000
Corresponding week last year	77,036	30,293	54,705
Corresponding total last year	5,345,575	1,275,663	2,801,485
To France	7,000	6,000	—
„ Italy	13,000	—	—
„ Rest Continent ..	6,000	1,000	—
Total to Continent ..	26,000	7,000	—
Total last week to Continent	42,000	2,000	—
Total so far this year to Continent ..	1,334,000	231,000	—
Corresponding week last year	29,000	3,472	—
Corresponding total last year	1,790,677	255,052	—

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia), 11 A.M.—Air Mail to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts)‡‖, NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Guinea).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Iceland and Faroe Islands, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:		
Air Mails‡‖	Nov. 22	11 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Nov. 22	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Darro)	Nov. 24	6 p.m.
(Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba) ..	Nov. 26	6 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Monarch) ..	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Nov. 29	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Dec. 2	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic) (Nova Scotia): Direct (Ascania) ..	Nov. 26	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 28	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct† (Montcalm) ..	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): (Nova Scotia): Direct (Ascania)	Nov. 27	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Richmond) ..	Nov. 28	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Nov. 22	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)	Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife): R.D. (Alfred Jones) ..	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B.-Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador): CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 26	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia) ..	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Helenus) ..	Nov. 25	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Olympic)	Nov. 26	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-i-Hind) ..	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Samaria)	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Comorin) ..	Dec. 4	6 p.m.
(Shanghai): Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	Nov. 26	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	Nov. 26	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Coronado)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Nov. 25	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden) ..	Nov. 26	Noon
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	Nov. 26	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Foucauld)	Nov. 27	5.30 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, : Fr. pkt. (Touareg ..	Nov. 22	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Anfa)	Nov. 24	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Foucauld) ..	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast and Gambia: E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland and Fr. Guines: Fr. pkt. (Touareg)	Nov. 22	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Br. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po, and Spanish Guines: E.D. (Appam)	Nov. 28	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, and Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Nov. 27	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 26	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Dictator)	Nov. 22	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Colombia)	Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

*‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡‖ Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Ezpz and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq 3½

PROSPECTUS AND ISSUES
15s. per line

SOUTH SUBURBAN GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the SOUTH SUBURBAN GAS COMPANY intend to OFFER for SALE by TENDER £250,000 of 5 per cent. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK to rank pari passu with the existing Stock of the Company, and £300,000 of 5 per cent. PERPETUAL PREFERENCE STOCK to rank after the Debenture Stock. The minimum price of Issue is £99 per £100 of Debenture Stock and £92 per £100 of Preference Stock.
The latest time for reception of tenders is 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of December, 1930.
Particulars of the Conditions and Forms of Tender can be obtained on or after the 20th November instant at the Offices of the Company at the address given below, at any of the Showrooms of the Company, at the Head Offices and Branches of Barclays Bank Ltd., and from Messrs. Seymour Pierce and Co., 5, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.
Under a contract dated 14th November, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. Seymour Pierce and Co., the whole of the Stocks now offered have been underwritten for a Commission of 1½ per cent.
Dated this Fifteenth day of November, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
WILFRID WASTELL, Commercial Manager and Secretary.
Head Office, South Suburban Gas Co., Lower Sydenham, S.E.26.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE des CHEMINS de FER de la PROVINCE de SANTA FE.
(French Railways Company of the Province of Santa Fé.)

THREE PER CENT. MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS for £629,000.

The River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Company, Limited, hereby give notice that a DRAWING of £2,600 of the above Obligations for redemption at par on the 1st January, 1931, will be held at their Office, No. 52, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the fifth day of December, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m.
For the RIVER PLATE TRUST, LOAN and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.
A. E. KEAY, Secretary.
21st November, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY of SALONICA, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Kennan's House, Crown-court, Cheapside, E.C.2 (between 64 and 65, Cheapside), in the City of London, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1930, at 11 a.m., for the consideration of the Report of the Directors and the accounts of the Company for the financial year ending 31st May, 1930, and the declaration of a dividend, for the election of two Directors in the place of Messrs. Hermann Marchi and M. Morpurgo, who retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, for the election of Auditors and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.
Notice is also hereby given that the following Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting as a Special Resolution, namely:—
That the Articles of Association of the Company be and are hereby altered in manner following, that is to say:—
(a) By deleting the whole of Article 42.
(b) By substituting the word "person" for the word "Member" in article 47 (1).
(Note.—The alterations in the Articles of Association are concerned solely with the statutory share qualification of the Directors.)
In pursuance of Article 21 of the Articles of Association, Shareholders desiring to be present or to vote at the Meeting must deposit their warrants at least five days before the Meeting at the offices of the Company at Salonica, at the London Office of the Company, Kennan's House, Crown-court, Cheapside, E.C.2 (between 64 and 65, Cheapside), or at the Westminster Bank Limited, 82, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.
By order,
IS. FERNANDEZ, Director.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BANK of BRITISH WEST AFRICA, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 24th November for that day only, for the preparation of Interim Dividend of 2½ per cent., less Income Tax, payable 1st December, 1930.

CITY of BIRMINGHAM.
CORPORATION SIX per CENT. STOCK, 1936-1946.
Notice is hereby given that in order to prepare the Dividend due 1st January, 1931, the Transfer Books of above STOCK will be CLOSED from Monday, the 1st December, to Wednesday, the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.
J. R. JOHNSON, F.S.A.A., Treasurer.
The Council House, Birmingham, 21st November, 1930.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, issued by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, will be CLOSED from the 14th December, 1930, to the 13th January, 1931, both days inclusive.
Warrants for the interest accrued to the 31st December, 1930, will be forwarded on the 13th January, 1931, to all holders of those Stocks registered on the 14th December, 1930.
Notice is also given that the Registers of the Grand Trunk Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and the Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st January, 1931, both days inclusive.
Warrants for the interest for the half-year to the 31st January, 1931, will be forwarded on that date to all holders of those Stocks registered on the 17th January, 1931.
By Order,
H. W. HARDING, European Secretary and Treasurer.
Orient House, 42-5, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
21st November, 1930.

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and 6 per Cent. Debenture Stock of the Company will be CLOSED from November 24th to November 30th, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
F. J. ROGERS, Secretary.
210, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

THE DEBENTURE CORPORATION, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the Debenture and Preference Stocks of this Corporation will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interest and Dividend Warrants payable on the 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
G. T. WITTHAUS, Secretary.
Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.4, 21st November, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

LA GUAIRA & CARACAS RAILWAY COMPANY, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. (less Income Tax) will be PAID on the Ordinary Stock of the Company on and after the 11th December, 1930, on account of profits for the year 1930. Stockholders will receive Dividend Warrants by post and are requested to notify at once any change of address.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd December to 10th December, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order,
T. LEE C. PILDITCH, Managing Director.
Offices, Moorgate Hall, London, E.C.2, 21st November, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

MADRAS RAILWAY ANNUITIES.
Notice.—In accordance with the provision of the Madras Railway Annuities Act, 1908, it is hereby notified that a total sum of £3,151,101 7s. 1d. is now invested for the purposes of that Act in respect of the Fund in respect of the Annuities, Class B, as under:—

Nominal Amount	Description of Investments.	Total Cost.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
50,000 0 0	Consolidated 4 per Cent. Stock (1957)	43,501 0 0
75,000 0 0	5 per Cent. Conversion Stock (1944-64)—(Conversion of £75,000 5 per Cent. War Loan (1929-47))	71,587 5 0
92,500 0 0	4 per Cent. Funding Loan (1960-90)	74,000 0 0
125,000 0 0	3½ per Cent. Conversion Stock	92,582 10 9
60,000 0 0	Treasury 4½ per Cent. Bonds (1932)	60,007 14 5
10,000 0 0	Bootle Corporation 4¼ per Cent. Redeemable Stock (1941-61)	9,925 10 0
10,000 0 0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation 4¼ per Cent. Consolidated Redeemable Stock (1948-63)	10,038 2 0
86,500 0 0	India 4½ per Cent. Stock (1950-55)	77,692 16 0
150,000 0 0	India 4½ per Cent. Stock (1958-68)	139,345 15 0
10,000 0 0	Kenya Government 5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1948-58)	10,275 12 0
2,800 0 0	New South Wales 4½ per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1935-45)	2,583 10 0
15,552 2 1	New Zealand 3½ per Cent. Stock (1940)	15,124 9 5
10,000 0 0	New Zealand 4½ per Cent. Stock (1948-58)	9,419 5 0
38,279 11 2	Newfoundland 3½ per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1950)	36,940 15 6
15,000 0 0	South Australian 3½ per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1926-36)	14,587 11 0
15,000 0 0	Western Australia 3½ per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1927-47)	14,615 13 6
80,000 0 0	Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 5 per Cent. Debenture Stock (1959-89)	78,331 18 0
10,000 0 0	London Midland and Scottish Railway Company 5 per Cent. Redeemable Preference Stock (1955)	9,732 4 0
1,982 0 0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuities, Class B	40,287 1 0
327,287 10 9	Madras Railway Annuities, Class B	2,265,789 7 10
50,000 0 0	Three Months Treasury Bills	49,733 6 8
	On Deposit	25,000 0 0
		£3,151,101 7 1

H. SCRIMSHAW, Secretary.
By Order of the Annuity Trustees, 162, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2, 17th November, 1930.

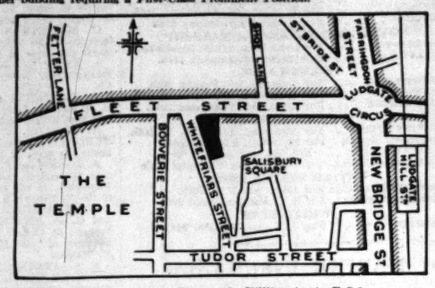
NOTICE is given that the TWO COUNCILS of the OTTOMAN DEBT will MEET on Monday, November 24, at the CONSEIL de la DETTE PERPETUELLE de l'ANCIEN EMPIRE OTTOMAN, Paris, to consider the following important points:—
The situation as regards Turkey and other Debtor States;
Examination of accounts;
To arrive at a decision regarding the funds retained by the Council on account of bondholders;
Approval of the Councils' report.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.

CITY OF LONDON.
A Prominent Position in Fleet-street midway between Ludgate-circus and the Law Courts.

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD CORNER SITE,
No. 68, FLEET-STREET
and No. 41, WHITEFRIARS-STREET.
GROUND AREA OF ABOUT 1,300 SQUARE FEET.
Affording an excellent OPPORTUNITY for the
ERECTION OF A BANK OR INSURANCE OFFICE, NEWSPAPER PREMISES, SHOPS AND OFFICES,
or for any other building requiring a First-Class Prominent Position.

TO BE LET BY AUCTION ON BUILDING LEASE FOR 99 YEARS (WITH THE OPTION TO ACQUIRE THE FREEHOLD) at the Mart, E.C.4, ON TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, at 2.30 p.m.

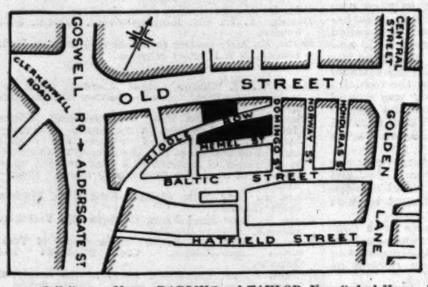


Solicitors:—Messrs. EDWARD and CHILDS, Fenton House, 17, Billiter-street, E.C.3.
Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Letting may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Messrs. MATTHEW MILES and SONS, 55, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, and Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON & Co., 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

By Direction of the Liquidator of Messrs. Samuel Haskins and Bros., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation).

FINSBURY, E.C.1.
Almost at the Important Junction of Old-street, Clerkenwell-road, and Goswell-road, with Aldersgate-street.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND LONG LEASEHOLD SHOW ROOM, WAREHOUSE, AND FACTORY PREMISES,
Nos. 20, 22 and 24, OLD STREET,
1, 1A, and 2, DOMINGO-STREET, and 1 to 9, MEMEL-STREET.



All contiguous, and partly Freehold and partly Leasehold for 999 years at Ground Rents amounting to £255 per annum.
The whole let on Repairing Lease to Messrs. John Nash, Ltd., for a term of which about 13 years are unexpired, at the moderate Rent of
£1,750 per annum.
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